Seventh Series, Vol. XV; No. 40

Friday, April 10, 1981
Chaitra 20, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 10, 1981/Chaitra 20, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation of peasants affected by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

*763. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5,000 and odd peasants, whose lands were acquired for the installation of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam, are finding it difficult to adopt themselves to other types of work offered to them; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to rehabilitate those displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The State Government are primariy reponsible for the acquisition of land as wel las the rehabilitation of displaced persons. The State Government have intimated that out of about 6,000 families required to be rehabilitated in the first phase of rehabilitation, about 3,870 families have been moved so far to Pedagantyada Rehabilitation Centre where State Government have provided basic amenities like water supply, electricity etc., besides allotment of developed house sites.

The report of the State Government shows that presently about 1000 persons from the displaced families have been engaged as labourers in site levelling work of the Project and employment opportunities for such persons are likely to further improve with the commencement of the construction of the Plant. Besides, some of them are likely to be engaged in the house construction activities under HUDCO scheme. Projects authorities have agreed in principle to provide employment to one able bodied member from each house of the displaced family in the project subject to requirement and their fulfilling the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post. To improve the employment opportunities and prospects of the displaced persons, State Government have already reserved seats for them both in Polytechnic and Industrial Training Institutes.

As the process of rehabilitation has started only recently and opportunities for employment in the Steel Plant proper have yet to arise, it would be rather premature to judge the adequacy or otherwise of the rehabilitation programme at this stage.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Sir, thousands of displaced persons in the Steel Plant area at Visakhapatnam have been put to all kinds of trouble in respect of their rehabilitation. The State Government says that they have finished their job in rehabilitating them and the Central Government says that it is the responsibility of the State Government. Here, I am happy that in the statement it has been clearly stated that the management of the Steel Plant authority have agreed to give at least one job for each family which has been displaced subject, of course, to the requirement and their fulfilling the minimum qualifications. Again, it has been stated that it is premature to judge the adequacy or otherwise of the rehabilitation programme. Probably they were thinking that when the earth work of this project itself has taken a decade because the foundation stone was laid in 1971 by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, rehabilitation may take a couple of decades more. Now we are in 1981, and it is expected that the

Steel Plant would be going into production in 1985-86 by investing a total amount of Rs. 2,256 crores with a production target of 3.4 million tonnes of steel per annum. In support of this, the Union Steel Ministry has been consistently making assertions that there is no dearth of necessary infrastructure for the Steel Plant Project. But in reality, the management of the Steel Plant authority has thoroughly failed in completing even the initial recruitment adequately required at all levels.

Sir, I firmly believe, recruitment has something to do with rehabilitation.

Therefore, if you do not complete this process of recruitment at least initially required, you will not be able to honour the commitment that you have given to the displaced persons. Here exactly the responsibility of the Ministry comes in.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make a long speech.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: 4,600 displaced persons got themselves registered with the Employment Exchange. Only 784 were sponsored by the Employment Exchange to the Steel Authority of India Limited. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, out of them how many have been given opportunity so far and whether the Ministry is sincere to complete the recruitment initially required at all levels?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In reply to the first question I may say that out of 784 persons 414 persons have been provided with the job in 1981.

In the Plant so far we have recruited upto 28th February, 1981 Executive 66, non-executive 348 and the total comes to 414. The hon. Member would appreciate that unless the Steel Plant starts functioning it would not be possible to provide jobs to the displaced families. Therefore, these two questions are separate—one in regard to the problem of rehabilitation and the other about the problem of providing jobs to those displaced persons. We have accepted that one job will be given to each family. But that will be completed when the steel plant actually starts functioning.

We are fulfilling our commitment in regard to the problem of rehabilitation. We are releasing funds to the State Government and the State Government has to make plans for the rehabilitation of those persons who are displaced as a result of acquisition of their land.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I am happy that the Minister has given the correct point for which I was waiting—'unless the steel plant starts functioning, it will not be possible to rehabilitate them.' Unless the scheme is implemented, how does it function? The mode of implementation is clear from the way in which they are spending even the minimum allocations. How will it be possible for them to achieve the object?

I had given a question in the present Session, Question No. 741, dated 20th March, 1981. I would like to let you know the resentment of the public of that place. I was also one of the youths who fought for this plant and I still remember some of my colleagues who have sacrificed their lives for this plant. I am not talking with sentiments. I am talking on the basis of facts. The answer was given on 20th March, 1981, with the following facts:—

> 'As against provision of Rs. 66.46 crores for Visakhapatnam steel plant in 1980-81, the expected expenditure is about Rs. 50 crores'

The answer was given on 20th March. The financial year ends on 31st March. The actual figure might have been much less. But there was an un-spent amount of about Rs. 16.46 crores. Unless the staffing pattern is sincerely implemented it will not

be possible to commission the steel plant. We expected a project of this size with a few hundred crores to start with for this plant. But that was done. Even the smallest sum of Rs. 66 crores was not spent. The public is showing its resentment against the Steel Authority of India.

There is a recommendation of the Industrial Study Group which was appointed for presenting specially the staffing pattern for the steel plant. This recommendation was totally ignored by the Steel Authority of India, which are the executors. Unless the staffing pattern is properly maintained, I am afraid, how such a project will be implemented within the stipulated period in order to fulfil the commitment.

There is resentment that proper opportunities are not being given to the local people in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh there is no dearth of local talent.

For construction of steel plants in Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela our engineers from Andhra Pradesh put in their best effort to compete these projects. They are willing to work in Vizag, Steel with commitment, if liberal deputation facilities are given to them. Besides that, the top executive of the Steel Plant should necessarily be from Andhra Pradesh because unless he is from Andhra Pradesh the interests of the local job seekers as well as the displaced persons cannot be protected.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put the question. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I am explaining the resentment of the public and their basic needs. In view of the resentment of the public. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what kind of steps he would prefer to take to streamline the present staffing pattern in Vizag Steel Plant at all levels, particularly, at the top executive level?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the staffing pattern is concerned, we have set principles. But the hon. Member would appreciate that we have just started the work. There is a set procedure in regard to the recruitment from the local people, *viz.* upto what pay level we will try to see that maximum number of people are recruited through the local employment exchange. Presently, we are concerned with the rehabilitation programme for those people who were displaced as a result of the acquisition of land for the plant. There also, we have formulated a policy and I have explained that as and when the mill starts functioning, the recruitment will take place and the people will be absorbed there.

श्री छागुरे राम : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, 6000 परिवारों की जमीन अधिगृहीत की गई, जिसमें से अब तक केवल 1000 परिवारों को रोजगार दिया गया, वह भी समतलीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत मिट्टी पाटने का काम दिया गया । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन 6000 परिवारों में से कितने परिवार ऐसे थे, जिनके पास केवल वही जमीन थी, जो ले ली गई । कितने परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास केवल उतनी ही जमीन थी, जो अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है, वही उनके कमाने खाने का साधन थी, उनकी रोजी-रोटी के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the scheme of rehabilitation enunciated by Andhra Pradesh is concerned, they will provide some basic amenities including house sites. Two rehabilitation centres have been

earmarked. One centre is at Pedagantyada and another at Dibbapalem. So far, upto 31st March, 1981, 3,869 families have been shifted to the first rehabilitation centre. Some of these people, roughly about 1000 persons, have already been provided with some sort of job arranged by the State Governments. So far as our commitment is concerned, I have already explained that we release funds to the State Government for rehabilitation. We have already released a sum of Rs. 7.42 crores to the State Government till 31st March, 1981.

SHRI N. E. HORO: You say that the question of rehabilitation is the State responsibility and you have said that there are certain basic amenities which are provided. But you forget that you are unsettling people who are settled. You are making them jobless and homeless. But you are giving job to only one person in a family. This is no rehabilitation. This is happening everywhere. I would like to know from the Government whether they will come forward with detailed guidelines for economic rehabilitation of these people which means providing jobs and providing oportunities for their livelihood and that these guidelines would be sent to the State Governments and they would be asked to follow them. Everywhere wherever these public sector undertakings have come up, the people have been displaced. Even today, after 10 or 15 years, the people are still jobless and homeless. This is a very serious matter. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they would prepare detailed guidelines for the State Governments as to how, in the event of people being displaced, they should be rehabilitated economically. That means, you have to provide them jobs. Don't forget that in a farmer's family if there are five persons both male and female, are engaged in the fields. But once you displace them. You say that you will give employment to one person only in the family. By that way, you are making four persons jobless. This is a very serious matter. Your answer to this question has been very casual. The Government seems to be very insensible to the woes of the people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically whether he will consider this proposal.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the guideline is concerned, we are in fact in touch with the State Government and we take up the problem of rehabilitation in in consultation with them. But, the hon. Member would appreciate that it is not possible for any individual plant authority to take up the job of rehabilitation entirely on its own. All that it can do is to provide the necessary funds to the State Agencies and then it is for the State Agencies to make out a suitable scheme.

It is natural that these problems arise in such situations. Where you have a public sector plant like the steel plant or a big complex, certain people have to be displaced and those displaced people are to be provided necessary accommodation and facilities. But, it is not possible to undertake the job of entire rehabilitation for an individual plant authority. That is why we are following a certain method, a certain formula to solve this. That is this: We discuss with the State Governments. They work out a scheme and we share a part of the expenditure and I have already indicated that up to 31st March, the total amount released to the Sate Government is Rs. 7.42 crores.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : यह सेंट्रल प्राजेक्ट है । छः हजार फैमिलीज जिनको आपने हटाया है उनको आपने कितनी धनराशि मुआवजे के रूप में दी है ? 1971 में जमीन ली गई थी । प्रधान मंत्री ने बार-बार कहा है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को तब तक जमीन से महरूम नहीं किया

जाएगा जब तक उसको उसका पूरा मुआवजा नहीं दे दिया जाता है या उसको रिहैबिलिटेट नहीं कर दिया जाता है । कितना मुआवजा और कितने लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया है ? आप बर्डन को शिफ्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं यह कह कर कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है । यह आपका काम है । दस साल के अन्दर कितने लोगों को बसाया है और कितने लोग अब भी बेकार फिर रहे हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I can give the total amount released to the State Government. The other particulars as to how much amount is given to individuals and what is the total number of individuals etc., are to be collected from the State Governments. I have already stated that Rs. 7.42 crores is already released up to 31st March to the State Government.

Import of oil in coloured stainless steel containers

*764. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) is it a fact that some persons acting as agents of State Trading Corporation, imported oil in coloured stainless steel containers an item the import of which is totally banned and cheated the country of over Rs. 100 crores;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article published in 'current' dated 14th March, 1981 under the heading "Rs. 100 crore loot by oil sharks"; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. Import of edible oils is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The canalising agency has not appointed any agents in India to handle import on its behalf.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A case has come to notice in which M/s. Jain Sudh Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd., Gaziabad imported RBD Palm Oil against an import licence issued under the earlier policy. The import was made in 19,590 stainless steel drums. Since these containers could not be considered as normal trade packing for the imported RBD palm oil, they were liable to action under the Customs Act, 1962. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, therefore, initiated adjudication proceedings. The firm filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court on 11th February, 1980 and obtained an interim stay order restraining the Govt. from proceeding further in the matter. Subseqquently, the Court set aside the proceedings on the ground that the notices issued under the Customs Act, in this case, were contrary to law. A special leave petition has been filed by the Government before the Supreme Court, which the Court has admitted and the matter is pending hearing. The said firm also claimed to have filed an import application for a licence for 20,000 MT of oil in pursuance of firm commitment made before 2-12-78 when the import was canalised. Since no such import application had been received by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, the licence could not be issued. The firm has filed a writ petition in the High Court against the rejection of their application. The case is pending in the Court.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe that you must have got the question and also the answer that has been given to it from which you can realise the importance of this question.

Through this question I have tried to bring to the notice of this august House how an open group of oil sharks have cheated this country of over Rs. 100 crores by adopting subterfuge methods in importing vegetable oil. It is reported in newspapers that vegetable oil is usually imported in tin containers. But a few months ago, these oil sharks, acting as agents of the State Trading Corporation, cleverly adopted the method of importing oil in stainless steel containers, an item the import of which is totally banned, by giving a yellow colour to these stainless steel containers and thus cheated the Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 100 crores.

The Government always speak of financial constraint when we raise any question of a particular project. I, therefore, ask the specific question which is Question No. (a) whether it is a fact that some persons acting as agents of State Trading Corporation imported oil. I like to put emphasis on the words "acting as agents".

The answer that is given by the Hon. Minister is "No, Sir".

"Import of edible oil is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India. The canalising agency has not appointed any agents."

I never suggested in my question the appointment of any agent. The thrust of my question is that some of the oil sharks act as agents of State Trading Department and they are doing this malpractice and they had imported oil. This is part (a) of my question.

Part (b) of the question is whether it is true or not whether this item of stainless steel import is totally banned and what is the weight of the stainless steel of the imported 19,590 stainless steel drums and what is the value of the stainless steel and what would have been the tax required to be paid. Lastly, I would like to know . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your supplementary is over.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am very sorry, Sir; you may kindly consider that the hon. Minister has tried to screen these offenders by taking shelter . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has never screened.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Member has not gone through the statement. They have said in the answer that the matter is pending in the court and, therefore, it is sub judice. An effort is made to avoid the answer. The answer mentions that the High Court has held that the notices issued are irregular and, therefore, they allowed the petition. My question is this. When the High Court held that the notices were irregular, instead of correcting the notices, why did you go to the Supreme Court? Is it because you wanted to screen the persons and, therefore, you did not correct the notice?

These are my three pertinent questions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am sorry the hon. Member has not understood his question, what he wanted to put. The first point is whether these people acted as the agents of the STC and my answer is that the STC does not appoint any body as agent to import oil. Therefore, the question of these persons acting as agents of STC does not arise. I have mentioned that the STC does not appoint any agent. Therefore, where is the question of these people acting as the agents of STC?

Secondly, when these irregularities were found, their houses were raided, their premises were raided, and in reply to another question last March, the Ministry of Finance has mentioned in detail as to what was raided and what was the outcome of it. Thereafter, legal proceedings according to the Customs Act were initiated. These people went to the High Court. They got some order. Thereafter the High Court quashed the procedure followed under the Customs Act. Naturally, if a legal action is to be redressed, we shall have no other option but to go to the Supreme Court. That is why, we have gone to the Supreme Court. It is not because we wanted to screen some people. Therefore, there is to question of saving somebody. On this matter, we have already initiated action; action has been initiated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My request to Mr. Parulekar as a lawyer is this: do not take up these questions through lawyers; this is my request to you; tell your lawyers not to take up these cases in the court.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What do you mean by saying 'Your lawyer', Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Lawyer friends; you are a lawyer.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has framed his question on the basis of a newspaper report. I have said in reply to part (b) of the Question that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newspaper item and, thereafter in part (c) I have given the details of the various actions which we have initiated against the parties concerned.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am sorry I did not make myself clear. Instead of saying that he did not understand, I would put it that way. What I said was that the High Court held that the notices issued by you were irregular. Therefore, my question was, instead of correcting the notices, why did you go to the Supreme Court? He does not want to answer that. So, I do not want to proceed with that.

I have asked in my question: 'What is hte reaction of the Government to this article?' I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this particular statement in this particular article. I do not believe that to be true, but if that is untrue, I am going to ask: if there is an effort to malign the Government and the Prime Minister, what action Government intends to take on it. The report is, "A few weeks ago, the authorities wanted to swoop on about 50 vegetable oil sharks who indulged in such activities in various parts of the country, particularly in Gujarat; some VIPs appealed to the Prime Minister not to order raids as those oil kings were the main contributors to funds for the kisan rally". This is the report. I want to know whether this is true, and if this is not true .. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour. It is for the Minister to reply. You cannot raise a point of order during Question Hour. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is irrelevant . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, putting a question on the basis of something which appeared in the press is not proper, Sir.... *(Interruptions)* It is an irrelevant question, Sir.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am not making any allegation .. . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave it to the Minister. He will reply to it, Mr. Tewari . . .*(Interruptions)* Why are you getting emotional? Please sit

down. I will not allow. It is for the Minister to reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You disallow that supplementary. This is unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Two people cannot speak at the same time . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The point is that you must disallow the supplementary. It is irrelevant. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: At the outset I must submit . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not repeat. . . . Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What is it, Sir? I have not yet put the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already put.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: If it is not true and if some sections of the Press are going to malign the hon. Prime Minister, will the Government take action against that particular Press?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question. Don't bring in extraneous things . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is highly objectionable . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to tell you, Mr. Parulekar, you are a very learned person . . .

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has the Kisan Rally got to do with this question? . . . (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. This is not proper . . . (*Interruptions*) No, nothing doing. Please sit down.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What is my question, Sir? Did I make any allegation? I am asking a question that an allegation has been made in the Press maligning the Prime Minister . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any allegation can be made but it should not form part of your question . . . Please sit down.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What action did the Government take against the Press if it is a false report? You do not understand the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to it . . . (*Interruptions*) Don't bring in extraneous things. That way you lose the main question.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, if this is not to be asked. What is to be asked then? . . .*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record . . . : (*Interruptions*). It will not go on record.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am on my legs, Sir.

The hon. Member has framed his question on the basis of a newspaper report which is absolutely baseless, incorrect and which has nothing to do with either the Kisan Rally or

*Not recorded.

instructing somebody. Sir, some types of newspapers are in the habit of bringing out this type of news. If the hon. Member gives credence to them, what can we do? It is for him to decide.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is not the case. What action have you taken?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We completely ignore them.

श्री मोहन भाई पटेल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एडिबल आयल आ रहा है, उसमें स्टेनलैस स्टील के कन्टेनरों के बावजूद भी जिस पामोलीन आयल का लाइसेंस दिया गया था, उसके बजाय कोई दूसरा आयल उसमें आया, ऐसी कोई शिकायत आई है क्या ? पामोलीन आयल के बजाय कोकोनट आयल बहुत बड़ी क्वान्टिटी में लाया गया है और एक बहुत बड़ा प्लाट इस तरह से चल रहा है, क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायत माननीय मिनिस्टर महोदय के पास आई है ? अगर आई है, तो क्या इसके बारे में सी० बी० आई० से तलास करा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far is the first part of the question is concerned, the moot question is that there is no doubt that these people try to play foul and they wanted to have some gains. That is why instead of bringing it in ordinary tin containers, they wanted to import it in stainless steel containers. But, it was rejected. Due action has been initiated against them when it was found by the customs people. According to the provisions of the Law—Customs Act action has already been initiated. In regard to the import of coconut oil also, we have received certain complaints against those persons. A nd we are investigating into them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, would like to know from the hon. Minister if it is not a fact that from past experience whenever such malpractices take place, some time there is collusion between certain authorities and those who commit the malpractices. Therefore, knowing the loopholes in the law, sometimes the notices are deliberately framed in such a manner that some loopholes are left and therefore the affected parties take that to the cost of law. In that case, the court very often says that because there is a lacuna in the notice, the entire case is set aside. Have they investigated into this? According to his own statement, subsequently the court set aside the proceedings on the ground that the notices issued under the Customs Act in this case were contrary to law. So, have they investigated to see whether there was any element of deliberateness in leaving certain lacunae in the notices issued? If so, what are the findings of the investigation?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, apart from their finding out, the High Court set aside the proceedings initiated by the Customs Department. That was why they had to go to the Supreme Court for getting it rectified. In regard to the question whether the lacuna was left deliberately, this is a matter to be looked into by the Department of Customs and I will pass on this suggestion to the Ministry of Finance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I asked whether the investigation indicates that some lacunae were deliberately left in the notices issued.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Regarding that question, I say that the matter is to be looked into by the Department of Customs which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance. They have already answered. For the information of the hon. Member. I can say that all these licences were issued during their period when they were

in power—one was on 1st January, 1979, another was on 23rd January, 1979, another was on 21st May, 1979, another was on 21st January, 1979 and another was on 13th December, 1979.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, Mr. Parulekar's party is depending upon the charity of the oil tycoons and not the peasantry of the country. I want to know from the Minister the names of the ministers who issued the licences to such parties. Is any action going to be taken against such ministers? Everytime Prof. Dandavate goes on blaming the authorities. I think the authorities are as sympathetic as we are.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let me explain this position. The edible oil was under O.G.L. From 2nd December, 1979, it was decided that it would be canalised. But, when we take a decision of canalising a particular item, in between, cetain people may have entered into a contrat with foreign parties. These are usually termed as pre-banned commitments. Therefore, we give opportunities to the parties to establish that they have entered into a firm contract before the imposition of the ban. And their cases are treated as such; they are permitted to import the particular items for which a firm contract has been established. These cases come within that category. That is why I have given the dates also when the import licences were issued to these persons and, if any malpractice is being pursued by anyone, the law takes its own course of action.

Around-The-Globe Flight by Air India

*765. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Air India has decided to launch around-the-Globe flight:

(b) if so, the likely date by which the flight would be introduced and whether any concession in fare would be given for advance reservations; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Air-India is collaborating with any other world airline for the operation of the flights—International Airlnes—around-the-globe?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Air-India, in this respect, is collaborating with the North-Western Airlines of U.S.A.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is the pattern of collaboration? In view of this experience are we going to have a flight on our own?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No, Sir. The traffic on that route is not such that Air India could operate its own flight.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, in view of the fact that in many routes the break-even load factor is not fulfilled by the traffic density and in view of the fact that some airlines like PANAM who have taken to standby ticket issuance whether Air India will consider taking recourse to such a method by which unfilled seats could be filled through issue of standby tickets?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Only the PANAM has got this practice of establishing the standby fare and no

other airlines so far to ur knowledge has done this. The hon. Member's suggestion that if there are seats vacant on certain routes we could also consider to issue standby fare tickets will be taken into consideration.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, आप अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करें, इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन हमारी अन्तर्देशीय जो विमान सेवा है उसमें मैं खजुराहो की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, खजुराहो अन्तरा ट्रीय टूरिस्ट सेंटर है लेकिन न तो वहां रेलवे लाइन है और न पर्याप्त विमान सेवा, एक ही विमान सेवा वहां है, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि अभी तक वहां पर नाइट लैंडिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है, क्या इस ओर वह जल्दी से जल्दी से ध्यान देंगे और इस योजना में या इसके पूर्व कोई नाइट लैंडिंग की व्यवस्था वहां पर करेंगे ?

श्री अन्नत प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय खुजराहों बर्ल्ड के मैप पर है लेगिन यह प्रश्न खुजराहो से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : माननीय मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू गि क्या यह उन की नौलैज में है कि पिछले दिनों दुनिया के ज्यादातर मुल्कों ने हिन्दुस्तान को यह धमकी दी थो कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के एयरोड्रम को पट्टियों को ठीक नहीं किया गया तो हम अपनो विमान सेवा हिन्दुस्तान के अदर भेंजने के लिये तैयार नहीं है क्यों कि उन का कहना था वहां की ज्यादातर पट्टियां खराब हो चुकी हैं और हमारे चालक उन पट्टियों पर विमान उतारने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ? अगर मत्री जी की नालेज में यह है तो इन पट्टियों को सुधारने के लिये वह कितनी जल्दी योजना बना रहे हैं।

श्री अन्नत प्रसाद शर्मा : हम लोगों की जानकारी में तो इस तरह की कोई धमकी नहीं है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी में कोई हो तो बतायेंगे, हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated 'No' in answer to parts (a) and (b) of the Question. Sir, our Airlines services are operating throughout the world and also competing with other Airlines. In view of this, will the hon. Minister explore the possibility of organising a global flight with not only reduced fare and other facilities but also to meet the challenge and to see that our Airlines do not lag behind others?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, Air India is not operating from Tokyo to Pacific only but also from New York to Pacific. This is the only sector where we are not operating. The traffic position is such that it is not economical for us to operate. That is why we have this arrangement with the North Western Airlines that whatever passengers we book for that will be passed on to them.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would like to know whether there is a proposal from the Air India to start a new flight from Bangkok to Madras *via* Port Blair? If so, what is the position? What action Government is going to take?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: For the present there is no such proposal but the suggestion of the hon. Member will be given due consideration depending on the traffic.

Outstanding Claims and Uuadjusted Premium of LIC and GIC

*767. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total outstanding claims of LIC and GIC as on March 31, 1980 had been of the order of Rs. 8.35 crores and the total un-adjusted premium and other deposits amounted to Rs. 31.13 crores;

(b) if so, what is the latest position about these *i.e.* upto March, 1981;

(c) what are the main reasons for the same;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to clear these; and

(e) whether these amounts are being utilised by Government or kept in suspense?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

L.I.C.

The total "OUTSTANDING CLAIMS" and "PREMIUM AND OTHER DEPOSITS" of the LIC as on 31st March, 1980, were Rs. 48.75 crores and Rs. 31.13 crores. Similar information as at 31st March, 1981, is not available as the accounts for the year 1980-81 have yet to be finalised.

2. The main reason for the pendency of death claims and maturity claims is non-receipt of claim forms and discharge forms from the policy-holders. Other reasons incudle non-production of proof of age or proof of title or non-compliance of other requirements b ythe policy-holders. Some time is also taken in completion of investigation into death claims, particularly early death claims. In some cases, the pendency is attributable to delay on the part og LIC's offices in processing the claims.

3. The steps taken by the LIC in recent years to dispose of an increasing number of claims including the following:—

(i) Waiver of proof of title or age in respect of claims for small sum assured.

(ii) Waiver of investigation into small claims unless the LIC has reason to doubt the bona fides of the claims.

(iii) Follow-up of claims with the policy-holders through correspondence as well as personal contacts by the field staff in order to expedite completion of formalities.

(iv) Establishment of a cell at the Central Office of the LIC to monitor settlement of claims and to review and simplify procedure for settlement of claims.

4. Where payments by policy-holders towards the premiums cannot be adjusted because for instance the premiums are not received in full or are received after the expiry of the days of grace without payment of late fee etc. or amounts are received with incorrect policy numbers or without policy numbers, the same are kept in deposit. Steps are taken to adjust the deposits depending upon the deficiency in each case.

5. The Outstanding Claims account is credited with the amount of the maturity and death claims which have, for one reason or the other, remained unpaid as at the end of the account year. Similarly, the Outstanding Premiums and Other Deposits account is credited with all premiums and other amounts received by the LIC which have, as at the end of the account year, remained to be adjusted against the individual policy accounts or other accounts, and it is not correct to say that the amounts credited to these accounts are not payable to the policy-holders. These accounts are kept under review and as and when the claims are paid and the premium and other deposits are adjusted, the Outstanding Claims

account and the Outstanding Premiums and Other Deposits account are reduced.

When, despite efforts spread over a period of time, the LIC finds that certain amounts credited to the Outstanding Claims account and the Outstanding Premiums and Other Deposit account have remained unadjusted, these amounts are transferred to the credit of the revenue account. This transfer is in accordance with normal commercial and accountancy practice and does not act as a bar to the amounts being claimed by the policy-holders subsequently.

G.I.C.

6. The latest available figures of the estimated liability in respect of Outstanding Claims, whether due or intimated, in the case of GIC and its subsidiaries, as at 31st December, 1979, are as under:—

(In crores of Rs.)

Company	Amount
GIC	54.22
National	59.66
New India	74.88
Oriental	69.20
United India	62.61

The above figures include not only the claims of the policy-holders but also the reinsurance claims payable to other insurers. They are only in the nature of provisions.

7. The main reasons for the pendency of the claims are that the documents are not suppiled by the clients or the matter is pending in court. Other reasons include delay in obtaining police reports, survey reports and non-submission of claim forms, medical certificates, etc.

8. The pendency of the claims is reviewed periodically and the cases are followed up with the persons concerned for supplying information, documents etc. necessary for finalising the claims. As far as possible, efforts are also made to arrive at out-of-court settlements in order to avoid prolonged litigation.

9. Unlike in the case of LIC, there is no problem of unadjusted premium deposits in the general insurance industry. Life Insurance contracts are long-term contracts under which premiums are paid periodically and, therefore, from time to time, for want of certain information or completion of certain formalities, the premiums paid under a policy have to be kept in deposit pending adjustments. General insurance contracts are, on the other hand, short-term contracts, under which premiums are normally paid in advance of the assumption of the risk. On 31st December, 1980, GIC had no unadjusted premiums in its account and while similar information in respect of its subsidiaries is not readily available, the amount of unadjusted premiums would be negligible.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: As per the reply of the hon. Minister, LIC has got an outstanding amount of Rs. 48.75 crores and Rs. 31.13 crores in the two accounts, namely, 'Outstanding Claims' and 'Premium and other Deposits'. It is the hard-earned money of the policy-holders. This is the figure upto 31-3-1980. They have not given the figure upto 31-3-1981. Now, apart from this, the hon. Minister has given the reasons as lack of production of proof of age and proof of title which are the pre-requisites of the policy entitlements. They are supposed to take the proof of title, that is, the name of the beneficiary, when giving the Policy. In this House, the other day, we were discussing the affairs of the LIC and we know that they are highly-paid officials and they are quite proficient. Now, should it not be made mandatory for them to see that age proof and title proof should be taken care of? That is my point number one.

Then, my second point is this: Proof of title means that the beneficiary has to be named in the policy itself. Both these things are there. Therefore, these two reasons which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister will not stand the test. My point is, such a huge amount need not be shown as outstanding.

Secondly, as and when follow up of claims and other things are done in the normal course, the outstanding amounts in these two accounts are transferred to another account which is called 'Revenue Account.' So, these amounts are passed on to that 'Revenue Account.' But this figure of the 'Revenue Account' which gets accumulated has not been given by the hon. Minister. I am talking about the total amount.

Now I come to G.I.C.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please put a specific question.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Yes, Sir. I am putting a very specific question. In respect of GIC and other Associated Insurance Companies, the accumulated amount is Rs. 320 crores. So, I wish the hon. Minister to tell me what specific action is going to be taken by them in order to liquidate this huge amount and to bring it to a reasonable level?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both your supplementaries are over.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I have said this:

> "The main reason for the pendency of death claims and maturity claims is non-receipt of claim forms and discharge forms from the policy-holders Other reasons include non-production of proof of age or proof of title or non-compliance of other requirements by the policy-holders. Some time is also taken in completion of investigation into death claims, particularly, early death claims."

As far as the ratio is concerned, it would be to the satisfaction of the honourable House, and the position is this, that the claims paid are more than the claims pending. The claims pending are less.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Actually, after the follow-up of the claims, the amount is transferred to the credit in the 'Revenue Account'. This transfer is done according to normal commercial practice; it is done according to accountancy practices and it does not act as a bar for the amount to be claimed by the policy-holder subsequently. So, when such normal commercial practices and accountancy practices are being observed, would the hon. Minister be pleased to inform the House whether normal commercial interest would also accrue to these accounts and the interest paid to policy-holders?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In the case of G.I.C. (*An hon. Member: LIC*) Yes, LIC, I am stating the position. In the case of L.I.C. beyond a period of 30 days/60 days interest will accrue. In the case of matured up Insurance, after 30 days interest will accrue at the rate of 6 or 7½ per cent as the case may be. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने जवाब में बताया है कि एक सैल की रचना की गई है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि सैल की रचना कब की गई और इसके बनने के बाद कितने दावे कम हुए हैं, सुलझाए गये हैं ? यह बताया गया है कि प्रोसीजर को सिम्पल बनाने के लिए सैल की रचना की गई है, मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रोसीजर के सिम्प्लीफिकेशन में क्या-क्या फर्क किया गया है ?

श्री मगन भाई बारोट : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सैल बनाने के बाद जो परिस्थिति निर्माण की है, उसमें क्लेमेंट्स की तरफ से जो-जो चीजें मांगी जाती थीं, उसको सरल बनाया गया है । माननीय सदस्य की

जानकारी के लिए मैं बताऊंगा कि 74–75, 75–76, 76–77 में क्लेम्स जो पैंडिंग थी, वह कम थी और पेमेंट्स ज्यादा थी।

For 77-78, 78-79, 79-80, the pending claims were proportionately more and the payments were less.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: To get any loan or for settlement of claims with regard to the L.I.C. is a very difficult task. The experience of many Members and the public are that it is practically impossible to settle their claims or to get a loan. My question is with regard to the present procedures whether the Government is willing to modify and simplify them so that the common man can have an easy access to these claims and settle the matter.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The original question does not pertain to loans. It is only concerning the maturity of policies and payments.

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: When computers were introduced in the L.I.C. we were told that that would cut short much of the procedures and things would move very fast. But the experience is that even after computerisation, the rate of settlement of the pending claims is almost the same. Therefore, my question is why this thing is not followed up immediatedly after the policy is issued in the name of the beneficiary because the name can be changed later on. If this thing is simplified and proof given that so and so person is the beneficiary, then this procedure will be much more easier. Secondly, you have answered in para 3(iii) as follows:

"(iii) Follow-up of claims with the policy-holders through correspondence as well as personal contacts by the field staff, in order to expedite completion of formalities".

So, the first part of the answer is "through correspondence". But whether formal letters are sent, there is no follow up action. There is only one format which asks about so many particulars. There is no follow up action and the format only says that you have not fulfilled this, not fulfilled that. I would ask the Government to make the follow-up action more intensive so that the claims could be settled more easily and the money paid very quickly.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: So far as the proof of age is concerned, now it is the practice to take it before the policies are accepted. So far as the results are concerned, after the introduction of the mechanism, etc. are concerned, it may be interesting to note that the performance in the area of claims settlement operation, compared with those of some of the leading companies in India before nationalisation and also some of the leading US Insurance Companies, has been found to be appreciable by the Era Sezhiyan Committee. Whereas the proportion of the outstanding claims in the case of the leading insurance companies ranged from 36.48 to 74.70, today it is only 17.72 and in the case of claims given it is 15.15%. To that extent we have been able to reduce it.

गुजरात में ग्रामीण बैंकों का खोला जाना

*; 768. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जाने हैं ;

(ख) सूरत एवं बलसाड जिलों के किन-किन स्थानों पर ये ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जायेंगे ;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जायेंगे; और

(घ) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा ग्रामीण बैंकों से उपलब्ध होने वाली विशेष सुविधाओं के ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) There are at present two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the State of Gujarat, namely, Jamnagar Gramin Bank covering district Jamnagar and Kutch Gramin Bank covering Kutch district. In December 1980, Government of Gujarat made a proposal to open a Regional Rural Bank in the district of Mehsana. The Government will take a decision on that in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, and this third bank is likely to be set up in 1981-82. Districts for the establishment of new Regional Rural Banks in the country for the remaining years of Sixth Plan period are yet to be identified. There is no proposal at present to establish Regional Rural Banks in the districts of Surat and Balsar.

(d) The Regional Rural Banks are special types of banking institutions with a local basis and rural orientation. They are set up with joint participation of Government of India, State Government and a scheduled commercial bank. These banks are established for channelling credit to the weaker sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans and the persons of small means in rural areas. These banks supplement the other institutional agencies in the field, namely, the cooperatives and the commercial banks including nationalised banks. However, unlike the commercial banks, the Regional Rural Banks are exclusively to cater to the needs of the weaker sections.

The commercial banks also purvey rural credit as a part of their normal banking operations. The Reserve Bank of India has instructed the commercial banks that 16 per cent of their total advances should be in the sphere of agriculture by the end of the year 1985. The banks have also been asked to ensure that 50 per cent of their agricultural loans are to go to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by the end of year 1983.

श्री छोटू भाई वसावा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें बताया है कि गुजरात में सिर्फ दो जगहों पर ग्रामीण बैंक खोला गया है और एक अन्य जगह पर खोलना विचाराधीन है । गुजरात में 18 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं और 18 हजार देहात हैं—इस तरह से जो तीन जगहों पर ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है, यह बहुत कम है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 1978 से 1980 तक गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात में किन-किन जगहों पर ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने के लिए प्रोपोजल्स भेजी थी तथा उन प्रपोजल्स का क्या हुआ ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि साउथ गुजरात में जहां पर ज्यादातर आदिवासी और कमजोर वर्ग की आबादी है, जैसे सूरत और बलसाड जिलें खास तौर से इन जिलों में ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मगन भाई बारोट : जहां तक गुजरात सरकार की मांग का सवाल है, उनकी जो पहली मांग आई वह दिसम्बर, 1980 में थी । 1978 से नवम्बर, 20 1980 तक कोई मांग नहीं आई । जहां तक बलसाड़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट का सवाल है ऐसी कोई प्रस्तावना गुजरात सरकार की ओर से नहीं आई है ।

श्री छोटू भाई वासिव : जहां तक ग्रामीण बैंकों का प्रश्न है, ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा लोन देने का उद्देश्य है । लेकिन जो व्यापारी बैंक हैं क्या उन बैंकों में भी कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को ऋण देने की कोई नीति है ? दोनों को ऋण देने की नीति में क्या अन्तर है ? क्या रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इन बैंकों को कोई सुझाव दिया गया है, यदि दिया गया है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, the Rural Banks give assistance to the marginal farmers and small farmers. The Commercial Banks give assistance to all agriculturists. This is the difference between the Rural Banks and the Commercial Banks. So far as Gujarat State is concerned and particularly the two districts which he has mentioned, I would like to inform the House that as against the all India average of one branch bank per 17,000 population, Gujarat has one branch bank for 11,000 population and in the district of Surat there are 178 such branches of the commercial banks and in Bulsar district, it is 159. The Gujarat State is also very well served by co-operative societies. The numer of primary cooperative societies in these two districts are 1475 in Surat and 969 in Bulsar district. The credit needs of these two districts according to us are very well taken care of.

Import of para phenetidine

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*769. PROF. K. K. TEWARI:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs has urged Government to permit import of para phenetidine by actual users on restricted basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has not been accepted.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Sir, para phenetidine is the basic raw material for the manufacture of the medicine called phenetidine and this medicine is used throughout the country for various diseases and the sole producer of this raw material is IDPL. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total requirement of this raw material in the country and the quantum of production of this medicine by this agency.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as phenetidine which is the end product of the item which the hon. Member has mentioned, which is being produced by the IDPL, is concerned, I can give the figures for the three years production. For 1977-78, it was 188.335 metric tonnes and the actual sale was 83.95 metric tonnes. For the year 1978-79, the production was 103.01 metric tonnes and the actual sale was 79.01 metric tonnes. For the year 1979-80, the production was 92.20 metric tonnes and the actual sale was 112.257 metric tonnes. The hon. Member would appreciate that we do not permit import under OGL. We take into account the domestic production and if we find that domestically we can meet the requirement, then we do not permit the import on OGL.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been an unprecedented hike in the price of this raw material and this has resulted in scarcity price-rise. In view of the fact that the agency mentioned by the Hon. Minister has not been able to meet the total requirement and the prices have been raising, will he liberalise its imports to real consumers on a limited basis?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: On these matters normally we are guided by the advice of the administrative Ministry. When the new Import Policy was considered, this particular item was also considered as to what would be its status. When we discussed with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, they informed us that IDPL is in a position to provide material for the user-industry in the country. Over and above that, they indicated that they had even stock of the last year which they could not dispose of. So, they have to export this intermediate product. Apart from that, the actual users can import some material under the scheme of automatic license. So, this particular item they are entitled to have 10 per cent of their value or Rs. 50,000 whichever is less.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The young entrepreneurs expect a positive answer, but unfortunately a negative answer has been given. May I know from the Minister whether he would convene a meeting of these young entrepreneurs to satisfy them in order to find out whether the Ministry will be in a position to remove these bottlenecks?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am prepared to discuss with anybody. Therefore, there is no problem of having discussion with these young entrepreneurs. But what I explained is that wherever we have the capacity to meet the requirements domestically, we do not encourage import. Even though sometimes the import may be cheaper, it is the conscious policy of the Government not to encourage import.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir: how does the Minister reconcile the two things, that there is complaint of scarcity of supply of these two things and at the same time the Ministry concerned says that there is overproduction and there have been stocks piling and that there is no need for imports?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mainly it happens that the cost of indigenous production sometimes becomes more compared to imported material, because we have started this line newly.

Feeder Service in Bihar

*770. PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to connect the places of tourist interest in the State of Bihar by Feeder Services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) The question of the extension of Vayudoot Services in Bihar and to other States in the country is under consideration of Government.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with due courtesy I want to submit that this is a classic example of non-reply. The Hon. Minister on 28th November, 1980 in reply to a Starred Question had said the same thing that it was under consideration. This concept of third-level air service grew out of a report submitted by the Gidwani Committee. In that Report in fact a recommendation was made to have airlink with at least 50 population centres in the country; and it was characterised as a modest attempt. The Ministry has taken one year's time and still they are considering the matter. In view of the fact that this Air Service was introduced keeping in view the economic growth, population and rising expectations of the people, how many centres have they identified so far in Bihar, which has many important pilgrimage centres and centres of economic importance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, the Gidwani Committee identified three centres in Bihar, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Jamshedpur. Subsequently there was a Committee set up, and that is the latest Committee, in this regard under the name and style of the Braganza Committee. That Committee has identified four places in Bihar, namely Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Jamshedpur and Purnea. It is a fact that the question of expansion of the feeder service in the rest of the country is under the consideration of the Government and I want to assure the hon. Member that a decision in this regard will be taken very shortly.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of submarines for smuggling

*766. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the front-page report in the "BLITZ" Weekly dated 14th March, 1981 captioned "And now...Smuggling by Subs";

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have ordered an investigation into the submarine operation both from the economic and security points of view; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Reports received by Government, do not confirm the alleged smuggling of goods valued at about Rs. 35 crores by a submarine near Bombay in December, 1980.

Organisation of National Seminar by Nationalised Banks

*771. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the national seminar organised recently in Baroda by the nationalised banks had suggested the setting up of regional rural banks, specialised banks for the urban poor and functional banks to meet specific needs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) A Seminar on Banking was held at Vadodra under the auspices of M.S. University of Baroda on 17th and 18th March, 1981. It is not a fact that the seminar was organised by the nationalised banks. The senior executives of the banks also participated in the Seminar and presented papers. The suggestions made in various papers included, *inter alia*, proposals for the re-organisation of banks on functional lines for financing, among others, the weaker sections of society. The participants in the seminar expressed various views on the issues raised but no resolutions were passed making any recommendations.

The Government and the Reserve Bank of India keep into constant consideration the need to expand rural credit for the commercial banks and take steps in that direction from time to time. A decision has, already, been taken to accelerate the programme of establishment of Regional Rural Banks and 35 such banks were established in 1980-81. 70 more such banks are expected to be established in the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan. A decision has also been taken to set up a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

which will be the apex institution for rural credit. In order to meet the requirements of the weaker sections, the Rserve Bank has set targets in the agricultural sector and small scale industries sector. In the case of the agricultural advances. the banks are to ensure that progressively the weaker seetions get 50 per cent of such advances; and in case of weaker sections in the small scale industry sector such target will be 12.5 per cent of the total advances to small scale industries.

Tax arrears against companies in Private Sector

*772. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names and particulars of Companies in the Private Sector against whom Rs. 10 lakhs or more were outstanding as tax arrears (figures for the latest year may be furnished);

(b) total arrears outstanding (in rupees) against each of the abovementioned companies; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken to realise the tax arrears in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) A list showing the names of 168 companies in the Private Sector against each of which tax in arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs was outstanding as on 31-3-1980 is annexed. This also indicates the amount of tax in arrears, the tax not fallen due for collection and the total demand outstanding against each of the companies as on that date.

(c) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by Income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of the outstanding demands. These steps include *inter alia*, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of pending appeals, issue of Garnishee notices u/s 226(3) of the Income-tax Act. issue of recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officers u/s 222 of the Income-tax Act and initiation of proceedings under section 179 of the Income-tax Act wherever justified.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Company	Arrears outstanding against the Companies as on 31-3-1980		
		Tax in Arrears	Tax not fallen due for collection.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	M/s. Lal Oil & General Mills (P) Ltd.	15.97	6.95	22.92
2	M/s. Timber Pvt. Ltd.	27.26	..	27.26
3	M/s. Integrated Investment Co. Chit Fund (P) Ltd. .	14.46	..	14.46
4	M/s. Tripura Road Transport	13.47	..	13.47
5	M/s. D. T. Sons Ltd. (In liquidation) . . .	38.98	..	38.98

1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Adwani Oerlikon Pvt. Ltd.	14.95	..	14.95
7.	Capco Pvt. Ltd.	12.60	5.47	18.07
8.	M/s. Edward Textile s Ltd.	28.81	..	28.81
9.	M/s. K. S. B. Pumps Ltd.	12.44	..	12.44
10.	M/s. Amar Dye Chem. Ltd.	11.07	..	11.07
11.	M/s. Chunilal Mehta & Co. Pvt. (In liquidation)	12.69	..	12.69
12.	M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd.	84.89	..	84.89
13.	M/s. Jugoslavansk a Linjiska Plovidha C/o J.P.Shah & Co.	24.62	1.50	26.12
14.	Renwick & Co. (P) Ltd.	16.77	..	16.77
15.	Arthur Levyboat Service Inc.	16.45	..	16.45
16.	M/s. Associated Film Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	13.33	19.35	32.60
17.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.	18.20	..	18.20
18.	M/s. Medichem Lab . Pvt. Ltd.	12.59	..	12.59
19.	M/s. Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.	19.63	14.63	34.31
20.	M/s. Navketan International Films P. Ltd.	10.27	..	10.27
21.	M/s. Ramon Services Pvt. Ltd.	11.65	..	11.65
22.	M/s. Western Star Lines Pvt. Ltd.	31.44	0.95	32.40
23.	M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd.	18.74	..	18.74
24.	M/s. Shree Nirmal Commercial P. Ltd.	27.68	19.62	47.30
25.	M/s. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Break-up not given		22.20
26.	M/s. Fit Tight Nuts & Bolts Ltd.	Do.		22.37
27.	M/s. Hindustan Earthmovers (P) Ltd.	Do.		20.99
28.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Do.		61.44
29.	M/s. Shanta Bros. Co. (P) Ltd.	Do.		31.84
30.	M/s. Trisure (P) Ltd.	Do.		43.29
31.	M/s. Indian Engg. & Commercial Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	11.30	2.02	13.32
32.	M/s. Landed Estates Ltd.	16.06	..	16.16
33.	M/s. Mahalaxmi Transport Co. Ltd.	16.14	..	16.14
34.	M/s Universal Ferro & Allied Chemicals Ltd.	20.99	..	20.99
35.	M/s Bharat Barrel and Drum Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	42.80	..	42.80
36.	M/s Mahal Pictures (p) Ltd.	25.63	10.94	36.57
37.	M/s Meckenzies Ltd.	11.05	..	11.05

1	2	3	4	5
38.	M/s. Narang Hotels (P) Ltd.	28.19	..	28.19
39.	M/s. Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.	33.07	..	33.07
40.	M/s Kapadia Construction Co. P. Ltd.	39.35	5.62	44.97
41.	M/s Kamani Metallic Oxides P. Ltd.	11.90	1.93	13.83
42.	M/s Kamani Bros (P) Ltd.	13.00	0.96	13.96
43.	M/s Kamani Metals & Alloys	12.20	1.46	13.66
44.	M/s Maga Lal Chhagan Lal (P) Ltd.	70.45	2.47	72.92
45.	M/s Stretchlon (P) Ltd.	11.22	..	11.22
46.	M/s Anand Kumar Mills Ltd.	13.15	..	13.15
47.	M/s Mettupalayam Coonoor Services Pvt. Ltd.	11.07	..	11.07
48.	M/s Allenberry & Co. (P) Ltd.	209.67	..	209.67
49.	M/s Alok Udyog Services Ltd.	43.93	4.75	48.68
50.	M/s Alok Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd.	67.35	3.22	70.57
51.	M/s. Bharat Union Agencies (P) Ltd.	44.76	..	44.76
52.	M/s Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd.	78.33	..	78.33
53.	M/s Pearl Cycle Industries Co. Ltd.	83.69	8.86	92.55
54	M/s. Printers House (P) Ltd.	11.49	0.51	12.00
55	M/s. P.N.B. Finance Ltd.	15.17	..	50.17
56	M/s. Swayamberlal Motor Services (P) Ltd.	10.80	..	10.80
57	M/s. A.B.C. Finance (P) Ltd.	27.84	..	27.84
58	M/s Narula Finance (P) Ltd.	18.93	..	18.93
59	M/s. Bansi Mal Guljari Mal (P) Ltd.	23.27	..	23.27
60	M/s. National Chemical Ind. (P) Ltd.	20.44	..	20.44
61	M/s. Pakistan International Airlines Corpn.	27.95	..	27.95
62	M/s. Chaman Estates (P) Ltd.	26.90	0.49	27.39
63	M/s. Modipon Ltd.	38.01	303.12	341.13
64	M/s. Steel (1957) Pvt. Ltd.	36.15	..	36.15
65	M/s. Rainbow Steel Ltd.	42.07	70.46	112.47
66	M/s. Rainbow Refractories (P) Ltd.	54.08	..	54.08
67	M/s. R.K. Machine Tools (P) Ltd.	11.73	0.09	11.82
68	M/s. Rathi Ispat Ltd.	21.51	..	21.51
69	M/s. Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	29.57	3.31	32.88

1	2	3	4	5
70	M/s. Good Year India Ltd.	45.03	..	45.03
71	M/s. Maruti Ltd.	21.04	23.95	44.99
72	M/s. Nawab Ganj Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	23.24	36.92	60.16
79	M/s. Sequgia Constructions (P) Ltd.	11.61	..	11.61
74	Sayaji Mills Ltd.	27.37	0.73	28.10
75	Bhavanagar Vegetable Products Ltd.	13.01	..	13.01
76	Poly Steel (India) Ltd.	46.29	..	46.29
77	Maharana Dhupal Electric Supply Co. Pvt. Ltd.	18.59	..	18.59
78	M/s. British India Corpn. Ltd.	243.31	84.07	327.38
79	M/s. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd.	13.01	59.78	72.79
80	M/s. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co Ltd.	12.35	5.41	17.76
81	M/s. Shri Friends United Inv. (P) Ltd.	16.97	2.03	19.00
82	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	237.04	136.70	373.74
83	New Kashmir Oriental Transport (P) Ltd.	37.64	..	37.64
84	M/s. Premier Credit & Investment (P) Ltd.	14.00	..	14.00
85	Ram Chand & Sons Sugar Mills Ltd.	29.74	..	29.74
86	M/s. Bedi & Co.	14.50	..	14.50
87	M/s. V.S. Dampo & Company Pvt. Ltd.	28.17	..	28.17
88	Navbharat Enterprises (P) Ltd.	17.32	..	17.32
89	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	71.48	..	71.48
90	M/s. Transport Corpn. of India (P) Ltd.	11.01	21.99	33.00
91	The Chagan Lal Textiles Mills Ltd.	19.41	..	19.41
92	Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd.	14.93	7.07	22.00
93	M/s. Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd.	39.22	..	39.22
94	M/s. New Bhopal Textiles Mills Ltd.	15.56	..	15.56
95	M/s. Kundan Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.	33.23	8.50	41.73
96	M/s. Swarup Vegetable Products Industries Ltd. Mansurpur	14.46	..	14.46

1	2	3	4	5
97	M/s. Express Newspapers Ltd.	43.85	..	43.85
98	M/s. M.F.C. Industries (P) Ltd.	12.66	0.58	13.24
99	M/s. Sivaji Films (P) Ltd.	10.86	35.52	46.38
100	M/s. Rajendra Mills Ltd.	14.39	0.81	15.20
101	Hind Mercantile Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	12.04	..	12.04
102	M/s. Emegeeyar Pictures (P) Ltd.	17.83	2.81	20.64
103	M/s. South India Viscose Ltd.	35.26	284.07	319.33
104	M/s. Sree Visalan Chit Fund Ltd.	10.59	14.48	33.07
105	M/s. B.P. Mines (P) Ltd.	25.12	..	25.12
106	M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd.	10.37	5.95	16.32
107	M/s. Panipat Woollen P & Genl. Mills Co. Ltd.	35.72	..	35.72
108	M/s. R.B. Shreeram Durgaprasad (P) Ltd.	234.28	24.81	259.09
109	M/s. Bhartia Steel & Engg. Co. (P) Ltd.	19.79	..	19.79
110	M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd.	22.62	..	22.62
111	M/s. General Industrial Stores Supplying Co. (P) Ltd.	11.42	9.59	21.01
112	M/s. Indo American Electricals Ltd.	13.76	..	13.76
113	M/s. Parts Service (INDIA) Pvt. Ltd.	36.58	..	36.58
114	M/s. Agrind Fabrication (P) Ltd.	13.63	..	13.63
115	M/s. Achhru Ram Kalkh of & Co. Shallac (P) Ltd.	12.59	..	12.59
116	M/s. Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd.	48.16	..	48.16
117	M/s. Brahmaputra Tea Co. (India) Ltd.	14.05	..	14.05
118	M/s. F&C Osler (India) Ltd.	21.30	..	21.30
119	M/s. General Dealers (P) Ltd.	26.26	..	26.26
120	M/s. Hanuman Foundary Ltd.	13.22	..	13.22
121	M.B. Sarkar & Sons Ltd.	25.98	..	25.98
122	M/s. Osler Electric Lamp Mfg. Ltd.	19.01	..	19.01
123	M/s. P.S. Moore Ltd.	31.08	..	31.08
124	M/s. S.B. Trading Co. (P) Ltd. (In liquidation)	38.44	..	38.44
125	M/s. S.B. Industrial Dev. Co. Ltd.	79.08	..	79.08
126	M/s. Carew & Co. Ltd.	16.15	..	16.15
127	M/s. D.C. Dhiman & Brothers (P) Ltd.	11.24	..	11.24
128	M/s. Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd. (In liquidation)	18.28	..	18.28

1	2	3	4	5
129	M/s. Jagdamba Ltd.	26.87	..	26.87
130	M/s. Kalimpong Properties Ltd.	44.54	..	44.54
131	M/s. Manindra Mills Ltd.	10.80	..	10.80
132	M/s. Manmohan Corpn. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	10.57	..	10.57
133	M/s. National Cotton Mills Ltd.	11.35	..	11.35
134	M/s. New Era Hindustan Woollen Mills Ltd.	14.82	..	14.82
135	M/s. Padma Ltd.	31.66	..	31.66
136	M/s. Shib Benerjee Constn. (P) Ltd.	24.34	..	24.34
137	M/s. Skyscrapee Ltd.	27.04	..	27.04
138	M/s. Shree Krishna (P) Ltd.	20.52	..	20.52
139	M/s. Sriram Jhabermal (Kalimpong) Ltd.	23.34	..	23.34
140	M/s. Assam Sillimanite Ltd.	70.92	..	70.92
141	M/s. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd.	135.73	..	135.73
142	M/s. Coal Products (P) Ltd.	45.55	..	45.55
143	M/s. Jharkhand Mines & Ind. Ltd.	11.05	..	11.05
144	M/s. Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd.	44.37	..	44.37
145	M/s. Patrokola Tea Co. Ltd.	14.31	..	14.31
146	M/s. Snow White Food Products Co. Ltd.	20.91	..	20.91
147	M/s. Teliapara Tea Co. Ltd.	17.58	..	17.58
148	M/s. Utkal Properties & Finance Co. (P) Ltd.	13.63	..	13.63
149	M/s. Bharat Handicrafts (P) Ltd.	17.80	..	17.80
150	M/s. Chhajar & Co. (P) Ltd.	27.89	..	27.89
151	M/s. Christian Mica Industries Ltd.	17.96	..	17.96
152	M/s. Great Lakes Carbon Corpn.	17.42	..	17.42
153	M/s Indian Rubber Mfg. Ltd.	18.41	..	18.41
154	M/s. India Foils Ltd.	11.60	..	11.60
155	M/s. Nur Singh & Co. (P) Ltd.	16.28	..	16.28
156	M/s. North Brook Jute Co. Ltd.	15.02	..	15.02
157	M/s. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	40.32	4.04	44.36
158	M/s. Chandpore Jute Co. Ltd.	17.90	..	17.90
159	M/s. Devenport & Co. (P) Ltd.	16.05	..	16.05
160	M/s. Howrah Trading Co. (P) Ltd.	20.83	..	20.83

1	2	3	4	5
161	M/s. Kanoria Industries Ltd.	17.19	..	17.19
162	M/s. North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. (P) Ltd.	85.13	..	85.13
163	M/s. The Moon Mills Ltd.	24.45	..	24.45
164	M/s. Jeeyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	29.94	213.95	243.89
165	M/s. Taxmaco Ltd.	29.06	3.66	32.72
166	M/s. Chatterjee Polk (P) Ltd.	10.20	14.58	24.78
167	M/s. Jeewan Lal (1929) Ltd.	12.95	9.31	22.26
168	M/s. Kanoria Chemicals & Indus. Ltd.	48.49	26.37	74.86

Note:—This statement does not include the names of banking companies, information relating to which is not to be disclosed in terms of notification No. 2048 dated 23-6-1965.

Export of razor blades

*773. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export razor blades during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the importing countries; and

(c) the quantity of blades proposed to be exported, (separately)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): a) to (c) Razor blades are being regularly exported from India to various countries. The main markets are Arab Republic of Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Iran, Singapore etc. For 1981-82. the Engineering Export Promotion Council have adopted a target of Rupees two crores for export of razor blades. The quantities to be exported to individual markets will depend on orders received.

Raids by Income-tax Department at premises of Managing Director of M/s. K. C. P. Company at Madras.

*774. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was conducted by the Department of Income-Tax (Intelligent wing) at the residence/office premises of the Managing Director of M|s. K.C.P. Company at Madras and his close associates during the year 1979;

(b) if so, the quantum and value of unaccounted jewellery, cash and incriminatory documents seized during the search;

(c) what action Government have taken in this regard; and

(d) the names of the Managing Director and the Board of Directors of the said Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of the search,

the following *prima facie*, unaccounted assets were seized:—

(i) Cash—Rs. 8,40.000.

(ii) Jewellery—Rs. 60,000 approximately.

(iii) F.D.Rs.—Rs. 1,46,000

Besides these, incriminating documents were also seized.

(c) Action in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in these cases.

(d) Names of the Managing Director and other Directors are given in the attached statement.

Statement

List of Directors of Messrs K.C.P. Ltd. as on 18-1-1981.

1.	Shri Boppana Ramalingeswara Rao, Padagonuru S.O. 521329, Kaikaluru Taluk, Krishna Dist. A.P.	Director
2.	Shri Dutt V.L. No. 4 First Crescent Park Road, Adyar, Madras-20.	Chairman and Managing Director
3.	Shri C.C. Ganapathy, No. 47 Vasudhara, 5th Floor, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.	Director
4.	Shri Krishnamachari M.A., 'Srinivasam' 20 IX Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-560003.	Director
5.	Shri Pinnamaneni Koteswara Rao, Rudrapaka, Via Gudivada 521301, Krishna Dt.	Director
6.	Shri Prabhu R., M.P. C-4/4 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057.	Director
7.	Shri Prasad S.R.K., Jothi, 6/34 Race Course Road, Coimbatore-18.	Director
8.	Shri Ramakrishnan, P.R. 'Jothi', 6/34 Race Course Road, Coimbatore-18.	Director
9.	Sri Reddy D.S., No. 2 Rutland Gate 5th Street, Madras-6.	Director
10.	Shri Satyanarayana, K. Plot No. 19 "Krishnapuri, Srinivasa Avenue, Madras-28.	Director
11.	Shri Veerabhandra Rao, V. Vuyyuru-521165 Krishna District, A.P.	Director

Geological Survey in Madhya Pradesh

*775. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the geological survey several places have been identified in Madhya Pradesh for mining of precious stones like diamond, emerald, ruby, sapphire and semi-precious coloured stones;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently in a mine given on lease to a private man for digging quartz in Old Fort at Chachoda-Beenagunj in District Guna of Madhya Pradesh. blue sapphires and precious coloured stones have been found;

(c) have the Central Government and/or State Givernment taken steps to make further investigations and geological survey of the new findings; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and the plans drawn by Government to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As a result of geological surveys, diamond bearing areas have long been identified in the Panna belt in Madhya Pradesh by the Geological Surevy of India and National Mineral Development Corporation. Besides, some occurrences of precious and semi-precious stones like coloured Corundum, Spinel, Garnet, Amethyst and Agate have also been reported from some places in Madhya Pradesh, but these are minor in nature.

(b) According to the State Government, no lease for mining quartz has been sanctioned to any one in the Guna district.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Collections through Special Bearer Bonds

*776. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for the amount to be raised through the Special Bearer Bonds in the year 1980-81 was Rs. 200 crores;

(b) if so, what is the actual amount raised so far; and

(c) if the collections are below the target, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The revised estimates for 1980-81 take credit for Rs. 200 crores from the sale of Special Bearer Bonds.

(b) Bonds worth Rs. 106.00 crores (Provisional figures) have been sold till 8th April, 1981.

(c) There is no target as such. Collections under the scheme are generally expected to gather momentum and reach their peak only towards the closing stages of the scheme. This was our experience under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. The pendency of writ petitions in the Supreme Court may also have retarded the sales of the bonds.

Incentives to Non-Resident account holders to invest in National savings Scheme

*777. SHRI AMRIT PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give incentives to the non-resident account holders to invest their savings in National Savings Scheme;

(b) whether Government have received any request from Gujarat Government in this regard to extend the facility of income-tax free interest to Petro-dollar investments under the foreign currency (non-resident) account and non-resident (external) accounts to finance the gigantic Narmada Project; and

(c) if so steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A proposal was made by the Government of Gujarat in November, 1980 for giving the facility of income-tax-free interest on the investments made by non-resident account holders in National Savings Schemes. This proposal was examined by Government and not found acceptable. In a letter received just a few days back, the Government of Gujarat have requested reconsideration of their proposal. This will be done in due course.

(b) No request of this nature seeking exemption from income-tax for such investment by non-residents has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

News-item captioned 'Racket in Exporting skins'

*778. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item under the caption 'Racket in exporting animal skins', as published in the Times of India, dated 12th March 1981.

(b) whether in 1978, West Germany recorded the import of 10,053 skins of tiger cats from India;

(c) whether it is a fact that India did not record the export;

(d) whether it is also a fact that India, on the other hand, reported export of 597 live rhesus monkeys to

U. S. A., but the U. S. figures on wild life trade make no mention of this. and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): According to a report circulated by the Secretariat of the Convention on international trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Gland Switzerland for the year 1978, 10,053 skins of 'Felis Tigrina' are shown to be imported to Federal Republic of Germany from India. However, this particular species is not found in India.

(d) and (e): Figures of export of rhesus monkeys are not Separately maintained. The total number of monkeys exported to USA during 1978 was 2570 valued at Rs. 8.55 lakhs. Export of rhesus monkeys is completely banned now.

Raids at residences of South Indian Film artistes, producers and Directors

*780. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducted recently any raids at the residences of South Indian film artistes, producers and directors; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir, During the period 1-12-1980 to 31-3-1981, the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department at Madras conducted searches in the cases of three Cine Artistes and one film producer.

(b) Examination of seized documents from the above persons *prima facie* indicate tax evasion by them. The cases are still under investigation and the extent of concealment will be known after the assessments become final.

Import of cashewnut

*781. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sought Centre's permission to import Cashewnut from abroad; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government could accede to the request for import without any comditions.

Performance of public sector undertakings in key sector

*782. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1608 on the 28th November, 1980 regarding steps to improve performance of Public Sector Units in Key Sector and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to improve the performance of Public Sector Undertakings in Key Sector. and

(b) whether the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry) Planning Commission has submitted its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Government have taken several measures to improve the performance of Public Sector Units in key Sector,. Among these steps, specific mention may be made of the following:

(i) A Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure has been set up and

entrusted with the task of monitoring the performance of enterprises providing infrastructural facilities and services and take steps to improve their working;

(ii) Injection of additional investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever required;

(iii) Better utilisation of generating capacity and consequent higher power generation from the existing power plants. Task forces have visited the power plants which have not been operating satisfactorily to suggest remedial measures to improve generation.

(iv) On the basis of the recommendations of the National Workshop on Higher Production and Productivity convened by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, action plans for higher production in the second half of 1980-81 were drawn up. An informal Coordination Committee has also been set up to follow up the progress of these plans;

(v) Regular monitoring by the concerned administrative Ministries and Departments through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises.

(b) The Expert Committee on Public Enterprises has so far submitted its report to the Government on the enterprises in Coal and Fertilizer Sectors.

Increase in rates of conveyance allowance of field officers and employees

*783. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government take into consideration appropriate increase in the rates of conveyance allowances on such field officers and employees who maintain their own conveyance in the discharge of their duties at the time of increase in the fuel prices;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to non-increase in the rates of conveyance allowances immediately after the increase in the fuel prices, the efficiency of the technical staff and other personnel suffers due to the fact that the old rates become uneconomic;

(c) whether the matter is under consideration now for increase in such allowances; and

(d) if so, how long it will take to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a to (d). The rates of conveyance allowance are periodically reviewed by the Government keeping in view increase in fuel prices. While reviewing the rates other factors such as the continued need to reduce consumption of scarce petroleum products and the need for economy in administrative expenditure consistent with efficiency are also kept in view. The rates of conveyance allowance were recently reviewed and have since been increased with effect from 6.2.81.

Business relationship between M/s. Socied-Ide-deFomento and M/s. Wambesco International B. V. Holland

7131. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

what is the business relation between Wambesco International B. V. Holland and M/s. Socied-Ide-de-Fomento Industrial Private Limited to whom M/s. Socied-Ide-de-Fomento Industrial Private Limited were remitting huge amount in U.S. Dollars through M/s. Sumitomo Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Investigations, including the aspect of the exact business relationship between M/s. Socied-Ide-de-Femento Industrial Private Limited and M/s. Wambesco International B. V. Holland, are in progress. It is not expedient to disclose details in the interest of effective investigation.

Seizures from Inmates of Rajneesh Ashram, Pune

7132. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Italian inmates of Rajneesh Ashram, Pune, were detained by the Customs authorities and contraband goods valued at over Rs. one lakh were seized from them;

(b) if so, the particulars;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an Indian "Sanyasini" of the Ashram was also taken into custody following the seizure of smuggled goods worth Rs. 28,000/-; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, on 31-1-1980/1-2-1980, the police authorities at Pune seized gold weighing about 317.05 grammes valued at about Rs. 41,000 from the Italian nationals who were inmates of Rajneesh Ashram. The case was subsequently handed over to the Customs authorities in Pune. Both the persons were arrested under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, on 1-3-1981, the Customs authorities seized foreign goods such as cameras, writs watches and elctronic goods totallly valued at about Rs. 33,000 from an Indian national who was an inmate of Rajneesh Ashram. He was arrested under the Customs Act, 1962.

Evasion of Income-tax by Rajendra Place (New Delhi) Based Travel Agency

7133. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in 'Patriot' dated 7th March, 1981 to the effect that a Rajendra Place (New Delhi) based travel agency was involved in illegal transaction to the tune of several lakhs and evasion of income-tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) further action being taken for full investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Income-tax Department has conducted searches on 6.3.1981 in the cases of Shri Malkit Mamrath Prop. M/s. Selective Powers, Padma Tower, New Delhi and cases connected with him. Preliminary investigation revealed transactions of about Rs. 23 lakhs from supply of labourers to Saudi Arabia. Cash of Rs. 92,000/—was seized in the course of above searches. Assets worth Rs. 16 lakhs approximately were attached by the Income tax Department. Investigation in the matter is in progress and action as warranted under the law will be taken in due course against the parties concerned.

हिडको फार्मास्यूटिकल्स को ऋण

7134. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवेदन दिए जाने के बावजूद बैंकों द्वारा ऋण न दिए जाने के कारण बिहार के पटना जिले के खगौल की हिडको फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लेबोरेटरी बन्द पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि धनाभाव के कारण यह लेबोरेटरी कच्चे माल की खरीद करने में असमर्थ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस लेबोरेटरी को ऋण दिया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). बैंककारी कम्पनियां (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 13(1) तथा बैंकरों में प्रचलित वर्तमान प्रथा रीति-रिवाजों के अनुसार बैंकों के अलग-अलग ग्राहकों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती ।

वित्त मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक (स्टाफ इन्स्पैक्शन यूनिट) द्वारा किया गया कार्य सम्बन्धी अध्ययन

7135. **श्री रामायण राय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने आकाशवाणी की विज्ञापन सेवा का कार्य सम्बन्धी अध्ययन किया है और सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस एकक द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां । अध्ययन इस बात तक सीमित था कि आकाशवाणी के किसी वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण केन्द्र का कार्यभार स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के ओहदे के किसी अधिकारी के पास होना चाहिए अथवा किसी सहायक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के ओहदे के अधिकारी के पास । सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय को 22-8-1980 को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी गई थी ।

(ख) एकक की सिफारिश यह थी कि वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण क्रियाकलाप, सम्बन्धु मुख्य आकाशवाणी स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के सम्पूर्ण कार्यभार के अन्तर्गत किसी सहायक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर को सौंपा जाए ।

(ग) अभी तक सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है । इस पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Grant of loans to Sugar Mills in Tamilnadu.

7136. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of Maharashtra, Madras, has granted any loan to sugar mills situated in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned, period of currency of the loan and the balance outstanding till date from the Sugar Mills concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Amount to be spent on Tourism during VI Plan

7137. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be

pleased to state details of amount to be spent on tourism with special references to various schemes for development of hotels, transport facilities, new tourist centres during 6th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): A total outlay of Rs. 72.00 crores has been approved for tourism schemes in the Central Sector. Statement showing the outlays provided for various schemes to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) in the Central Sector, viz., by the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation is attached.

Statement

Five Year Plan 1980—85 Outlays

I Department of Tourism

	(Rs. in lakhs)
A. Spill over Schemes . .	94·00
B. New Schemes/Continuing; Schemes	
1. Accommodation (Tourist villages/Youth Hostels) .	149·00
2. Transport facilities including loans to transport operators. . . .	80·00
3. Mountain & Beach Resorts;	600·00
4. Cultural Tourism . .	300·00
5. Wild Life Tourism .	150·00
6. Publicity & Promotion .	800·00
7 Sports Tourism/faisrs and festivals/Entertainment/Media Relation/Other developmental facilities /Strengthening of Organisation .	196·00
8. Training & Institute of Tourism. . . .	105·00
9. Market Research Surveys	25·00
10. Interest Differential Subsidy of Financial institutions..	500·00
TOTAL	2999·00

(Rs. 30·00 crores.)

II. India Tourism Development Corporation.

(Rs. in lakhs)

A. Continuing Schemes . .	710·00
B. New Schemes (Hotels) .	2465·00
C. Expansion Schemes . .	100·00
D. Improvement/alterations of the existing hotels/ Travellers Lodges.	350·00
E. Investment in tourism projects in India and abroad. .	100·00
F. Miscellaneous Schemes. .	475·00
TOTAL:	4200·00

(Rs. 42·00 crores)

Introduction of Third Level Air services in each Zone

7138. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in introduction of the Third Level Air Services; and

(b) by what time such services would be introduced in each Zone?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) 'Vayudoot' services are being operated in the North Eastern Region with effect from 26th January, 1981.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Investment made by Financial Agencies and Nationalised Banks in S.P.I.C.

7139. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investments made by (1) Central Government financial agencies and (2) nationalised banks in SPIC, a joint Sector project at Madras as at present;

(b) the total interest due for payment for these institutions as at present; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the amounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The details of Investments made by Central Government Financial Agencies in SPIC is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Equity shares (Paid up value)	Preference shares (Paid up value)
(1) Industrial Development Bank of India.	114	11
(2) Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	36	23
(3) Life Insurance Corporation of India . .	39	50
(4) Unit Trust of India	20	..
(5) General Insurance Corporation of India and subsidiaries. . .	52	30

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and hence the details of the investments made by nationalised banks in SPIC cannot be disclosed.

(b) and (c) The amount of interest due for payment to banks/institutions on account of debentures and secured loans stood at Rs. 30.91 crores as on 30-6-80. Banks and institutions have approved a package of reliefs/concessions in respect of repayment of term loans and payment of interest by the SPIC. The company has been regular in meeting its obligations in respect of repayment of term loans as per the repayment schedule drawn up. The amount of interest funded under the relief package would become payable during the period 1986 to 1988 after repayment of entire amount of term loans to banks/institutions.

इटली के साथ करार

7140. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर के अपवंचन की रोकथाम और दोहरे कराधान को टालने की दृष्टि से भारत और इटली के बीच हाल ही में कोई करार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) आय पर करों के सम्बन्ध में दोहरे कराधान के परिहार और राजस्व अपवंचन को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार तथा इटली सरकार के बीच एक करार पर 12 जनवरी, 1981 को सरकारी स्तर पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये। यह करार अनुसमर्थन दस्तावेजों के आदान-प्रदान के बाद ही जो कि अभी होना है, लागू होगा । तब तक करार में अन्तर्निहित सामग्री को गोपनीय माना गया है ।

Bank finance to tea industry

7141. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry is facing difficulties to obtain bank finance resulting loss in tea exports; and

(b) what measures are proposed to provide adequate and timely finance to tea exporters; the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Banks have been financing tea industry under norms laid down on the basis of Datta Committee Report and generally the industry is satisfied with the norms. Difficulties experienced in individual cases are sorted out with the intervention of Government or Reserve Bank of India wherever necessary.

(b) A Committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India is currently studying the financing of tea industry and its recommendations are awaited.

Measures to clean administration in Ministry of Finance

7142. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some senior retired Officers of his Ministry are having roaring practice in holding Income-Tax, Customs and Central Excise briefs which they take from business houses on receipt of fantastic amounts mostly without any receipts;

(b) whether with their contacts with their erstwhile colleagues they are able to get favourable decisions for their clients;

(c) whether this evil practice has been the subject of adverse criticism from Public Accounts Committee also sometime back; and

(d) if so, what positive measures he proposes to take to root out this malpractice and clean the administration in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Some retired officers may have set up practice after two years of their retirement, which is permissible under the rules. However, the Government has no information whether any of them is having roaring practice in holding briefs from business houses and is receiving fantastic amounts without any receipts.

(b) No such instance has come to the noitce of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Public Accounts Committee in para 6.59 of their 8th Report on the Union Excise Duties for 1977-78 recommended that a provision on the lines of Income-tax Law may be made in the Customs and Central Excise Laws and the retiring Government servants debarred from representing the private parties for a period of two years after their retirement. The Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 have been amended through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980. These amendments will come into force from dates to be notified. The amendments disentitle officers of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service from appearance as an authorised representative before an officer of Customs, a Central Excise Officer or a Gold Control Officer, for a period of two years from the date of their retirement or resignation, as the case may be, though they would not debar their appearance before the proposed Appellate Tribunal.

बोइंग-737 के लिए हवाई पट्टियों का विकास

7143. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में बोइंग-737 के लिए उपयुक्त हवाई-पट्टियां विकसित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोइंग-737 के लिए देश के किन-किन स्थानों पर हवाई-पट्टियां विकसित की जायेंगी ;

(ग) उन पर कितना व्यय होने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपए।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

	बोइंग–737 विमानों के लिए विकसित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित हवाई अड्डे	विवरण (लागत लाख रुपयों में)
1. भावनगर :	धावन-पथ, एप्रन, और टैक्सीपथ का विस्तार और मजबूत करना।	136.75
2. राजकोट :	पेवमेंट्स का विस्तार तथा मजबूत करना।	145.60
3. जम्मू :	धावनपथ का विस्तार तथा मजबूत किया जाना।	238.00
4. जामनगर : (आई० ए० एफ०)	केवल एप्रन एवं टैक्सी-पथ का मजबूत तथा विस्तार किया जाना।	30.75
5. अगरतला	पेवमेंट्स का विस्तार एवं मजबूत करना।	275.00
6. रांची :	एप्रन व टैक्सी-वे का मजबूत किया जाना।	30.00
7. मंगलौर :	नये धावनपथ का निर्माण।	350.00
8. जोरहाट :	एप्रन को मजबूत करना।	10.34
	टैक्सी-पथ को मजबूत करना।	10.00
9. मोहनबाड़ी :	धावन पथ तथा सहायक पेवमेंट्स का एल० सी० एन० 40 का विस्तार/मजबूत करना।	217.65
10. कोयंबटूर :	एप्रन व टैक्सी-पथ का विस्तार/मजबूत करना।	50.00
11. लखनऊ :	एप्रन तथा टैक्सी-वे को एल० सी० एन० 40 तक मजबूत करना।	45.00
12. जयपुर :	धावनपथ व टैक्सी-ट्रैक की मरम्मत।	10.00
13. पटना :	धावनपथ तथा सहायक पेवमेंट्स का एल०सी० एन०–40 तक मजबूत किया जाना।	111.76
	धावनपथ का विस्तार (भूमि के अधिग्रहण सहित)	40.00
		1700.85
		अर्थात् 17 करोड़ रुपए

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in Orissa

7144. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks which propose to open branches in Orissa, district-wise, in the year 1981-82;

(b) the names of the places selected by the nationalised banks for opening of the branches in Koraput district of that State;

(c) the names of the nationalised banks which have their branches in tribal sub-plan areas of that State, Bankwise; and

(d) the role played by these banks for the upliftment of the tribals and scheme extended by each bank for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The current branch licencing policy covers a period of three years ending December 1981. Information regarding licences/allotments pending with the banks as on 7th April, 1981 is set out in *Annexure I & II* respectively.

(c) Reserve Bank of India records information regarding branch network of banks only districtwise *Annexe III* sets out the population groupwise distribution of the branches of commercial banks in different districts of Orissa as at the end of December, 1980.

(d) District Credit Plans, prepared blockwise, comprise different credit schemes covering the economic activities predominent in the relevant areas. These plans are required to be weighted in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In areas of Tribal concentration banks have schemes covering agriculture, horticulture, dairy, goat rearing, piggery, duckery, poultry, rope making, basket weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, mat weaving, bell-metal craftsmanship, stone carving etc. All the bank branches participate in the implementation of the Credit Plan, taking up schemes suited to their areas of operation.

Statement I

A list indicating the names of Commercial Banks holding licences/Authorisations to open Offices in Orissa

Name of District	Name of Bank	No. of licenses/ authorisations pending with the bank (As on 7-4-81)
1	2	3
Balasore	1. United Commercial Bank	4
	2. State Bank of India	2
	3. Indian Overseas Bank	3
	4. Balasore Gramya Bank	31
	5. United Bank of India	6
Bolangir	1. State Bank of India	2
	2. Bolangir Anchalic Gramya Bank	12

1	2	3
Boudh Khondmals . .	1. State Bank of India	7
Cuttack . . .	1. Bank of India	2
	2. State Bank of India	3
	3. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1
	4. United Bank of India	3
	5. Cuttack Grayma Bank	45
	6. United Commercial Bank	4
	7. Indian Overseas Bank	1
	8. New Bank of India	1
	9. United Industrial Bank Ltd.	1
Dhenkanal . . .	1. United Commercial Bank	6
	2. State Bank of India	3
	3. United Bank of India	3
	4. Indian Overseas Bank	4
Ganjam . . .	1. Andhra Bank	3
	2. State Bank of India	5
	3. Indian Overseas Bank	3
	4. Bank of India	3
	5. United Bank of India	4
	6. Allahabad Bank	1
	7. Rushi Kulya Gramin Bank	4
Kalahandi . . .	1. State Bank of India	17
	2. Bank of India	3
	3. Indian Overseas Bank	4
	4. United Commercial Bank	2
	5. United Bank of India . . .	3
	6. Kalahandi Anchalik Gramya Bank	4
Keonjhar	1. Bank of India	3
	2. State Bank of India . . .	2
	3. Baitarani Gramya Bank	18

Name of District	Name of Bank	No. of licences/ authorisations pending with the bank (As on 7-4-81)
Koraput . . .	1. State Bank of India	10
	2. Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank	5
	3. Andhra Bank	2
	4. United Bank of India	4
	5. Indian Overasas Bank	3
yurbhanj . . .	1. Bank of India	1
	2. United Bank of India	6
	3. State Bank of India	1
	4. Baitrani Gramya Bank	27
Puri	1. Andhra Bank	1
	2. Puri Gramya Bank	18
	3. State Bank of India	2
	4. Corporation Bank	1
	5. New Bank of India	2
Sambalpur . . .	1. Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank	23
Suhdargarh . . .	1. State Bank of India	5
	2. United Bank of India . . .	2
	3. Punjab National Bank	1
	4. Indian Overseas Bank	2
	5. Bank of India	1

Statement—II

The Names of places in Koraput District, Orissa in respect of which licences are pending with Commercial Banks for opening their Offices

Name of the Centre	Name of the bank holding licence
(1)	(2)
1. Newrangpur	State Bank of India
2. Auglo	Do.
3. Dhepaguda	Do.
4. Khumbikota	Do.
5. Dhamanipanga	Do.
6. Khatouda	Do.
7. Mokeya	Do.
8. Bejangiwada	Do.
9. Damanjodi	Do.
10. Jeypore Bazar	Do.
11. Motu	Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank
12. Siriguda	Do.
13. Dumriput	Do.
14. Dhodra	Do.
15. Sikapalli	Do.
16. Puttasinghi	Andhra Bank
17. Sunki	Do.
18. Sonomosigam	United Bank of India
19. Hathorandi	Do.
20. Padmagiri	Do.
21. Salimi	Do.
22. Hatmuniguda	Indian Overseas Bank
23. Dangolodi	Do.
24. Raniguda	Do.

Statement—III

The population group-wise distribution of the branches of Commercial Banks in different Districts of Orissa as at the end of December, 1980

Name of the District	No. of Bank branches at centres				
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metro-politan/ Port Towns	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Balasore	54	17	..	..	71
2. Bolangir	35	11	..	..	46
3. Boudh Khondmals	21	2	..	..	23
4. Cuttack	112	11	35	6	164
5. Dhenkanal	32	15	..	..	47
6. Ganjam	58	14	22	..	94
7. Kalahandi	30	4	..	..	34
8. Keonjhar	22	9	..	..	31
9. Koraput	73	19	..	..	92
10. Mayurbhanj	32	9	..	..	41
11. Puri	67	21	34	..	122
12. Sambalpur	49	35	..	..	84
13. Sundergarh	31	7	27	..	65
	616	174	118	6	914

Data obtained during International Monsoon Experiment (MONEX) in 1979

7145. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently held seminar in the capital evaluated the early results on the analysis of the data obtained during the International Monsoon Experiment (Monex) conducted in 1979;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and what has been their finding about the large deficiency of rainfall over India in 1979; and

(c) the steps being taken to move India into the age of space meteorology?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main results were of a technical nature. These provided insight into different aspects of the monsoon, such as, (i) the formation of depression and low pressure systems, (ii) the response of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean to monsoonal winds, (iii) measurements of upper winds and water vapour content of the atmosphere with the help of weather satellites and (iv) fluctuations in the earth atmosphere radiation balance.

The deficiency of rainfall was caused by sudden cessation of rains from the middle of August and an early withdrawal of the monsoon in the beginning of September besides other natural factors.

(c) The first Indian Geostationary Satellite to receive cloud data with very fine resolution is expected to be launched in 1982. A network of 110 Data Collection Platforms over the inaccessible regions of the country are planned in a phased manner. These will transmit the information to Meteorological Data Utilisation Centre in New Delhi. The Satellite will also be utilised to transmit early warnings against tropical cyclones to vulnerable sectors of the Indian coastline.

Visit of Soviet Trade Delegation to India

7146. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet Trade team has visited India recently;

(b) if so, under whose leadership and the number of the members of the team;

(c) the names of the Indian Officials with whom they met; and

(d) the details of the agreement made in regard to the purchase from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delegation was led by Mr. B. S. Gordeev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of USSR. There were ten other members in the Team.

(c) The Delegation met the Commerce Secretary.

(d) No Government to Government agreement was signed. It is understood that the Delegation signed contracts with Indian parties for purchase of various goods, including cotton textiles, knit-wear, readymade garments and cosmetic goods.

दिल्ली फ्लाइंग क्लब के पुष्पक विमान की दुर्घटना सम्बन्धी जांच रिपोर्ट

7147. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 फरवरी, 1981 को "बलचर"—से टकरा जाने के कारण दिल्ली

फ्लाइंग क्लब का एक "पुष्पक" विमान दुर्घटना ग्रस्त हो गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में की गई जांच के क्या कारण परिणाम निकले और इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप जान माल की कितनी क्षति हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दुर्घटना की जांच वायुयान नियम, 1937 के नियम 71 के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किए गए एक दुर्घटना निरीक्षक द्वारा की जा रही है। कोई जीवन हानि नहीं हुई। प्रशिक्षु विमान चालक तथा विमान पर सवार यात्री सकुशल बच गए। विमान को काफी क्षति पहुंची, परन्तु सम्पत्ति की और कोई हानि नहीं हुई।

Sales offices of SAIL

7148. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sales offices of Steel Authority of India functioning in India, State-wise;

(b) the sales made by these offices during the last five years, year-wise and office-wise; and

(c) the rules of applications pending as on 28th February, 1981 in each office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There are 49 branch sales offices of SAIL, including those of IISCO. Their State-wise break-up is given in Annexure-I.

(b) Required information, other than those in respect of IISCO Branches/stock-yards is given in Annexure-II. Information in respect of IISCO Branch Offices/Stockyards is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to distriution procedure for iron and steel followed by these branch sales offices of SAIL. If so, they follow the distribution guidelines announced by the Joint Plant Committee.

Statement-I

State-wise break-up of SAIL's Branch Sales Offices

State	Branch Sales Offices
West Bengal	4
Orissa	2
Bihar	3
Uttar Pradesh	4
Assam	2
Delhi	2
Haryana	1
Madhya Pradesh	4
Punjab	4
Chandigarh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Himachal Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	5
Gujarat	2
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	4
Kerala	1
Andhra Pradesh	3
Karnataka	2
Total:	49

Statement II

Sales of Iron & Steel through branch sales Offices/Stockyards of SAIL

(Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States & Branches	1980-81 (Provisional)	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	*West Bengal*					
	Calcutta	122685	181106	258476	223976	450646
	Howrah	189567	128821	155569	188259	..
	Durgapur	47325	24451	21603	3	..
	TOTAL	359577	334378	435648	412238	450646
2	*Orissa*					
	Bhubaneswar	29067	20413	22358	21102	24237
	Rourkela	22294	22492	22725	23429	20676
	TOTAL	51361	42905	45083	44531	44913
3	*Bihar*					
	Patna	42264	26915	21391	21489	..
	Dhanbad	8722	13615	10189	31424	68723
	Bokaro	50873	74144	35070	40897	14958
	TOTAL	101859	114674	66650	93810	63681
4	*U.P.*					
	Kanpur	59787	67936	85798	105582	91469
	Allahabad	84259	59332	50159	40409	59931
	Ghaziabad	181271	171706	150930	203742	132876
	Agra	56415	62453	64503	83501	23309
	TOTAL	381732	361427	351390	433234	307585
5	*Assam*					
	Gauhati/New Bongaigaon	46180	33283	39813	44051	46385
	Tinsukia	98	1000	2212	11905	7334
	TOTAL	46278	34283	42025	55956	53719
6	*Delhi*					
	New Delhi	161208	140654	128844	136736	133332
7	*Haryana*					
	Faridabad	156911	144440	134730	103931	102752

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	*M.P.*					
	Gwalior	7393	10387	10945	2912	..
	Bhilai	70381	84883	90929	90850	72280
	Indore	63526	42303	39318	51232	55243
	Jabalpur	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	141300	137573	141192	144994	127523
9	*Punjab*					
	Jullunder/Batala	92241	95324	84363	145176	149874
	Ludhiana	51597	60540	68499	57694	45378
	Mandi Gobindgarh	156150	210229	256461	358829	288812
	TOTAL	299988	366093	409323	561699	484064
10	*Chandigarh*					
	Chandigarh	45268	20103	..	..	..
11	*J & K*					
	Srinagar	5581	7519	10188	7315	9557
	Jammu	25514	22212	15276	6789	8604
	TOTAL	31095	29731	25464	14104	18161
12	*H.P.*					
	Parwanoo	2874	..	..	..	..
13	*Maharashtra*					
	Bombay	314179	290009	424113	502756	506853
	Thane	119266	110621	139231	79813	105030
	Pune	63242	45063	50717	46009	37349
	Nagpur	43545	43460	54145	43804	15255
	TOTAL	540232	489153	668206	672382	664487
14	*Gujarat*					
	Ahmedaad	172663	82218	99169	129199	139242
	Baroda	37310	56067	28571	32049	24432
	TOTAL	209973	138285	127740	161248	163674

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	*Rajasthan*					
	Jaipur	69940	72122	58144	48624	26086
	Kota	15431	12621	27897	12670	12531
	TOTAL	85371	84743	86041	61294	38617
16	*Tamil Nadu*					
	Madras	114143	94659	112810	123060	116279
	Coimbatore	62493	47448	64736	60007	51520
	Trichy	39608	30749	34336	49689	31603
	TOTAL	216244	172856	211882	232756	199402
17	*Kerala*					
	Cochin	46514	40897	47802	30962	34838
18	*Andhra Pradesh*					
	Secunderabad	106546	109542	103699	97563	96645
	Vizag	46713	42390	32372	30503	21365
	Vijayawada	12459	11907	21123	37529	15754
	TOTAL	165718	163839	157194	165595	133764
19	*Karnataka*					
	Bangalore	87954	70001	85172	74347	52936
	Belgaum	10331	6442	3800	14390	2639
	TOTAL	98285	76443	88972	88737	55575
	GRAND TOTAL	3141788	2892477	3168186	3414207	3096733

Tourist potentialities of Sikkim

7149. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to exploit the tourist potentialities of Sikkim during the 6th Plan period;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps to put Sikkim in the third airline map of India;

(c) when this proposal is going to be implemented; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities in a co-ordinated and integrated manner along centres falling on the identified travel circuits in Sikkim.

(b) to (c) There are no airport facilities in Sikkim at present, and therefore, the question does not arise.

Collections under Surtax (profits) advance payment proposals

7150. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount Government would be collecting this year under Surtax (profits) advance payment proposal;

(b) whether Government have received representations to abolish this proposal; and

(c) if so, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Collections on account of advance surtax during the financial year 1981-82 are expected to be of the order of Rs. 44 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These representations will be examined before the Finance Bill is taken up for clause-by-clause consideration before Parliament.

Sukinda Nickel Project in Orissa

7152. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa in his D.O. letter No. CM-7/80-1000/CM of 19th September, 1980 has urged the Union Minister of Steel and Mines to pursue the Sukinda Nickel Project in Orissa, if so, what action the Centre has taken on this issue, and when the project will come up;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sukinda Nickel mines have a reserve of more than 15 million tonnes of nickel ore if so, the reasons why Government are not sanctioning 10,000 tonnes of nickel for this project; and

(c) whether Government now propose to take action for sanction of 10,000 tonnes for this Project and if so, the time by which this will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the characteristics of the ore there is a need to choose the right technology and study the economic viability of a nickel project. A pre-feasibility study is proposed to be undertaken. An investment decision will be considered after the techno-economic feasibility for the project has been established.

Recruitment of Agricultural Officers in Punjab National Bank

7153. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banking Recruitment Board, Delhi advertised 150 posts of Agriculture Officers in Punjab National Bank vide Employment News on the 22nd November, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the last date for receipt of applications was 24th November, 1980 (23rd being Sunday) and the applications submitted after that date were refused; and

(c) the reasons for giving so short a notice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Banking Service Recruitment Board had advertised 150 posts of Agricultural Officers in Punjab National Bank in a number of newspapers. It is true that the advertisement appeared in the Employment News only on 22nd November, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The above advertisement which had been released by the Board on an all-India basis, had already appeared in 12 newspapers between 23rd and 28th October, 1980. While the reasons for the delay of its publication

in the Employment News are being ascertained, it would be seen that the Board had otherwise given sufficient publicity and notice for the submission of the applications.

बिहार के तिरहुत दरभंगा और कोसी डिवीजनों में करदाताओं की संख्या

7154. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के तिरहुत, दरभंगा और कोसी डिवीजनों में कितने लोग आयकर, सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर, दान कर और मृत्यु कर देते हैं और उनकी और केन्द्रीय करों की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) धन उधार देने के व्यापार में कितने लोग लगे हैं और उनमें से कितनों को आयकर से छूट प्राप्त है और किन कारणों से; और

(ग) क्या ऋणदाताओं के पास गिरवी रखे गए आभूषणों और वर्तनों के मूल्य का हिसाब केन्द्रीय करों की दृष्टि से लगाया जा रहा है ताकि उनसे कर लिए जा सकें और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) बिहार में तिरहुत, दरभंगा और तथा कोसी डिवीजनों में जिन व्यक्तियों को, आयकर, धनकर तथा दानकर अथवा सम्पदा-शुल्क के लिए निर्धारण किया गया, उनकी संख्या तथा इनमें से अलग - अलग कर के सम्बन्ध में उनकी तरफ बकाया करों की कुल रकम के बारे में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उक्त सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) आयकर विभाग धन उधार देने के कारोबार में लगे करदाताओं की अलग से सूची नहीं रखता और इसलिए उनकी संख्या प्रस्तुत नहीं की जा सकती। इसके अतिरिक्त, आयकर उन सभी व्यक्तियों पर लगाया जाता है जो, धन उधार देने सहित सभी स्रोतों से, निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक आय प्राप्त करते हैं। इस प्रकार, धन उधार देने के कारोबार में लगे किसी भी व्यक्ति को आय कर में छूट देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऋणदाताओं के पास बर्तन, गहने आदि ऋणों का प्रतिभूति के रूप में गिरवी रखे जाते हैं। इस प्रकार गिरवी रखा गया सामान उनकी आय अथवा धन का हिस्सा नहीं होता। तथापि, इन प्रतिभूतियों को जब ऋणदाताओं द्वारा या तो जब्त कर लिया जाता है अथवा अन्यथा अपना बना लिया जाता है तो उस स्थिति में आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी आय/धन के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाता है।

Loan for cattle owners from banks

7155. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the poor cattle owners (Goalas) to get loans from banks; if so, details of that;

(b) whether a large number of applications were filed by the Goalas to banks for loan in Dhanbad (Bihar) completing all the formalities;

(c) if so, number thereof filed in Dhanbad and how long they are kept pending;

(d) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken on that; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the credit facilities available to small and marginal farmers from banks for the purchase of milch cattle. In this connection, commercial banks grant loans for Dairy development both directly and under the ARDC's refinance schemes, for the purchase of indigenous as well as foreign/cross bred cattle. To increase the flow of credit to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections Government have sponsored special schemes like Small Farmers Development Agency/Drought Prone Area Project/Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. with liberal subsidies to supplement the bank loans for the purchase of milch animals by the weaker sections of the rural areas.

(b) to (e) The data reporting system in banks does not yield category and purpose wise break up of all banks advances. Information as asked for is, therefore, not available. Complaints, if any, of undue delay in the sanction of loans by the branches are looked into by the banks at the appropriate levels.

Excise clearance of cardboard match boxes and wooden matches in Tamil Nadu

7156. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of cardboard match boxes and wooden matches (separately of tiny match units) in Tamil Nadu cleared by the Excise Collectorate during the past three years;

(b) the figures of cardboard match boxes and wooden matches (separately of the middle sector match industry) in Tamil Nadu cleared by the Excise Collectorate during the past three years; and

(c) the rebate allowed to the tiny sector and the middle sector separately for cardboard boxes during the past three years?

517 LS—4.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

अफीम फैक्टरी गाजीपुर का विस्तार

7157. **श्री जैनुल बेशर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजीपुर अफीम फैक्टरी का विस्तार किया जाएगा ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय किया जाएगा; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) जी, नहीं । परन्तु, गाजीपुर (उ०प्र०) में विद्यमान पुराने संयंत्र के स्थान पर नया अफीम अल्कालायड संयंत्र लगाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) से (घ). इस अवस्था में यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Financial assistance given by banks to Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited

7158. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given to the Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited by the (1) Reserve Bank, (2) nationalised banks and (3) Industrial Development Bank of India as on date; and

(b) whether similar loans or financial assistance has been provided by those bodies to similar institutions in other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India have not provided any financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation Limited or similar institutions in other States. According to available information, Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation has availed cash credit facilities from Indian Overseas Bank in past. Public Sector Banks accord low priority to advances for construction of cinema theatres.

Deputationists working in Bureau of Public Enterprises

7159. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deputationists working in the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance;

(b) number of those who have completed five years of deputation and are still working in Bureau on one ground or the other;

(c) number of such deputationists who have come from Ministry of Railways (particularly from Northern Railway); whether such employees have been appointed after completion of all formalities or their services were initially requisitioned for very short tenure and they have been given extensions from time to time and no formal applications were invited; and

(d) reasons for not reverting such employees back so as to give chance to others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises, like any other Secretariat Office, draws on the services of competent professionals of requisite qualifications and background from other departments and organisations, including public enterprises. The number of persons so seconded is 38.

(b) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the case of Hindi Adhikari in the Bureau, who has completed five years of secondment and is still continuing. Pending constitution of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service, Government have issued orders that persons engaged in Hindi work on secondment on ad hoc basis be retained. The retention of the services of the Hindi Adhikari has also been approved by the Union Public Service Commission.

Smuggling of sugar

7160. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale smuggling of sugar to Pakistan has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken to check the smuggling of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Reports received by Government do not indicate any large-scale smuggling of sugar to Pakistan.

(d) The Customs authorities and the Border Security Force along the Indo-Pakistan border have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling of sugar out of India across the border.

Export of groundnuts

7161. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of groundnuts exported from December, 1980 to January, 1981; and

(b) the rate at which it was exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Export of H.P.S. Groundnuts is allowed within a limited ceiling through NAFED. During December, 1980 to January, 1981, a total quantity of 34572 metric tonnes of HPS Groundnuts bold variety 55/60 counts per ounce and unspecified counts was expected. The average f.o.b. realisation was Rs. 9724.29 per metric tonne.

Expenditure on income-tax establishments

7162. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of increase of recurring expenditure on income-tax establishments per annum; and

(b) what is the actual tax collection increase rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODA): (a)

(figures in crores of Rs.)

Financial year	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of increase
1976-77 . . .	42·74	—
1977-78 . . .	45·08	5·73
1978-79 . . .	49·60	9·81
1979-80 . . .	51·61	2·97
1980-81 . . .	59·10*	14·52

*Procvisional

(b)

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Financial Year	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Increase over the previous year	Percentage of increase
1976-77 .	2327·74	..	..
1977-78	2404·94	77·20	3·32
1978-79 .	2527·73	122·79	5·11
1979-80 .	2817·57	289·84	11·47
1980-81 .	3161·75*	344·18	12·22

*Revised Estimates

रुपए का अवमूल्यन

7163. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 15 मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान रिजर्व बैंक ने रुपए का कितनी बार अवमूल्यन किया है और अवमूल्यन के बाद इस समय रुपए का क्या मूल्य है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान रुपए के अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे विदेशी ऋणों या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भुगतानों में कितनी वृद्धि हो जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) भारतीय रुपए की विनिमय दरें घटती-बढ़ती रहती हैं और सच कहा जाये तो तब "अवमूल्यन" शब्द की कोई प्रासंगिकता नहीं रह गई है । सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय समय पर घोषित पौण्ड-स्टर्लिंग रुपया-दर से है । पहली जनवरी, 1980 से 15 मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि में पौण्ड-स्टर्लिंग की दरों में ऊपर एवं नीचे की ओर 48 बार संशोधन किया गया है । रुपया-स्टर्लिंग की दरों में ये परिवर्तन सरकार

द्वारा 25 सितम्बर, 1975 से अपनाई गई विनिमय दर की व्यवस्था के अनुसार किए जाते हैं – जिसके अन्तर्गत रुपए की विनियम दर, उन विभिन्न देशों की मुद्राओं की समुचित डाली (बास्केट) की विनिमय दरों के दैनिक उतार-चढ़ाव के संदर्भ में निर्धारित की जाती है, जिनके साथ भारत का अधिकांश व्यापार होता है । 3 अप्रैल, 1981 को एक पौण्ड-स्टर्लिंग 18.35 रुपए के बराबर था ।

(ख) विदेशों से प्राप्त होते वाले ऋणों और वापसी अदायगियों की देनदारियों का निपटारा सम्बद्ध देश की मुद्रा में किया जाता है तथा उसका विनिमय मूल्य वापसी अदायगी की तारीख को प्रचलित दरों पर निर्भर करेगा । ऐसी व्यवस्था में जहां विनिमय दरें बदलती रहती हों, वहां मुद्राओं के मूल्य में हर रोज घटबढ़ होते रहना अनिवार्य है । परिणामतः विदेशी मुद्राओं के लेनदेनों के बराबर रुपया राशि में सम्बद्ध देश की मुद्रा की तुलना में रुपए की विनिमय दर में उतार-चढ़ाव के अनुरूप हर रोज परिवर्तन होता रहेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में किसी विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख को ऋण परिशोधन की बकाया राशि पर रुपया-स्टर्लिंग दर के संशोधन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, वह इस बात पर भी निर्भर करेगा कि उस तारीख को पौण्ड-स्टर्लिंग की तुलना में अन्य मुद्राओं के मूल्य में क्या परिवर्तन हुये हैं । फिरभी यह बता देना प्रासंगिक होगा कि देय तारीखों को किया जाने वाला ऋण परिसंशोधन सम्बद्ध विदेशी मुद्राओं में किया जाता है ।

Agitation by Officers of Associate Banks

7164. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Associate Banks have been carrying on an agitation recently;

(b) if so, what are the issues involved; and

(c) what is his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that it is not aware of any agitation being carried on by the officers of its Associate Banks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News-item Captioned "US Cuts Aid to India"

7165. SHRI ARIF MOHEMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "U.S. cuts aid to India" published in 'Business Standard' of March 26, 1981; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In so far as India is concerned, US aid fir US FY 1982 is likely to be $ 110 million as against the expected aid of $ 104 million for US FY 1981.

Dues payable to Government of West Bengal

7166. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any dues payable to Government of West Bengal by Central Government;

(b) if so, what are the amounts to-date; and

(c) if so, when these will be paid in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) The bulk of the transfers from the Centre to West Bengal are made by the Ministry of Finance and are made up of the divisible pool of taxes, grants under Article 275 of the Constitution for upgradation of standards of administration, grants in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares, Central assistance for State's Annual Plan schemes, Central assistance for externally aided projects, Special assistance for accelerated development of hill areas and State's share of small savings collections. All amounts due to the State Government on these accounts as of 31-3-1981 have been released. Releases of funds on account of Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes are made by a number of Ministries on the basis of statements from the State Government regarding expenditure of the individual schemes. These releases are made by the Ministries after the requisite formalities are satisfactorily complied with.

Collection of Excise Duty from Middle Sector Match Industry in Tamil Nadu

7167. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total clearance of match boxes during the past three years along with the excise duty collected from the middle sector match industry in Tamil Nadu, wooden boxes and cardboard boxes separately; and

(b) the total clearance of match boxes during the past three years and the excise duty collected from the tiny sector match industry in Tamil Nadu, wooden boxes and cardboard boxes separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recovery of Income-tax arrears from M/s. Allen Berry and Co. (P) Ltd.

7168. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge income tax arrears are due from M/s. Allen Berry and Co. (P) Limited and if so, the details thereof;

(b) action taken by Income Tax authorities to recover the dues from them;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The details of gross income-tax demands of Rs. 2.82 crores outstanding against M/s. Allen berry and Co. (P) Limited as on 31-12-1980 are as under:—

Assessment year	Demand outstanding Rs.
1944-45	24,73,673.00
1948-49	29,61,444.00
1949-50	48,73,436.00
1950-51	28,17,990.00
1951-52	23,92,521.00
1951-52	2,69,158.00
1952-53	41,89,639.00
1953-54	33,27,491.00
1954-55	18,15,793.00
1955-56	26,66,026.00
1957-58	2,596.00
1975-76	44,030.00
1978-79	16,729.00
1980-81	14,977.00

(b) to (d) The assessee is a defunct company which discontinued its business as early as in 1957-58. The Tax Recovery Officer to whom recovery certificates had been issued has certified that the company has no assets from which the arrears can be recovered. The matter is under consideration.

Fraud Committed in Punjab and Sind Bank, Connaught Circus, New Delhi

7169. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a fraud of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was committed in Punjab and Sind Bank, H-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi;

(b) is it a fact that all documents regarding the firm in which A|c fraud happened are missing;

(c) if so, what sort of action has been taken against that branch incharge;

(d) whether it is a fact that Rs. 3 lakhs were remitted from Lucknow Branch through telegraphic transfer and the same was credited in the firm's A|c which was only opened with an initial amount of Rs. 100|-;

(e) is it a fact that a current A|c can only be opened with an initial amount of Rs. 500|- and with proper introduction; and

(f) is it a fact that the T.T. entry was not confirmed from B|O Lucknow for 2 months, when it is required that the entry should be adjusted within 7 days?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that a number of important papers relating to this fraud are found missing.

(c) The matter is under investigation by the police authorities. According to information available with the bank, two banks officials have been arrested in this connection. The bank has also placed four of its officials, including the two arrested by the Police under suspension.

(d) According to the bank there was a forged telegraphic transfer purportedly from its Lucknow branch of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the credit of a current account at its 'H' Block, Connaught Circus branch. This current account had been opened with an initial amount of Rs. 100/-.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. According to the bank such instructions do not appear to have been followed in this case.

Reservation of Quota for SC|ST and Backward Classes in Pandian Rural Bank

7170. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether percentage of quota reserved for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes has been filled up in Pandian Rural Bank (Grama Bank); and

(b) if not, what action Government propose to take against the Officer responsible for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes Candidates in the Departments of Ministry of Steel and Mines

7171. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes|Tribes candidates in different classes of service viz. B, C, and D, in various Departments of the Ministry of Steel and Mines were filled up by the general candidates;

(b) if so, class-wise, Department-wise, details of such posts during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposed to impose a ban on exchange of reserved posts with general posts in the interest of Scheduled Castes|Tribes candidates?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. This is however done only when suitable candidates are not available and is subject to adequate safeguards.

(b) These are furnished in Annexure 'A'.

(c) No, Sir. Reserved posts are not 'exchanged' with general posts. When candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are not available even after following the prescribed procedure for appointment against reserved vacancies, the vacancies are dereserved and filled up by general candidates. The reservation is, however, carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years in all cases, except (i) promotion by selection from Group 'C' to Group 'B', (ii) promotion within Group 'B', and (iii) from Group 'B' to the lowest rung of Group 'A'. In these exceptional cases reservations are not carried forward, but are inter-changeable between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the same recruitment year itself. In other cases reserved vacancies are inter-changeable between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only at the end of third and final year of carry forward. Thus, interests of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are well protected and reservations are not lost to them by such dereservations, as the vacancies are carried forward and are available to them in the subsequent years for a sufficiently long period of time (namely four years including the initial year of recruitment).

Statement

Statement regarding number of posts reserved for SC|ST in different Groups Viz· *B & C (Group-wise) but filled by General Candidates during the year* 1978, 1979 & 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

Group of Posts	1978		1979		1980		*Resaons for*
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
Group 'B'	1*	2**	..	..	..	1*	*Post filled by nomination made by DPAR. Dereservation in such cases is done by DPAR on all Secretariat basis.
Group 'C'	1*	..	..	3*	..	1*	
Group 'D'	..	—	..	..	1**	..	**Being the initial year of recruitment, one vacancy was treated as unreserved, as per extant instructions.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Group of Posts	1978		1979		1980		*Reasons for*
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
Group 'B'	1	..	3	..	..	..	Sufficient qualified candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Communities were not available and as such the posts reserved for SC/ST candidates had to be dereserved and filled up by general candidates.
Group 'C'	..	1	..	..	1	1	
Group 'D'	1	..	..	..	..	..	

Restaurants in Delhi permitted to run Cabarets

7172. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of restaurants in Delhi who have been issued permits/licence to run cabarets;

(b) how much revenue is collected by the Government from these restaurants and the present position of revenue outstanding and collected during the last five years;

(c) is it not a fact that such restaurants run cabarets in obscene manner violating the prescribed limits under the protection of local police; and

(d) what steps are being taken to exercise control over them and such police personnel in order to protect the cultural and social standards of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No permit/licence is needed by restaurants to run cabaret shows in Delhi. However, regulations pertaining to places of public amusement and entertainment have recently been framed.

(b) The entertainment tax at 25 per cent is levied by Delhi Administration on admission tickets. The revenue collected by way of entertainment tax in the last 5 years is as under:—

	Rs.
1976-77 : . .	2,11,602·00
1977-78 . .	2,99,288·00
1978-79: . .	2, 59,167·50
1979-80 . .	3,21,125·00
1981-82: . (upto 2/81)	3,22, 984·20

(c) and (d). Under the regulations framed by Delhi Administration in regard to places of public amusement and entertainment, power has been acquired to cancel or suspend the licence of those who violate any of the conditions. As regards action against erring policemen, as and when any lapses are brought to the notice of authorities concerned, suitable action is taken against them.

Disappearance of the balance sheet of a National Textile Corporation Mill, Kerala ..

7173. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the report appeared in the 'Blitz' dated 17th January, 1981 that Rs. 65 lakhs of profit shown in the balance Sheet of a National Textile Corporation Mill, Kerala, disappeared when the auditors checked it up; and

(b) if so, what is the actual position and what action has been taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Though the profit for the year 1979-80 in one of the NTC Mills in Kerala *viz.* Parvathi Mills, Quilon worked out to Rs. 65 lakhs provisionally, the final audited figure after adjustments is Rs. 6.95 lakhs. No defalcation was noticed. However, necessary changes of personnel have already been made to ensure proper accounting in future.

Charges against Chairman of Regional Rural Bank, Bihar

7174. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been serious corruption charges against the Chairman of the Champaran Regional Rural Bank (Bihar) and that the same have been highlighted in the local press;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature of the enquiry conducted, its findings and the action taken by the Government, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Certain complaints against the Chairman, Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) alleging corrupt practices and allegations of casteism in the matters of recruitment were received by the Government.

(b) and (c). The Sponsor Bank of this Regional Rural Bank, the Central Bank of India, has inquired into the allegations. Preliminary enquiries revealed that the Chairman did not enjoy a good reputation and there were several complaints of his having asked for and accepting illegal gratification. In view of this, it was proposed to transfer the Chairman and Government have already notified on 4-3-1981 the appointment of another Chairman. The Central Bank of India have also reported that they will initiate departmental action against the said Chairman for the irregularities which could be substantiated in a departmental inquiry.

Export of Spices

7175. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of spices exported, which are the countries importing spices from India, total amount earned by exporting spices during the current year; and

(b) whether Government propose to form "Spices Development Authority" to streamline the export, quality and better prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A total of 57,321 M.T. of Spices including cardamom has been exported upto 28th February, 1981. The total value realised is Rs. 891 million*. The countries that imported spices from India are U.K., France, Italy, Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, U.S.S.R., Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, G.D.R., Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Ethiopia, Y.A.R., Abu Dhabi, Dubai, A.R.E. (Egypt), Iran, Saudi Arabia, Behrain Is., Somalia, Sudan, Kuwait, Qatar, Syria, Muscat, Oman, Israel, Iraq, Lebanon, YMN, P.D. Rep., Jordan, Libya, U.A.E., Bangla Desh, Nepal, Afghanistan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Malaysia, Seychelles, Kenya, Tanzania Rep., Nigeria, Malawi, Zambia, Canary Island, Sierra Leone, Australia, Fiji Is, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Government.

*These figures are Prov.

Loss in Bangalore-Based Public Sector Units

7176. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have made any assessment regarding the aggregate loss due to the 77-day old strike in the Bangalore-based public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): A detailed assessment regarding the aggregate loss due to the 77-days' strike in the Bangalore-based public sector units has not yet been made. The loss of production in the 5 public enterprises in Bangalore is however estimated at Rs. 2 crores per day approximately.

Mining of Potassium and other Salts Found in the Tsokar Lake of Ladakh

7177. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of crude Potassium and

other salts have been found in the Tsokar lake of Ladakh;

(b) if reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, the total estimated quanity of potassium and other salts separately, the purity percentage and total estimated value of each of the salt; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to mine these salts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Crude Potassium and other salts have been found in the Tsokar Lake of Ladakh. The salts occur in the form of concentrated brine, as precipitates at the lake botton and in the efflorescent zone around the lake.

(b) Out of the estimated quantity of 0.78 million tonnes of total salts dissolved in the Brine, 0.2 million tonnes are of Potassium Chloride, 0.38 million tonnes of Sodium Sulphate, 0.10 million tonnes of Sodium Chloride and 0.10 million tonnes are of Magnesium Sulphate. Out of about 0.65 million tonnes of precipitated salts, estimated at the lake bottom, 0.1870 million tonnes are of Potassium Sulphate, 0.2175 million tonnes of Sodium Sulphate, 0.345 million tonnes of Sodium Chloride and the rest are of Magnesium and Calcium Salts.

In the Efflorescent zone around the lake, about 7.8 million tonnes of salts are estimated out of which 2 million tonnes may be of Potash salts.

Values of the salts estimated by the Fertiliser Corporation of India around 1976, in respect of the salts in the Brine amount to Rs. 1,023 million for total salts including Rupees 146 million for the Potassium Chloride, Rupees 852 million for Sodium Sulphate and Rupees 25 million for Sodium Chloride.

The value of the precipitated salts, estimated by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, amount to Rupees 709.53 million which include Rupees 224.4 million for Potassium Sulphate, Rupees 476.63 million for Sodium Sulphate and Rupees 8.5 million for Sodium Chloride.

(c) Because of the severe logistic problems and difficulties in transportation of the salts over long distances from a very high altitude area where the lake is situated, and limited working period and because of the inclement weather, it is considered uneconomic to extract the salts from the lake waters.

Increase in Project costs of Public Sector Undertakings

7178. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to delay in taking policy decision and execution of work the project costs of some ongoing major Public Sector Undertakings have gone up;

(b) if so, the details of such projects whose costs of execution have gone up; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure stability in project cost in future projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The completion of a project within the allotted time and cost estimates depend on a number of factors like availability of infrastructural facilities, power, transportation, besides availability of infrastructural industrial raw materials. These factors also affect supply of equipment for the project. Some major projects which have been delayed with considerable cost overruns include Bhilai Steel Plant (2.5 MT to 4.0 MT), Korba Aluminium Project (Smelter & Fabrication), Kerala Newsprint Project, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project, Cochin Refineries Ltd.—Secondary Processing Facilities, and Bhatgaon Project in the Western Coalfields Ltd.

(c) Various steps have been taken to ensure timely completion of projects and keeping their costs within estimates. Better preparation of feasibility reports, removal of infrastructural constraints and employment of modern management techniques are some of the important steps.

C.B.I. Engaged in Steel Racket Involving Office of JCCI&E.

7179. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is currently engaged in investigating Rs. 100 crore steel racket case involving the Office of the Joint Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the progress of the investigations;

(c) whether the Officials of the JCCI&E have been obstructing investigations; and

(d) what action is being taken to expedite the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Installed Capacity of Aluminium Production

7180. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of aluminium production in the country; (break up of different plants);

(b) the target set for production during 1980-81; what is the actual production during the year; what is the shortfall of availability of aluminium during 1980-81;

(c) the value of import of aluminium during the last two years i.e. 1979-80 and 1980-81 and what is the quantity of aluminium imported during these years;

(d) the general capacity utilisation of the industry; what is the capacity utilisation of the largest public sector plant of BALCO;

(e) has BALCO incurred loss during 1979-80 and what is the position during 1980-81; and

(f) the constraints on full utilisation of installed capacity, and what measures are proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The licensed capacity so far installed is 321,170 tonnes per annum as per the following smelter-wise break-up:

Location	*Capacity (tpa)*
1. BALCO Korba(M.P.), .	100,000
2. INDAL (a) Hirakud Orissa)	20,320
(b) Alwaye (Kerala)	15,850
(c) Belgaum (Karanataka)	60,000
3. HINDALCO Renukoot(U.P.)	100,000
4. MALCO Mettur(T.N.)	25,000
TOTAL . .	321,170

(b) The production target for 1980-81 was 210,000 tonnes, the actual production was about 199,000 tonnes. The demand for aluminium during 1980-81 was estimated as 325,000 tonnes and the shortfall between this and domestic production was to be met by imports.

(c) The quantity and value of aluminium imported by the MMTC

during the last two years is given below:

	Quantirty (tonnes)	Valuc (Rs. in crores)
1979-80 .	85,788	123·08
1980-81 .	127,611	189·489 (approx.)

(d) The capacity utilisation of aluminium industry in 1980-81 was about 62 per cent, whereas the capacity utilisation of BALCO was about 29 per cent.

(e) BALCO incurred a net loss of Rs. 16.17 crores during 1979-80 and it is likely to incur a loss of about Rs. 22 crores in 1980-81.

(f) The main constraint on full utilisation of installed capacity is inadequate supply of power. For instance, BALCO is getting from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board only about 30 per cent of the total power needed by it. In order to step up the production, the State Governments concerned have been requested at the highest level to ensure adequate power supply to aluminium smelters.

Ban on Government Appoints

7181. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a recent suggestion made by Shri N. A. Palkiwala that there should be a five-year ban on Government appointments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed five-year ban on Government appointments has been suggested with a view to pruning down expenditure in Government Departments. The Government are already aware of the need for austerity and reduction in non-developmental Government expenditure. There are already restrictions on the creation of additional posts and even filling up of sanctioned posts which have remained vacant for more than 6 months. All proposals in this regard are subject to detailed scrutiny and are sanctioned only where they are found absolutely necessary. Government, however, are of the view that the suggestion to impose a five-year ban on all Government appointments may not be practicable.

Fradulent activities of Co-operative Societies engaged in Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

7182. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had asked the State Trading Corporation to purchase flue-cured virginia tobacco from cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh in 1979;

(b) whether Government have asked Andhra Pradesh MARKFED to launch investigations into charges of misuse of allotment to various cooperative societies with regard to purchase of tobacco by STC;

(c) if not, how do Government propose to bring to book the fraudulent activities and profiteering activities of such cooperative societies; and

(d) whether Government propose to deal with such societies in future for purchasing tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The STC and Andhra Pradesh MARKFED were asked to ensure that only genuine tobacco of growers from genuine cooperative societies was purchased.

(d) Manner of purchase of tobacco will be considered when price support operations in virginia tobacco become necessary.

Landing on International Flights at Dabolim, Goa

7183. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation requesting for arrangements for landing of international flights at Dabolim, Goa; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. However, Air India received a representation requesting that they should start International operations between Gulf and Dabolim (Goa).

(b) Air India are not in a position to operate flights between Gulf and Dabolim due to volume of traffic being too meagre to make the operations commercially viable.

The airport at Dabolim is not fit for operations by wide-bodied aircraft such as, B-747, DC-10 or Tristar at present. It is only suited for Air Bus operations and ocassional use by B-707 aircraft.

Loss in Income-Tax Share to Bihar due to Headquatrers of Important Undertakings outside the State

7184. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Bihar State is losing heavily in its share in income tax as many of important undertakings are having their headquarters outside Bihar; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to make necessary change either in the formula for distribution of income-tax amount among States on the basis of income-tax collection or propose persuading the concerned industries to shift their Headquarters within Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The location of the headquarters of the Undertaking, either of the Centre or State or registered Companies, outside a State does not substantially affect the State in so far as the tax paid by the undertaking is concerned, since the net proceeds of the Corporation tax accrue to the Centre and are not shared with the States in terms of article 270 of the Constitution.

As for the income-tax paid by the personnel of these Undertakings and other non-corporate bodies, the share of each State is recommended by the Finance Commission, appointed normally once in every 5 years, to which every State Government submits its memorandum stating its case in regard to the devolution of taxes and duties. The current formula, valid for 1979—84, provides for devolution of 85 per cent of the net proceeds or income-tax to the States, 90 per cent of which is distributed on the basis of population of each State and 10 per cent on the basis of net assessments.

Foreign Money

7185. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign money was involved in a national survey of the "Incidence of Bonded Labour" conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in the year 1978;

(b) if so, what was the source, how much money had been received and who received the amount in India; and

(c)whether the money is still being received from abroad for this purpose though the survey was completed in early 1978 itself?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Gandhi Peace Foundation the National Survey on "Incidence of Bonded Labour" was conducted jointly by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute. While National Labour Institute spent Rs. 11,795.30 towards this survey, the Gandhi Peace Foundation have reported that they received an amount of Rs. 4.26 lakhs in the years 1978 and 1979 from Brot Fuer Die Welt Diakonisches Werk Stafflenberg Str. D-700 Stuttgard, West Germany. The recipient of the money was the Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad, which farmed out the project to Gandhi Peace Foundation.

(c) Gandhi Peace Foundation have reported that the programme continues to receive support from outside agency because the fina report is not yet complete.

Regularisation of Delhi-Bombay via Jodhpur Air Service

7186. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Government propose to regularise the air service being operated three days in a week between Delhi and Bombay via Jodhpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines at present operate a thrice weekly HS-748 service on the route Bombay - Udaipur - Jodhpur - Jaipur-Delhi. The present traffic demand is adequately met and as such Indian Airlines will continue to operate on the same basis in the summer season also. However, the traffic growth on the route is being constantly reviewed and as and when traffic justifies, the frequency would be stepped up.

शहडोल जिले में बन्धोगढ़ नेशनल पार्क को पर्यटन मानचित्र में शामिल करना

7187. **श्री दलबीर सिंह** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहडोल जिले में बंधोगढ़ नेशनल पार्क को इस बीच पर्यटन मानचित्र में शामिल कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे पर्यटन मानचित्र में कब तक शामिल किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां । मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य और केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत विकास हेतु प्रारम्भ किए जाने वाले यात्रा परिपथों में से एक के अन्तर्गत बांधवगढ़ वन्य जीव विहार को शामिल करने का निश्चय किया गया है। एक बार इस यात्रा परिपथ के साथ-साथ पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाये तो पर्याप्त मात्रा में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए इसका व्यापक रूप से संवर्धन किया जायेगा ।

Boosting of Exports

7188. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the total export earnings at the end of 1984-85 are expected to be of the order of Rs. 9,678

crores, whereas our economic experts estimate the total bill of imports upto the tune of Rs. 15,000 crores by that time mainly due to crude oil and petroleum prices; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to boost the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan Projections of exports and imports for 1984-85 (at 1979-80 prices) are placed at Rs. 9878 crores and Rs. 13850 crores respectively.

(b) The Government is fully alive to the problem of growing trade imbalances. Export promotion has been assigned as one of the highest national priorities. All possible measures are being taken to promote exports and to substitute imports by increased domestic production. Some of the important export promotion measures already taken include the following:

(i) Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "Dominance".

(ii) Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation of the article, an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture.

(iii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export production which involved lumpsum payment of royalty.

(iv) Free trade zone like—treatment to all 100 per cent export-oriented units.

(v) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports.

(vi) Selective relaxation in restriction imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

(vii) Pre-shipment credit at a concessional rate of interest of 11.05 per cent has been extended to a number of engineering and other export oriented industries for a period of 180 days. The EXIM BANK which is being set up shortly, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance.

In addition, the Ministry of commerce is also exploring the possibility of increasing exports of public Sector Undertakings.

Action is also being taken to reduce delays in disbursement of drawback and simplification of procedures. The export duty on coffee and semi-finished leather has been reduced and that on hessian jute goods abolished completely. The situation is kept under constant review and further measures will be taken in due course of time.

The following measures have been announced in the budget for 1981-82 to give fiscal support to export promotion:—

(1) 14 groups of export oriented industries have been brought within the purview of industries to which investment allowance or tax holiday is admissible.

(2) Export oriented industries in the free trade zones have been allowed complete tax holiday for an initial period of five years, in lieu of other fiscal concessions.

(3) The scope of activities under Section 35B of the Income Tax Act which allows weighted deduction in the computation of the taxable profits, is being widened.

(4) In the case of electronics which is both a labour intensive and export oriented industry, dividend derived by domestic company from an Indian company, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of electronic components is completely exempt from income-tax.

Export-Import Policy for 1981-82, announced by the Government recently has been designd to meet the follo-

wing objectives. These are (i) to provide essential inputs for strengthening the production base, and enabling fuller utilisation of available capacities, (ii) to further reduce dependence on imports, (iii) to provide greater impetus to exports, and (iv) to further simplify and streamline procedures.

Special Board for considering applications for setting up 100 per cent export-oriented units

7189. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Board has been constituted to consider applications for setting up 100 per cent exports oriented units anywhere in the country, save the free trade zones etc.;

(b) if so, the number of applications that have been received in this context so far from the new entrepreneurs; and

(c) whether some extra concessions are also promised to be provided to such units by way of quick processing of applications for raw materials of subsidies or concessional supply of power etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Board under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary has been set up in terms of Dept. of Industrial Development Notification No. 10|35|80-LP dated the 13th January 1981.

(b) 45 applications have been registered under the scheme so far.

(c) The concessions available to the units which are approved under the Scheme have been indicated in the Government Resolution dated 31-12-1980 a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 79 on 20th February 1981. In addition, Government have decided in principle that supplies made from the Domestic Tariff Area to 100 per cent export oriented units may be treated as deemed exports. The details of the benefits that may be made available by way of import replenishment and cash support in such cases as also the procedure to be adopted are being worked out.

Sales Tax on Eatables and Drinks served in Hotels

7190. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Andhra Pradesh High Court's Judgement on 19th September, 1980 that Sales-tax on eatables and drinks served in hotels etc., was illegal; and

(b) whether in this background instructions have been issued to railways and other catering departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Levy of tax on sales or purchases taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has also been entrusted by law to the State authorities. A copy of the judgment of 19th September, 1980 has been obtained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that they have decided to take the matter in appeal to the Supreme Court and the High Court has also granted the State leave to prefer appeal to the Supreme Court against its judgment. Necessary further action is being taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The State Government had also stated that in view of this, no instructions had been issued by them in regard to the course of action to be taken by the catering services run by various agencies in the State. Ministry of Railways have stated that the matter is under examination of Zonal Railways.

Direct flight from Pune to Delhi

7191. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that 'Maratha Chamber of Commerce Pune has made some representation to the Civil Aviation Ministry, to start a direct flight from Pune to Delhi and return; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Maratha Chamber of Commerce addressed two representations to Indian Airlines requesting a direct service between Pune and Delhi.

(b) Indian Airlines would consider the proposal after additional Boeing 737 aircraft are inducted in its fleet. Presently all Boeing aircraft of the Corporation are fully committed.

जनरल इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत कम्पनियों के वेतनमानों तथा अन्य नियमों में असमानता

7192. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनरल इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन-आफ इंडिया, बम्बई के अन्तर्गत दूसरी कम्पनियों में हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में वेतनमानों, शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं तथा भर्ती नियमों में बहुत असमानतायें हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि गत तीन वर्षों से कम्पनियों/निगम और वित्त मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस मामले की ओर दिलाया जाता रहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यात्मक स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मनन भाई बारोट) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

Export of wooden furniture

7193. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wooden furniture is being exported from India;

(b) if so, which are the countries to which it is being exported; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, the quantity and value of chairs, bedsteads, cabinetware and other furniture with description of furniture exported separatey during the last two years (April, 1978 to March, 1979 and April, 1979 to March, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wooden Furniture is being exported mainly to Japan, U.K., U.S.A., Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., West Germany, Australia, Canada, Netherlands.

(c) Export details of chairs, bedsteads, cabinetware etc. during 1978-

79 and 1979-80 (April-February are as follows:—

(Qty. in Nos.)
(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	Exports during			
	1978-79		1979-80 (April-Feb.)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Chairs	19935	14·12	43669	18·35
Bedsteasds	786	2·39	191	0·77
Cabinetwares	939	4·81	481	3·51
Other furniture	60255	94·81	49057	71·25

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम

7194. **श्री राम विलास पासवान**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई और उनमें से कितने मामलों पर कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी मात्रा में सोना पकड़ा गया ; और

(ग) क्या सोने के बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों को ध्यान रखते हुये, सरकार ने सोने की अनधिकृत जमाखोरी की रोक-थाम के लिए इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही तेज कर दी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसिया) : (क) और (ख). किसी प्रकार का वह सोना स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहण योग्य है जिसके सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिनियम के किसी उपबन्ध का उल्लंघन किया गया हो, किया जा रहा हो, अथवा किये जाने का प्रयास किया गया हो । ऐसे उल्लंघनों का पता, जिनमें सोना पकड़ा जाता है, मुखबिरों जन साधारण और अन्य स्रोतों से प्राप्त सूचना/शिकायतों के आधार पर और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिकारियों द्वारा सामान्य और अकस्मात जांचों के दौरान/भी लगाया जाता है ।

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अधिग्रहण के मामलों की संख्या और उनमें पकड़े गये सोने के मुख्य सम्बन्धी सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	अधिग्रहण के मामलों की संख्या	पकड़े गये सोने की मात्रा (कि ग्रा० में)
1978	1005	435.078
1979	1061	302.424
1980 (जनवरी से अगस्त)	668	205.397

इस आशय की सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है कि प्राप्त शिकायतों के परिणामतः अभिग्रहण के उपर्युक्त मामलों में से कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया ।

अभिग्रहण के मामलों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण, यह सूचना एकत्र करना कठिन सिद्ध होगा ।

(ग) विभाग की प्रवर्तन एंजेंसियों, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1968 का उल्लंघन करके सोना रखने, आदि के मामले में संतत निगरानी रखे हुये हैं । जहां कहीं ऐसे मामलों का पता लगता है, तो उनमें कानूनन उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Import of seamless Tubes

7195. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Government's liberal policy regarding the import of seamless tubes has not only served a serious setback to the domestic industry but also led to large scale dumping of such tubes by Japanese and Spanish Companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the dump price of Japanese and Spain tubes are such that they would be inadequate even to cover the cost of raw material steel; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) Representations have been received, suggesting further restrictions on the import of seamless tubes as a measure of protection to the indigenous industry. It has been stated that the indigenous industry could not compete with imports particularly from Spain at prices lower than the prevailing level of prices of indigenously made seamless steel tubes. No decision has so far been taken on these representations.

Government Hotels with Foreign Collaboration in Uttar Pradesh

7196. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of hotels started by Government in Uttar Pradesh at important tourist places;

(b) whether foreign collaboration has also been sought in this venture;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether these hotels have been set; and

(e) whether there are plans to construct more hotels at such spots of tourist importance in view of attracting more foreigners and foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Presently, ITDC is operating the following hotels, Travellers Lodges, Traveller Restaurants

and Airport Restaurants in the State of Uttar Pradesh:—

Name of the Unit	Date of Establishment/Commissioning	Capacity	
		Rooms	Beds
1. Hotel Varanasi Ashok	14-9-73	50	100
2. Hotel Mumtaj Ashok, Agra.	1-2-79	40	80
3. Travellers Lodge at Kushinagar	Sept. 58	8	22
4. Travellers Restaurant at Taj, Agra	Dec. 66	..	..
5. Airport Restaurant at Agra	Feb. 75	..	..
6. Airport Restaurant at Varanasi	July. 77	..	..

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 of the ITDC includes a lumpsum provision of Rupees one crore for construction of small hotels. The possibility of a joint venture hotel project at Nainital in collaboration with U.P. Tourism Development Corporation is being examined in consultation with the State Government. There is another lumpsum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for expansion of some existing travellers lodges including one at Kushinagar. The implementation of these schemes is subject to satisfactory feasibility study and availability of resources.

Value of paper notes of smaller denominations

7197. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of paper notes of smaller denominations in the country as at present;

(b) what are the details regarding the total number of one rupee coins in circulation as at present; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce any other coins of higher denomination in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The latest available information regarding the denomination-wise details is for the end of August, 1980 and the same is given below:

Denomination	Value in Rs. Crores
(i) Rs. 1/- Coins	132·89
(ii) Rs. 1/- Notes	205·71
(iii) Rs. 2/- Notes	241·03
(iv) Rs. 5/- Notes	610·49
(v) Rs. 10/- Notes	1851·44
TOTAL	3041·56

(c) Suggestions in this regard have been received but the same are presently at the preliminary stage of consideration.

Outstanding dues of supplies of raw jute by J.C.I. to private and State-owned mills

7198. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding dues on account of supplies of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India to private as well as State-owned mills, mill-wise; and

(b) steps taken to recover the dues;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Rs. 22086.51 lakhs. as on 15-2-1981.

(b) A sum of Rs. 667.48 lakhs, owed by NUMC mills for the perioa prior to management take-over, can be recovered only through adjudication by the Commission of Payments under the Nationalisation Acts. A sum of Rs. 896.57 lakhs is due from private mills, but the cases are under litigation. An attempt is being made to settle some other claims due from private mills through arbitration. A sum of Rs. 535.81 lakhs is due from nationalised as well as private mills, but it is covered by guaranteed terms of payment.

Incidence of direct and indirect taxation

7199. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of both direct and indirect taxation is higher on the rural populace vis-a-vis the urban populace;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of the incidence of taxation for different income groups; and

(c) the detailed reasons for the perpetuation of such an anomalous situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Night landing facilities at airports

7200. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide night landing facilities for Indian Airlines planes at Patna airport; and

(b) the time by when these will be installed at all the airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Abridged Visual Slope Indicator System and Medium Intensity Runway Lights have already been installed at Patna airport to facilitate night landing operations.

(b) Night landing facilities at airports are being provided in a phased manner keeping in view the projections made by Indian Airlines and the availability of funds.

Rural Development Banks in States

7201. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Development Banks established in each State from first inception to date and the guidelines for opening these Banks in the States;

(b) purpose of these Banks in relation to the rural folk;

(c) the amount invested in the Bank so far by the Government and the depositors and the amount given as loan to the poor farmers;

(d) the number of farmers in each State (District-wise) benefited by these Banks; and

(e) how many Branches of these Banks are proposed to be opened in each State (District-wise) during the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) established under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The State-wise number of Regional Rural Banks to date is given in Annexure. The districts for setting up new Regional Rural Banks are identified keeping into consideration the spread of commercial bank branches, the credit gaps in meeting the needs of small/marginal farmers and other weaker sections, and the status of the cooperative credit structure.

(b) The purpose of the establishment of Regional Rural Banks is to increase the flow of credit towards the weaker sections *viz.* small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans and other rural poor. The are intended to supplement the other institutional agencies *i.e.* the cooperative and commerical banks in the area.

(c) The Central Government subscribes to 50 per cent of the share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. As on date, 100 Regional Rural Banks have been established and Government investment therein is Rs. 12.50 crores.

The amount deposited by the subscribers amounted to Rs. 163.67 crores in respect of 73 Regional Rural Banks as on 30.6.80. The amount of loans and advances granted by these Regional Rural Banks till that date was of the order of Rs. 118.00 crores.

(d) and (e) Figures are not available regarding number of farmers benefited. The jurisdiction of a Regional Rural Bank is usually in one or two districts. All districts in the State are not covered by Regional Rural Banks. However, the State-wise break-up of borrowal accounts for agricultural purposes may be seen in Annexure. State-wise break-up of number of branches of Regional Rural Banks as at the end of June, 1980 as well as number of licences pending with them is also furnished in Annexure.

Statement

(*Amount in Lakhs of Rupees*)

State	No. of RRBS as on 31-3-81	As on 30-6-1980				
		No. of branches	Pending Licences	Deposits Amounts	Total Loans	Agricultural Outstanding
					No. of A/cs.	Amount
1. A.P.	5	276	60	1971·21	152782 (331849)	1747·78 (2991·56)
2. Assam	3	45	43	217·05	6547 (10818)	108·01 (143·89)
3 Bihar	17	471	459	2129·08	94387 (147794)	1009·68 (1503·88)
4. Gujarat	2	39	48	72·35	1072 (2077)	17·27 (28·42)
5. Harayana	2	70	6	401·07	18628 (24607)	339·36 (422·67)
6. H.P.	1	31	26	252·00	4614 (7640)	60·00 (133·00)
7. J and K.	2	56	28	307·48	10435 (11681)	149·84 (173·84)
8. Karnataka	4	210	79	925·03	81571 (142317)	1174·31 (1600·45)
9. Kerala	2	151	34	840·83	133743 (226239)	1002·91 (1760·21)
10. M.P.	12	201	205	774·67	39689 (73731)	527·64 (872·38)
11. Maharashtra	1	70	66	349·70	6425 (10400)	213·14 (281·43)
12. Orissa	8	191	130	1328·36	228844 (365468)	1539·18 (2290·61)
13. Rajasthan	5	212	26	963·80	46853 (72156)	982·67 (1341·31)
14. T. N.	1	75	24	385·26	38342 (81590)	438·38 (881·96)
15. Tripura	1	31	28	309·44	23531 (34137)	185·66 (358·83)
16. U.P.	27	461	412	4326·68	195958 (256765)	1744·79 (2583·50)
17. W.B.	7	145	167	813·05	30217 (47575)	559·71 (747·99)
	100	2735	1615	16367·06	1113638 (1846844)	(11800·33) (18115·93)

Note : Bracketed figures indicate total outstanding Loans and Advances I.E. Loans for all purpose.

राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता का उपयोग

7202. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुत से राज्य उनको दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का उपयोग नहीं कर सके ;

(ख) कौन-कौन से राज्य केन्द्रीय सहायता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर सके और गत चार वर्षों के लिए वर्ष-वार उस राशि के आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सहायता का उपयोग न करने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और केन्द्रीय सहायता किन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दी गई थी तथा जिसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जो राज्य पहले केन्द्रीय सहायता का उपयोग नहीं कर सके उन राज्यों को फिर से केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता सकल ऋणों और सकल अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और किसी विशिष्ट परियोजना अथवा स्कीम अथवा कार्यक्रम से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। किन्तु यदि वर्ष के अन्त में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के आधार पर योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित अन्तिम आयोजनागत परिव्ययों की तुलना में कुल व्यय में कमी होती है अथवा निर्दिष्ट स्कीमों अथवा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में कोई कमी होती है तो उनमें आनुपातिक कटौती की जाती है जिसका विकास के किसी विशेष शीर्ष से सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

विवरण

1977–78 से 1980–81 के दौरान उपयुक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता की राज्य-वार मात्रा का विवरण-पत्र

(लाख रुपए)

राज्यों का नाम	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	22.38	—	189.00	—
2. असम . . .	—	—	69.00	32.00
3. बिहार . .	—	1.53	60.00	27.00
4. गुजरात . .	37.00	—	94.00	—
5. हरियाणा . .	28.42	127.00	62.41	—
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश . .	—	—	8.00	32.00
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर .	18.44	11.24	73.00	2,50

राज्यों का नाम	1977-78	1978-79	1980-81	
8. कर्नाटक	—	79.00	300.00	—
9. केरल	—	40.00	—	—
10. मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	35.00	—
11. महाराष्ट्र	39.13	—	2.00	—
12. मणिपुर	—	83.73	40.00	—
13. मेघालय	—	—	—	—
14. नागालैण्ड	122.00	45.00	55.00	206.00
15. उड़ीसा	2.55	—	29.00	—
16. पंजाब	—	—	41.47	2.00
17. राजस्थान	3.08	—	258.48	44.00
18. सिक्किम	—	15.81	—	2.90
19. तमिल नाडु	—	5.00	—	—
20. त्रिपुरा	56.00	32.00	10.00	22.00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	—	163.00	—	2011.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	31.88	283.00	161.00	—
जोड़ सभी राज्य	250.88	886.31	1687.36	2381.48

Talks between FICCI and Veneuzuela at Caracas

7203. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during talks held recently between the FICCI and the Veneuzuela at Caracas a decision was taken for closer cooperation and collaboration beneficial to both countries;

(b) whether the fields in trade, industry and technology have been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Veneuzuela had agreed to make investment in specific industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c): During the talks held recently by the FICCI Delegation at Caracas in Veneuzuela, the possibilities for closer cooperation and collaboration between the two countries were discussed. Sugar, textiles and cement industries were identified as possible areas for Indian technical know-how, consultancy services and joint ventures. The scope for India's collaboration and cooperation in other sectors like machine tools, manufacture of scooters, machinery and engineering goods. etc. was also examined in detail.

(d) and (e): The discussions also visualised investments in joint ventures and projects in third countries. The subject was discussed in general terms and not specific industries were mentioned.

पर्यटन विकास के लिए धार्मिक स्थानों को शामिल किया जाना

7204. **श्री बो० आर० नाहटा :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन स्थलों तथा उन स्थानों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके सम्बन्ध में नए पर्यटन स्थलों के रूप में विकास के लिए योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है और विकास किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित इस तरह के अतिरिक्त स्थलों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या इन पर्यटन स्थलों में मध्य प्रदेश के एक धार्मिक स्थान पशुपतिनाथ को शामिल किए जाने की भी मांग की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक स्थलों के नामों की कोई सूची तैयार नहीं की गई है । तथापि, केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

खजुराहो, सांची, माण्डु, इन्दौर, ग्वालियर, भोपाल, जबलपुर और कान्हा नेशनल पार्क ।

राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से परामर्श करके यात्रा परिपथों को अभिनिर्धारित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ताकि योजना अवधि 1980–85 के दौरान केन्द्रीय, राज्य और निजी सेक्टरों के सभी उपलब्ध संसाधनों को एकत्र करते हुये पर्यटन का विकास करने हेतु इन यात्रा परिपथों के साथ-साथ पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों का गहन विकास किया जा सके । मध्य प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित यात्रा परिपथ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) ग्वालियर—शिवपुरी/दतिया—ओरछा—खजुराहो—बांधवगढ़,/जबलपुर/खजुराहो ।

(ii) भोपाल—सांची—विदिशा—उदयगिरि—भोपाल—(भीम—बेटका, भोजपुर)—उज्जैन—इन्दौर—माण्डु—महेश्वर—मण्डलेश्वर—ओंकारेश्वर—इन्दौर ।

(iii) जबलपुर—भेड़ाघाट,—चेराई—डोंगरो (गर्म पानी के चश्मे)—माण्डला—कान्हा नेशनल पार्क—भोरामदेव—जबलपुर—रायपुर ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

पकड़े गये तस्करों की संख्या

7205. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने तस्कर पकड़े गये ;

(ख) उससे राज्य-कोष को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ग) न्यायालयों में कितने तस्करों के विरुद्ध मामले विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उन तस्करों के नाम तथा इस बारे में राज्य-वार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने, वर्ष 1979 और 1980 के दौरान, जिन व्यक्तियों को तस्करी के अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने के कारण सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के तहत गिरफ्तार किया, उनकी संख्या, और तस्करी का जो माल पकड़ा, उसका मूल्य नीचे दिए

अनुसार है :—

वर्ष	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	पकड़े गए माल का मूल्य (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1979	1788	40.42
1980	1854*	52.84

*(आंकड़े अनन्तिम) ।

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ विभिन्न अदालतों में सोना शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के तहत इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही चल रही थी, उनकी 31-12-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार संख्या 1572 थी ।

(घ) मामलों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, इसलिए विस्तृत सूचना एकत्र करके संकलित करने में बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा । माननीय सदस्य जिस मामले (मामलों) के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना चाहते हों, उसका विवरण बता दिए जाने पर सूचना एकत्र करके पेश कर दी जाएगी ।

रुई की खरीद की दर

7206. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय किस दर पर रुई की खरीद की जा रही है और पिछले वर्ष इसकी दर क्या थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा विभिन्न कपास उपजानेवाले राज्यों में चालू कपास मौसम 1980-81 (सितम्बर-अगस्त) के दौरान मार्च, 1981 तक और साथ ही गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि में कपास की खरीद के लिए अदा की गई महीने-वार औसत दरें निम्नांकित प्रकार हैं (कोष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े गत वर्ष के लिए हैं :

(कीमत रुपयों में—प्रति क्विंटल)

राज्य	किस्म	अक्तूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च
पंजाब	जे-34	367	388	440	453	472	527
		(353)	(356)	(378)	(361)	(362)	(359)
	देशी	310	299	312	331	368	391
		(315)	(309)	(205)	(293)	(263)	(275)
	एफ-414	—	415	450	470	476	554
		(—)	(390)	(396)	(375)	(371)	(381)
हरियाणा	जे-34	359	376	420	447	456	508
		(363)	(340)	(372)	(345)	(353)	(368)
	देशी	296	302	341	348	373	418
		(339)	(311)	(303)	(287)	(275)	(291)

राज्य	किस्म	अक्तूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च
हरियाणा	एच–777	—	—	—	486	—	—
		(—)	(—)	(330)	(—)	(—)	(—)
राजस्थान	जे–34	409	404	455	461	478	546
		(357)	(359)	(361)	(353)	(362)	(378)
	देशी	311	—	332	338	—	417
		(350)	(354)	(341)	(299)	(305)	(306)
	अगाती	—	—	490	406	550	581
		(—)	(387)	(357)	(379)	(378)	(368)
गुजरात	सी०एल–73	462	441	439	467	—	—
		(—)	(355)	(343)	(325)	(355)	(358)
	एस–4	545	548	576	599	607	586
		(—)	(493)	(470)	(490)	(489)	(479)
	को–2	—	—	510	540	554	551
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(325)	(400)	(381)
	दिग्विजय	—	—	528	548	556	569
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(416)	(486)	(418)
	वी–797	—	—	—	—	534	578
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(399)	(373)
मध्य प्रदेश	ए–51/9	455	456	507	498	487	534
		(—)	(392)	(352)	(357)	(365)	(396)
	वाई–1	437	444	471	504	531	546
		(—)	(—)	(380)	(381)	(379)	(387)
	एच–4	504	498	435	571	553	564
		(—)	(470)	(431)	(419)	(447)	(480)
	197/3	451	415	464	494	478	557
		(—)	(350)	(323)	(329)	(339)	(363)
	1007	—	—	529	553	565	551
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)

राज्य	किस्म	अक्तूबर	नवम्बर	दिसम्बर	जनवरी	फरवरी	मार्च
आंध्र प्रदेश	एच–4	511	516	555	566	577	—
		(—)	(448)	(421)	(421)	(411)	(437)
	एम० सी० यू०–5	—	477	519	563	556	575
		(—)	(—)	(435)	(441)	(478)	(438)
	1007	—	469	516	539	531	—
		(—)	(418)	(385)	(374)	(386)	(405)
	वरलक्ष्मी	—	—	—	—	523	570
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(525)	(492)
	सुवीन	—	—	—	—	—	832
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
कर्नाटक	वरलक्ष्मी	—	435	430	552	557	570
		(—)	(—)	(481)	(515)	(501)	(540)
	लक्ष्मी	—	350	—	—	445	479
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(313)
	जयधर	—	—	—	—	432	439
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(341)
तमिलनाडु	वरलक्ष्मी	—	—	—	557	551	550
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(458)	(475)	(528)
	एम० सी० यू०–5	—	—	—	560	537	557
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(426)	(463)

भूमि के बेनामी सौदे

7207. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आय-कर अधिनियम अथवा किसी अन्य अधिनियम के अंतर्गत भूमि का बेनामी सौदा करने के मामलों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) ऐसे बेनामी सौदों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और ये मामले किन वर्षों के हैं तथा उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रश्न में मांगी गई सूचना को प्रस्तुत करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा क्योंकि बहुत से मामलों के रिकार्ड की जांच पड़ताल करनी पड़ेगी । ऐसा करने के लिये अपेक्षित समय और श्रम वांछित परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा । तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य, किसी मामले विशेष के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहते हों, तो वह सूचना प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

Deposits in Banks functioning in West Bengal

7208. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total deposit in each of the banks functioning in West Bengal and the credit advanced by them respectively during the last three years, i.e., 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) what is the ratio of credit advanced separately for agriculture, horticulture, cottage industry, small industry and medium and big industry, wholesale and retail trade in West Bengal State particularly in cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri Distrits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Data on bank group-wise distribution of aggregate deposits and gross bank credit (as per sanction) of Scheduled

Commercial Banks functioning in the State of West Bengal is given below:

(Rs. crores)

Period As on the last Friday of June	SBI and its Associates		14-Nationalised Banks		Other Scheduled Commercial Banks		All Secheduled Commercial Banks		
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Investment*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1977 .	626.93	430.35	1254.83	825.07	424.30	268.61	2306.15	1524.03	205.20
1978 .	751.49	483.67	1529.89	949.23	465.33	331.30	2746.71	1764.20	232.43
1979 .	967.47	548.90	1842.34	1122.04	538.06	358.82	3347.87	2029.76	261.49

*In securities of State Government and their associate bodies—figures relate to end March.

(b): Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system. Available data regarding Sectoral deployment of outstanding credit* of scheduled commerical banks in West Bengal State and in the districts of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri are set out in the Annexe.

Statement

Statewise/District wise/Occupationwise classification of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in West Bengal State and districts of Cooch Bihar and Jalpaiguri.

(As on Last Friday of June, 1979)

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

		West Bengal	Cooch Bihar	Jalpaiguri
I.	Total credit	175360.32**	494.18	4441.91
	of which			
	S.S.I.	17244.88	27.32	106.53
II.	Agriculture	*16170.79*	*277.45*	*2862.37*
	of which			
	(a) Direct Finance . . .	14451.03	260.33	2851.13
	(b) Indirect Finance . .	1719.76	17.12	11.24
III.	Industry	*116094.26*	*47.73*	*1287.90*
IV.	Trade	19712.62	48.35	83.54
	of which			
	(a) Whole sale Trade . .	15842.93	16.01	32.37
	(b) Retail Trade . . .	3869.69	32.34	51.17
V.	All Others	23382.65	120.65	208.10

*As per utilisation.

**Sectoral classification of additional credit of Rs. 93.34 lakhs utilised in West Bengal is not available. Total credit utilised in West Bengal was Rs. 184694 lakhs.

Import of Rubber during 1981-82

7209. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rubber proposed to be imported during the year 1981-82; and

(b) the difference, if any, between the prices of imported rubber and indigenous rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Import of rubber is allowed on a careful review of the demand and supply position of rubber. Imports will be allowed to the extent necessary to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(b) The average price of various grades of indigenous rubber at Kottayam market during February, 1981 and current selling price of various grades of imported rubber are as under.

(in Rs./tonnes)

(I) Grade	Indigenous price at Kottayam Market
RMA 1	14020
RMA 2	13900
RMA 3	13750
RMA 4	13570
RMA 5	13320

(II) Grade	Current selling price of imported rubber
RSS I	13,596
RSS III	12,900
RSS IV	12,600
SMR 10	12,800
SMR 20	12,600

Decline in International Coffee Price

7210. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International coffee price has come down from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 17,000 which may further come down during next year;

(b) whether 1980-81 coffee crop is far less than the 1979-80 crop;

(c) whether Coffee growers are getting lower returns for their 1980-81 season crop;

(d) is it a fact that cost of production of Coffee has gone up substantially due to increase in manure prices, pesticides labour wages and interest rate;

(e) whether Government's intention of reaching two lakhs ton of Coffee in about 10 years is possible if no incentive prices are realised by growers; and

(f) what concrete steps Government are going to take to give incentive returns and incentive schemes to growers so that production and the foreign exchange earning is not hampered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The international coffee price has been declining as a result of which

the unit value realisation has come down from Rs. 39,000 per tonne in 1977-78 to Rs. 23,900 per tonne in 1980-81. It is not possible to predict whether prices will come down further during 1981-82. The International Coffee Organisation is currently operating the quota system whereby prices are likely to be stabilised at levels ranging from 115 to 155 U.S. Cents per lb.

(b) The 1980-81 crop is estimated at about 1,20,000 tonnes against the crop of about 1,50,000 tonnes for 1979-80.

(c) The final return to the growers for 1980-81 crop will depend upon the price secured in the internal market and the export realisations.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Perspective Plan for coffee development envisages a production target of 2 lakhs tonnes of coffee by 2000 A.D. It is expeted that it would be possible to achieve the target even at the present level of prices.

(f) In the pool system of marketing coffee, the return to the growers depends on several factors such as cost of production, yield, trend of prices, levels of global demand and supply etc. Efforts to stabilise prices in the international market are being made by I.C.O. through the introduction of export quotas. The Government has allowed an ad hoc increase of 16 per cent in the minimum release price of coffee in the internal market. Reseach, extension, credit and marketing services as well as production incentives are being provided by the Coffee Board. The Coffee Board is providing financial assistance to coffee growers under various development loan schemes. Loan facilities are also available from nationalised Banks and Cooperative Credit Institutions. The export duty on coffee has been reduced progressively from Rs. 700 per quintal in June, 1980 to Rs. 150 per quintal with effect from 1st December, 1980.

Merger of D.A. with Pay by Manipur Government

7211. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Government propose to consider to merge the D.A. with pay for all purposes; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The officer, who was entrusted by the Government of Manipur with the work of examination of the report of the Second Pay Commission, has recommended revision of scales of pay of all categories of employees by merging the existing rates of D.A./A.D.A. admissible prior to 1st September, 1978. A final decision has not been taken on it.

(b) Does not arise.

Interest Free Credit from World Bank

7212. SHRI A. C DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of interest free credit that is likely to be released from the World Bank during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the names of the projects in various Departments which are likely to be started with that amount; and

(c) the details about the completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). It is diffiult to indicate at this stage, the total amount of interest free credit that is likely to be received from World Bank during the 6th Plan period. This is because before a project is sanctioned by the Bank it has to go through different stages of the project cycle, namely, identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiations, presentation before the Executive

Board and signing of the agreement between the Bank and the borrowing member country. There are number of projects currently under consideration. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the nature of projects or details like the cost, size and scope of the projects since these elements are likely to take final shape only after negotiations are completed.

Powerloom Installation Permits

7213. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of powerloom installation permits, except for the mill sector:—

(i) issued during the last three years; and

(ii) the number of powerlooms actually installed;

(b) whether Government propose to consider fresh permits on a selective basis for looms with larger reed space in view of the fact that:—

(i) handlooms above 250 cm. reed space are not widely in use because of its heavy shuttle movement; and

(ii) there is an increasing demand for wider width cloth for curtains and bed covers in the export market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Statewise details of permits issued during the last three years by way of regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms is contained in the enclosed statement. Details of permits, which are likely to have been issued by State Governments/Union Territories during the last three years will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

Name of the State Government/ Union Territory	No. of looms installed
Andhra Pradesh	157
Bihar	319
Gujarat	16,812
Haryana	161
Karnataka	1,074
Madhya Pradesh	2,265
Maharashtra	84,457
Punjab	1,620
Rajasthan	2,213
Tamil Nadu	48,163
U.P.	4,785
West Bengal	87
Delhi	14
	1,12,077

Smuggling Racket

7214. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B. D. SINGH.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the press report appearing in 'Patriot' dated 20th March, 1981 highlighting the activities of the smugglers racket operating from Delhi on Delhi-Bangkok and Delhi-Hong Kong routes making huge profits every week; and

(b) if so, measures taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to reports received by Government, the Customs authorities

at Delhi airport have affected some seizures of smuggled goods from passengers arriving from Bangkok and Honk Kong over the recent past. However, these reports do not indicate any organised smuggling of goods by carriers on the Delhi-Bangkok and Delhi-Hong Kong routes through Delhi airport as stated in the Press report.

(b) The Customs Officers posted at Delhi airport have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling through the airport.

The Customs authorities at Delhi also conduct periodical raids in the principal markets of the city to prevent the open display and sale of smuggled goods.

Proposal to Scale down Cotton Purchase

7215. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to considerably scale down the current year's cotton purchase;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for reducing the cotton purchase;

(c) its likely impact on the cotton-growers stating their reaction to government's proposal; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to dispose of the surplus stock of cotton, if any, keeping in view the larger interest of the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Hotels on Risikesh-Badrinath Uttar Kashi Marg

7216. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hotels on the Rishikesh-Badrinath and Rishikesh-Uttarkashi Marg are not up to the standard in terms of quality of service and facility to tourists visiting these places;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to open such hotels by ITDC in the near future; and

(c) if so, what is the amount of fund being provided for this purpose

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There are no hotels on the approved list of the Central Department of Tourism on the Rishikesh-Badrinath and Rishikesh-Uttarkashi Marg. However, the State Government has set up some units on these routes to provide quality service and facility to tourists visiting those places.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News item captioned "Steel Ingots—India offers 1 lakh tonnes to USSR"

7217. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 1st December, 1980 under the caption "Steel ingots—India offers 1 lakh tonnes to USSR;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India in this connection, duration of their stay names of other VIPs whom they met,

discussions held with their Indian counter-parts, outcome thereof;

(c) whether efforts are being made for export of steel ingots to East European countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the steel ingots are being exported at a price which results in a loss to India, if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Soviet delegation is reported to have visited India specifically for purchase of steel ingots from India.

(c) and (d) Efforts were made to export steel ingots to some of the East European countries but no contract has been concluded.

Since the stocks of ingots have come down considerably, no further efforts are being made to export steel ingots. The question of selling steel ingots at a loss to India does not therefore, arise.

Lal Imli on the verge of closure

7218. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lal Imli of British India Corporation is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether allegations of large scale corruption in purchase of raw material are true;

(d) the reasons why losses of Lal Imli of British India Corporation are mounting up;

(e) whether Government have taken any steps; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Losses have arisen out of continuous slack demand for woollen products resulting in large accumulation of stocks, but this trend has been arrested in the current winter due to pick up in demand.

(e) and (f) On the basis of Government guarantees, financial assistance from banking sector has been secured; product diversification permitted by Government has helped the unit out of heavy dependence on wool and the modernisation of plant and machinery together with reversal in the market demand situation is expected to help the unit turn the corner.

Conversion of Hyderabad Airport into International Airport

7219. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to convert Hyderabad Airport into International Airport;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal or request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh or any other Organisation to convert Hyderabad Airport into International Airport; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does no arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is receiving attention.

Simplification of existing procedures for fixation of draw-back rates and payment of claims

7220. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) recommendations of the Committee set up for examining the question of simplifying the existing procedures for fixation of drawback rates and payment of claims; and

(b) action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) main recommendations of the Committee are as in the attached statement.

(b) Majority of the recommendations of the Committee have already been accepted by the Government and implemental action thereon has been initiated.

Statement

The main recommendations of the Committee are as given below:—

(1) Greater speed and efficiency should be brought about in fixing drawback rates and in the payment of the drawback amounts;

(2) Certain inadequacies in the All-Industry rate of drawback should be rectified;

(3) The area of the All-Industry Drawback Rate Schedule should be enlarged by identifying new items with alertness and speed. All-Industry rates of drawback should be fixed with reference to the input content of the export products;

(4) Identification of raw-materials in respect of which India is the net importer should be undertaken in consultation with the administrative Ministry and the Directorate General of Technical Development for declaring them as deemed to be imported materials under Section 75(I)(A) of the Customs Act, 1962 for calculation of the duty drawback;

(5) The norms of input ratios and the norms of wastage for working out All-Industry rates of drawback should be determined from the data submitted by the units which can be regarded as truly representative of the industry;

(6) All-Industry Drawback rates should be fixed with reference to input content of the export product rather than fixing a specific rate for a particular product;

(7) The test results of all Government laboratories may be accepted for settlement of drawback claims. The results may be accepted also from certain private laboratories which may be recognised by the Department of Revenue after they have satisfied themselves as to the quality of tests, testing facilities and such other factors as they consider necessary;

(8) A time-limit of 60 days after the export has taken place should be fixed for submission of the data for fixation of brand-rates. The aforesaid time-limit may be relaxed by the Directorate of Drawback on good and sufficient reasons being shown by the exporter. A similar time-limit may also be fixed for filling the supplementary claims which arise as a result of an upward revision in the rates of drawback;

(9) A system of account based on self determination of drawback rates with suitable safeguards and built-in checks may be introduced for Public Limited Companies engaged primarily in the manufacture of export goods not involving a complicated system of production;

(10) Low rated items (where the rate of drawback is upto 2 per cent of the f.o.b. value) may be precluded from the purview of draw-

back. Compensation for exporters adversely affected by this may be given by way of Cash Compensatory Support. Such export goods as are not entitled to Cash Compensatory Support may continue to be eligible for drawback.

(11) Section 76 of the Customs Act 1962 should be amended so as to raise the minimum amount below which drawback will not be paid to Rs. 250 (Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty only) per shipping bill for exports other than by post and to Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) for exports by post;

(12) The definition of the term "EXPORT" in the Customs Act 1962 should be so amended that where evidence in the form of a Bill-of-Lading for the goods having been loaded for purposes of export is produced and where such goods have not been withdrawn, these may be deemed to have been exported for the purposes of drawback;

(13) As an experimental measure, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices may be associated for determining the rates of drawback (and also the element of taxes not covered by Drawback so that their component in the Cash Compensatory Support may be correctly determined) for certain selected commodities;

(14) For dealing with increased workload arising as a result of the Committee's recommendations being accepted a Regional Office of the Directorate of Drawback may be created at Bombay.

Import of coking coal from Canada

7221. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for the import of coking coal have recently been held between India and Canada; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited had issued a global tender enquiry in August, 1980 for purchase of one million tonnes of coking coal. On the basis of tenders received SAIL have signed a contract on the 6th April, 1981 for purchase of 200,000 tonnes of Canadian coking coal during 1981-82.

Decline in export earnings of STC.

7222. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sharp decline in the export earnings of the STC is anticipated during the current financial years;

(b) if so, estimated decline anticipated in the earnings of STC during the current financial year stating the mojor reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) STC's exports during the year 1980-81 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 461 crores as compared to Rs. 636 crores last year. Restricted availability of certain export items like sugar and molasses, and depressed market conditions for others like coffee, castor oil and semi-processed leather are the major reasons for shortfall in exports. The STC has set a tentative target of Rs. 568 crores for exports during 1981-82.

(c) To improve the situation, STC is making all efforts to increase exports of non-canalised export items,

especially manufactured products. Towards this end, STC proposes to enter into capacity creation projects in respect of certain selected products such as leather products, fruits, meat and fish products, and light engineering products.

Concealment of revenue in the transport of pulp wood from Nilgiris and Kodailkanal to South India Vicose

7223. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concealment of revenue has been detected in the transport of pulp-wood from Nilgiris and Kodaikanal to South India Viscose Limited;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of evasion noticed; and

(c) what action the department is taking in this matter and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The matter connected with the transport of pulp-wood from the forest to the factory in the case of South India Viscose Ltd. is under investigation by the Income-tax Department.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer at (a), (b) and (c) do not arise.

Quantum and amount of goods exported by STC

7224. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of goods exported by the State Trading Corporation by private companies and FERA companies directly or through STC in the last two years 1979-80, 1980-81;

(b) the names, value and quantum of goods exported by these companies through S. T. C. or directly; and

(c) what is the expected estimates of exports by each one of these companies and S. T. C. for the year 1981-82 in view of thrust of Government for increasing exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The value of goods exported by the STC during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Provisional) is Rs. 636.3 crores and Rs. 461 crores respectively.

The quantum of the goods exported is difficult to indicate in view of the exports being of assorted products. Out of the above exports, the share of exports of private companies and FERA Companies through STC are given below:—

(Rs. crores)

	1979-80	1980-81 (Provl.)
Private Companies	295.8	257.7
FERA Companies	1.0	0.8

The goods exported falls under the following categories:—

— Agricultural Commodities
— Consumer products and Army Software items.
— Construction material
— Engineering products
— Fresh and processed goods
— Leatherware items
— Meat & Marine products
— Castor Oil
— Sugar and Molasses
— Textiles and Coir products.

(c) The STC's tentative exports during 1981-82 are placed at Rs. 568 crores. The quantities that could be supplied by Private and FERA Companies through STC will depend upon their competitiveness and cannot be forecast at this stage.

Holding of combined examination by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

7225. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi had held a

Combined examination for typist-cum-clerks and cashier-cum-clerks in 1980 and that the number of posts for each category was not indicated separately in the advertisement;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that those persons who secured less than 50 per cent marks in the written examination and interview have been called for the posts of typist-cum-clerks but others who had applied for the post of cashier-cum-clerks have not been offered appointment even though they had scored more than 70 per cent marks in the written test and interview; if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) why these posts are not shown separately in the advertisement as otherwise the applicants cannot assess their chances on the basis of posts at the time of submitting their applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi, did hold a combined examination for clerks, typists and other posts in the Clerical cadre in the year 1980. The Board had also indicated separately vacancies for each category of posts in the advertisement.

(b) According to the Board, the candidates for posts of typists securing less than 50 per cent marks in the written test were called for the skill test and only those who qualified in the skill test, were interviewed. In the case of clerks, however, candidates with much higher cut-off point in the written test, were called for the interview. The skill test is taken only in respect of the candidates for the posts of typists, whereas those for the posts of clerks, have only to undertake the written test and interview.

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

Clearance of L-Base by Bombay Customs at concessional rate

7226. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Customs are clearing L-Base at a concessional rate of duty in terms of Public Notification No. 64/79 and are accepting bond from manufacturers that the same will be used in the manufacture of drugs;

(b) whether they have accepted bonds from Letter of Authority holders instead of accepting bonds from Actual Users; and

(c) if so whether letter of Authority holders are competent to give end-use certificates and if not, under what provisions of law the Government justify its action in accepting bonds from non-manufacturers in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Notification No. 64/79 dated 6th March, 1979 provides for partial exemption from Customs duty in respect inter alia, of L-base when imported from abroad. The exemption is subject to the condition that the importer of the goods binds himself by executing a bond, to prove to the satisfaction of the Customs that the imported goods have been used in the manufacture of drugs. In cases where the goods are imported by a Letter of Authority holder, the bond has to be executed by him as the importer and not by the Actual User of the Chemical. The Bombay Custom House has, accordingly, been accepting bonds in such cases from the Letter of Authority holders.

(c) The Letter of Authority holders have, in terms of the bond to produce evidence of utilisation of the imported chemicals which may be in the form of end-use certificates given

by an authority like the Drugs Controller, the Director of Industries etc. If the Customs are not satisfied about the end-use, the bond can be enforced against the Letter of Authority holder.

छठी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास के लिए प्रावधान

7227. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में, पर्यटन- स्थलों के विकास के लिये क्या प्रावधान रखा गया है;

(ख) नये पर्यटन-स्थलों का विकास करने की संभाव्यताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने छठी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश स्थित बान्धोगढ़ को एक पर्यटक-केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिये कोई प्रावधान करने के एक प्रस्ताव को विचार में रखा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) पर्यटन के विकास के लिए राज्य-वार आधार पर राशि प्रदान नहीं की जाती, बल्कि पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की केन्द्रों की संभाव्यता के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है । तदनुसार ऐसे केन्द्रों पर विकास के लिए प्रारंभ की जाने वाली स्कीमों के आधार पर धन-राशि प्रदान की जाती है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में विकास हेतु प्रारंभ किये जाने वाले यात्रा परिपथों में से एक के अंतर्गत बान्धोगढ़ वन्य जीव विहार को शामिल कर लिया गया है । इसके विकास के लिये जुटाई जाने वाली धन-राशि की मात्रा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सुविधाओं के प्रकार और पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए धन-राशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Vacancies in Office of Controller of Accounts in Ministry of Finance

7228. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the vacancy position in each cadre viz. Jr. Accountants, Jr. Accounts Officers, Pay and Accounts Officers etc. in the office of the Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Finance as on 19th March, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): The vacancy position in respect of each cadre in the office of the Controller of Accounts in the Ministry of Finance as on the 19th March, 1981 is indicated below:—

CADRE	Vacancy position.
Controller of Accounts . .	Nil
Deputy Controller of Accounts	Nil
Pay & Accounts Officers .	Nil
Jr. Accounts Officers . .	1
Senior/Junior Accountants .	12
Stenos	..
Clerks	1
Group 'D' . . .	Nil

Quality of Coaches and Cars available for Foreign Tourists

7229. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is satisfied with the quality of coaches and cars available for foreign tourists here;

(b) response and steps his Ministry is taking on the representation of Travel Agents Association of India regarding betterment of surface transportation; and

(c) whether his Ministry is considering incentives like reduction of import duties and concession STC's Salable Cars to boost up export and tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The standard of tourist coaches and taxis available at various tourist centres is not uniformally upto the required standard.

(b) The Central Department of Tourism in consultation with concerned Ministries is examining ways and means of improving the standard of surface transport for tourists.

(c) As a special concession second-hand imported cars from the STC are offered for use as tourist taxis at a reserved price under the Tourist Promotion Quota. There is no import duty charged on these cars.

Tourists visiting historical places of Madhya Pradesh

7230. SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourists visiting the historical places of Madhya Pradesh face great difficulty due to non-availability of proper lodging facilities

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) the number of hotels opened for tourists in Madhya Pradesh and their location; and

(d) the conditions on which organisations and individuals are given financial assistance to construct rest houses and hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Central Government. Further, the State Government have intimated that sufficient accommodation is available at all major tourist centres.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There are hotels of good standard at Khajuraho, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Bhopal and Sanchi. The M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation also manages accommodation units at Gwalior, Khajuraho, Mandu, Orchha, Pachmarhi, Shivpuri, Kanha-Kisli, Jabalpur, Bandhavgarh, Ujain, Bhopal and Satna. The total number of units in the central and State Sectors is 15. There is also a youth hostel at Bhopal to cater to the needs of the youth.

(d) The Central Department of Tourism gives one per cent differential subsidy on loans upto 75 lakhs advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for approved hotel projects, provided the concern does not commit default in meeting its commitments to the IFCI. The M.P. Financial Corporation grants loans for construction of hotels and lodges upto 55 per cent of the fixed assets of the projects. The rate of interest charged by M.P. State Financial Corporation is 14-1/4 per cent with rebate of one per cent on timely repayment.

Opening of regional rural banks in Rajasthan

7231. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks to be opened in Rajasthan and the name of the places where these would be opened in the next five year plan period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of these banks would be opened in tribal areas of Rajasthan for the benefit of the tribal people of that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) At present there are four Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in the State of Rajasthan covering 8 districts. Two more such banks are likely to be set up soon to cover four more districts.

The establishment of the Regional Rural Banks is a continuous process and the locations for the same are decided in consultation with the State Governments. It is, therefore, not possible to give definitely the names of the places where such banks would be opened in the Sixth Plan period.

However, the Government of Rajasthan has recommended the establishment of a Regional Rural Bank covering the districts of Jodhpur, Barmer and Jaisalmer. The Reserve Bank has requested the State Government to submit certain data so that a decision on the establishment of this Regional Rural Bank could be taken. The data from the State Government is still awaited.

Proposed strike by LIC Employees

7232. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India had received a notice from the LIC staff that about 45,000 Class III and IV employees would go on an indefinite strike from April 2, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken so far in the matter to the demand of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A majority of the Class III and Class IV employees of the LIC have gone on strike from 2nd April, 1981. Their main demands are:—

(i) withdrawal of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981;

(ii) scrapping of the Notification dated 2nd February, 1981 placing a ceiling on bonus and dearness allowance in accordance with the practice prevailing in other public sector undertakings; and

(iii) payment of bonus in accordance with the 1974 settlement which expired in 1977.

The employees have filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court and the hearing in the case is in progress. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास में दूसरी पारी

7233. **श्री फल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास, मध्य प्रदेश में दूसरी पारी आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव वर्ष 1977-78 से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और दूसरी पारा आरम्भ करने में क्या कठिनाइयां है ; और

(ग) वह कब तक आरम्भ कर दी जाएगी ?

वित्त राज्य मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : पहला पारा के दौरान इष्टतम उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न सहित प्रस्ताव के विभिन्न प्रभावों के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन किया जा रहा था । फैसले किए जाने में कुछ समय लगने की संभावना है ।

Freight subsidy demanded by Indian woollen knitwears

7234. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Woollen Knitwears had demanded for 50 per cent freight subsidy and additional relief in freigh because of the distance to the parts with a view to increase export of woollen goods; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deposits in Malangtoli ranges of Keonghar and Sundargarh district of Orissa

7235 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government (of India) have found proven deposits of Iron and Manganese ore in Malangtoli ranges of Keonghar and Sundergarh Distt. of Orissa

(b) if so, the extent and the quality of the reserve;

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development of these deposits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A total reserve of 608.7 million tonnes of iron ore of all grades has been estimated by Geological Survey of India in the Malangtoli block in Keonghar and Sundargarh districts of Orissa. This includes the proved reserves of 340 million tonnes of ore of average grade 63 per cent assessed by the National Mineral Development Corporation in the Composite B F. and G blocks

(c) Development of these deposits has not been taken up in the absence of demand for these ores either for internal consumption or for exports.

Classification of hotel as an industry under the Income-tax Act

7236. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hotels would be treated as an Industry for the purposes of concessions available under the Income Tax Act;

(b) if not, what are the specific reasons for not doing so;

(c) the reasons for which a hotel (3 to 5-Star) which earns a good deal of foreign exchange is not treated as an industry as other foreign exchange earning activities are;

(d) whether to earn more foreign exchange Government propose to provide more incentives for the setting up of new hotels like other Capital intensive industries; and

(e) whether Government are considering any formula to link the foreign exchange earnings of approved hotels with the facilities available to them at par with foreign exchange earning industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e) Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, hotels are entitled to the following specific tax concessions, namely:—

(i) Under section 32(1)(v) of the Income-tax Act, an initial depreciation allowance of 25 per cent of actual cost of a building of an approved hotel owned by a company is allowed as deduction in the computation of the taxable profits.

(ii) Under section 80HH of the Income-tax Act, an assessee deriving profits and gains from the business of a hotel set up in a backward area is entitled to a deduction of 20 per cent of such profits or gains for ten initial assessment years.

(iii) Under section 80-I of the Income-tax Act, an assessee being a company owning an approved hotel is entitled to a deduction of 25 per cent of the profits and gains in the computation of its taxable income for eight initial assessment years.

(iv) An assessee is entitled to an additional depreciation allowance of 50 per cent of the normal allowance on machinery or plant installed in an approved hotel during the relevant previous year.

(v) An assessee is entitled to a depreciation allowance on furniture and fittings used in a hotel at a higher rate of 15 per cent as against 10 per cent in other cases.

In view of the large number of tax concessions already available in the case of hotels, some of which have been devised to meet their specific needs, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to extend any further tax concessions in the case of hotels. However, the Malhotra Committee has made certain recommendations regarding non-resident Indian investment in hotel industry. The Report of this Committee is still under consideration of the Government.

New export strategy for 1980

7237. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the new export strategy for 1980's;

(b) steps being taken to create specific export surpluses;

(c) whether the present fiscal and non-fiscal incentives are considered adequate to guarantee such surpluses without compulsory export obligations; and

(d) if not, the changes contemplated in the present policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) Export promotion, which has been assigned one of the highest national priorities, is sought to be achieved by removal of domestic constraints on production for exports, libral imports of latest technology, raw materials and components for exports, enlarging the provision of finance for exports simplification of procedures, improvement in competitive strength of exports, introduction of new products and exploration of new markets etc.

Some of the important export promotion measures already taken include the following:—

(i) Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "Dominance.

(ii) Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation of the article, an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture.

(iii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export production which involved lumpsum payment of royalty.

(iv) Free trade zone like—treatment of all 00 per cent export oriented units.

(v) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports.

(vi) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

(vii) Pre-shipment credit at a concessional rate has been extended to a number of engineering and other export oriented industries for a period of 180 days. The EXIM BANK which is being set so shortly, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance.

In addition, the Ministry of Commerce is also exploring the possibilty of increasing exports of Public Sector Undertakings.

Action is also being taken to reduce delays in disbursement of draw back and simplification of procedures. The export duty on coffee and semi-finished leather has been reduced and that on hessian jute goods abolished completely.

The following measures have been announced in the Budget for 1981-82 to give fiscal support to export promotion:—

(1) 14 groups of export oriented industries have been brought within the purview of industries to which investment allowance or tax holiday is admissible.

(2) Export oriented industries in the free trade zones have been allowed complete tax holiday for an initial period of five years, in lieu of other fiscal concessions.

(3) The scope of activities under Section 35B of the Income Tax Act which allows weighted deduction in the computation of the taxable profits, is being widened.

(4) In the case of electronics, which is both a labour intensive and export oriented industry dividend derived by domestic company from an Indian company engaged exclusively in the masufacture of electronic components is completely exempt from Income tax.

Export-Import Policy for 1981-82, announced by the Government recently has been designed to meet the following objectives:—(1) to provide essential inputs for strengthening the production base, and enabling fuller utilisation of available capacities, (2) to further reduce dependence on imports, (3) to provide greater impetus to exports and (4) to further simplify and streamline procedures.

Linking of Places by Third Air Service in North Eastern Region

7238. SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have commissioned third line air service for the North Eastern region of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern region of the country is very much neglected in respect of aviation facilities; if so, whether Government would like to consider

linking up of some of the important places of North Eastern region, viz. Purnea, Forbesganj, Bagdogra, etc.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the abandoned defence airport at Purnea and airstrip at Forbesganj and existing airport at Bagdogra can be well utilized by the third airline fruitfully without incurring much expenditure; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose considering linking up these places as quickly as possible in view of the fact that these border towns are important in respect of security and strategy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, the third level air service 'Vayudoot' has commenced operations in the North Eastern Region with effect from 26th January, 1981.

(b) and (d) Vayudoot has linked 8 stations in the North Eastern viz. Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Agartala, Tezu, Gauhati, Rupsi, Barapani and Dibrugarh. The extension of Vayudoot services to other station is under consideration of Government.

(c) Purnea is one of the Stations recommended by the Braganza Committee for air-linking by Third Level Air Service. The Defence Airfield at Purnea is not suitable for F. 27 Aircraft at present operated by Vayudoot. As and when a smaller Aircraft is acquired Purnea will be considered for air linking by Vayudoot. Forbesgunj airstrip is not suitable for Third Level Services. Moreover it has not been recommended by the Braganza Committee. Indian Airlines are already operating to and from Bagdogra.

Involvement of farmers in Governing bodies of commercial banks and Financial Institutions

7239. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken necessary steps to involve farmers from each State having first-hand knowledge and practical experience about the economic conditions of rural areas in the Governing Bodies of the State Bank, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions catering to the agro-industrial development of rural area with a view to ensure accurate assessment of finances required for those areas;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c): Section 10A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 requires that not less than 51 per cent of the total number of members of the Board of Directors of a banking company should consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in one or more of the subjects specified, viz., accountancy, agriculture and rural economy, banking, co-operation, economics, finance law, small scale industry and any other subject which, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, would be useful to the banking company. Further, out of the aforesaid number of directors, not less than two shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of agriculture and rural economy, co-operation or small scale industry. In the case of State Bank of India also, not less than two and not more than six directors are statutorily reqquired to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank, from amongst persons having special knowledge of the working of co-operative institutions and of rural economy or experience in commerce, industry, banking or finance. In the case of the nationalised banks also, clause (3) (e) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 and Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980 provides for the appointment of a director on the

Board of each bank who is competent to represent the interests of the farmers. Thus commercial banks both in the public sector and the private sector are statutorily required to have on their Boards of Directors persons having special knowledge of and practical experience in, among other matters, agriculture and rural economy. These statutory requirements are kept in view while making appointments to the Board of Directors of the respective institutions.

Unearthing of valuables by Income-tax authorities in Vidisha

7240. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax authorities of Madhya Pradesh have recently unearthed diamonds, gold, silver and cash amounting to about Rs. 20 lakhs from the premises of a jewellery dealer in Vidisha District headquarters near Bhopal as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 29th January, 1981:

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to book the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department has conducted searches on 22nd and 23rd January, 1981 at the business and residential premises of M/s. Ram Chand Pooran Chand and their allied cases, in Vidisha. In the course of these searches, gold ornaments studded with precious stones, weighing 7.994 kgs., silver bullion, silver ornaments, silver utensils weighing 142.386 kgs., 3341 silver coins and cash of Rs. 27,230 were seized. Total value of the above assets is approximately Rs. 20 lakhs. Investigations in these cases are in progress. As soon as the investigations are completed, action will be taken against the defaulters/evaders as provided for in law.

Financing of Civil Supply Corporation of Orissa by commercial banks

7241. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount financed by the World Bank to Orissa Civil Supply Corporation during 1980-81;

(b) whether any other commercial banks have financed to the Civil Supply Corporation of Orissa during the above period; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) No assistance has been extended by the World Bank to Orissa Civil Supply Corporation during 1980-81.

(b) and (c) The Corporation availed an overdraft limit from State Bank of India for a short period against its own short period deposits. It is utilising a part of the credit made available by State Bank of India to Government of Orissa for food procurement. The State Bank of India has, in principle, agreed to finance the Corporation and a definite proposal is under cossideration of the bank.

Scheduled Castes candidates ignored by management of National Textile Corporation Limited

7242. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of the Scheduled Caste candidates have been ignord by the management of National Textile Corporation Limited while promoting the general candidates when the Scheduled Caste candidates were also eligible for promotion.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether their names will be considered by the Management of National Textile Corporation Limited next time; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Management have over-ruled the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Promotion in SAIL

7243. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discrimination is being practised in the matter of promotion in SAIL even by waiving need for technical qualification for a particular post some times;

(b) if so, details of such promotions during last three years; and

(c) reasons to grant such promotions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference in the question is to the SAIL Corporate Office. No discrimination is being practised in the matter of promotion there.

Declining Trade between India and Yugoslavia

7244. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have expressed their concern over the declining volume of trade in the last few years;

(b) if so, whether this view was expressed by the foreign Ministers of both the countries;

(c) whether any steps have been initiated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps to improve the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). During the 13th session of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation held in New Delhi from February 16 to 19, 1981, Indo-Yugoslav trade was reviewed. The Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister and the Indian Commerce Minister felt concerned at the declining volume of trade between the two countries which had come down from $196 million in 1977 to $105 million in 1979. In 1980, the total turn-over was approximately $114 million, showing an improvement over 1979.

(c) and (d). With a view to arresting the declining trend and to give impetus to the trade between the two countries, the two sides agreed to adopt various measures such as encouraging long term contractual arrangements between the respective trading organisations, participation in fairs and exhibitions, diversifying pattern of trade by including new commodities, manufactured products, capital goods and engineering items in either country's market. The two sides have also exchanged lists of

commodities, alongwith quantities, which either country could supply to the other over the long term period from 1981 to 1985.

Plan to utilise Gold Ornaments received as offerings by Temples for productive purposes

7245. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some temples in India have got considerable stock of gold ornaments received as offerings from devotees;

(b) whether Government have any plan to persuade the temples to utilise them for productive purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). 9430 kgs. of gold were held and declared as on 31st December, 1979 under the provisions of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 by public religious institutions. This quantity does not include such gold as may be held by public religious institutions within the exemption limit of 2 kgs. for which no declaration is required to be made.

No plan to persuade the temples to utilise this gold for productive purposes is under consideration of the Government at present.

Raising the Capital and Bonus Issues by Companies

7246. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a the grounds for clearing the Proposals for raising the capital and bonus issues in case of Indian and FERA companies;

(b) how many cases have been cleared for raising the capital and bonus issue and the names of such companies in both categories;

(c) the names and amount to be raised by companies whose applications are pending for decision with Government; and

(d) the reasons for delay in each case and when the decision is expected in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Proposals for raising tth capital and bonus issues in case of Indian and FERA companies are cleared if the proposals are in accordance with the provisions of Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the ruies made thereunder.

(b) A statement is laid on the Tabie of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2335/81].

(c) and (d). It is not possible to disclose the names of all companies whose applications are pending for decision with Government and the reasons for delay in each case. Information can, however, be furnished with regard to any specific company, if called for.

Investigations of M/s. Sumitomo Corporation by Enforcement Department

7247. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the investigation of Enforcement Department are in progress; and

(b) have they completed the investigations of Japanese Trading Firms M/s. Sumitomo Corporation, who have office in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Investigations by the Directorate of Enforcement are still in progress. Disclosure of details at this stage will hamper effective investigations.

Relation between M/s. Sociedade-de-Fomento and Japanese Trading Firms

7248. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

whether Government have found any material to establish the relation between M/s. Sociedade-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. and Japanese Trading Firms in repatriating amount outside India by under invoicing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Investigations in the matter are in progress.

Contract signed between M/s. Sociedade-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. and Japanese Companies

7249. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Income Tax Department have found two sets of contract signed between M/s. Sociedade-De-Fomento Industrial Private Limited and Japanese Companies; and

(b) what action they have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Investigations in the case of M/s. Sociedade De Fomento Industrial Private Limited are still in progress. Disclosure of the nature and contents of the seized documents at this stage would hamper effective investigations.

Appearance of a bundle of RBI used cheques issued during 1969-70

7250. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in issue dated 27th February, 1981 of "Janayugam", a Malayalam daily from Quilon, Kerala, regarding the appearance of a bundle of used RBI cheques issued during 1969-70 period, with a petty-shop owner which came to him as "radhi";

(b) if so, is it a fact that cashed cheques have to be kept in secret for at least 15 years with the respective Bank Manager and even after the expiry of that period it has to be destroyed by fire; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into this appearance of cheques before the stipulated time limit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): According to the news-item, the paid cheques were those issued by the Kerala State Co-operative Bank on the Reserve Bank of India during 1969-70. Reserve Bank of India, has in this connection, reported that in terms of the existing instructions, as contained in the Reserve Bank of India Manual "paid current account cheques will be returned to the account holders each half year ended June and December as eary as possible after the receipt of confirmation of balances from them as on those dates." Reserve Bank of India has confirmed that the paid cheques issued by the Kerala State Co-operative Bank relating to the period 1969-70 have been returned to it in accordance with the above procedure. Once the paid cheques are returned to the account holder it is for the account holder to preserve the cheques for a further period or dispose them of in any manner in accordance with its own guidelines and procedures.

(c) Since the Kerala State Co-operative Bank is not under the administrative control of the Central Government, the question of ordering any inquiry by the Central Government does not arise.

Credit facilities by Commercial Banks to Industrial Sectors in Haryana

7251. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and procedures followed by the Commercial Banks to provide credit facilities to the Industrial Sectors in Haryana; and

(b) steps to be taken to simplify the existing procedures and norms in granting loans for development of industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No separate norms and procedures have been laid down in respect of credit facilities to be provided by commercial banks to the industrial sectors in Haryana.

Banks have been advised to apply uniform norms for dispensing credit to various industries in all states for both working capital and term loans requirements and make suitable adjustments/relaxations to meet the specific problems relating to the region (*e.g.* backwardness) and the industry concerned. As regards lending to small scale industry, banks have been advised from time to time regarding steps to be taken to simplify their procedures for lending to this sector. The measures to be taken apply to all the regions in the country including Haryana and are listed below:—

1. Banks have to ensure that their advances to the priority sector, of which small scale industry is an important segment, constitute 40 per cent of their total advances by 1985. Further, banks have to ensure that their advances to small scale units with credit facilities upto Rs. 25,000 constitute 12.5 per cent of their total advances to small scale industry.

2. They have to use uniform sets of simplified application and interview-cum-appraisal forms for small scale industrial borrowers whose requirements of credit facilities do not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. They have to adopt a flexible approach towards margin requirements and ensure that no viable proposals are turned down merely for want of margins.

4. They should be largely guided by the viability of the projects. They should not insist on collateral security by way of immovable property or third party guarantee, as a matter of routine. They should ensure that no worthwhile proposal is turned down merely for want of collateral security/guarantee.

5. They should fix the repayment programmes in respect of term loans, not in an ad-hoc manner, but with reference to the break-even point and its surplus generating capacity.

6. Credit facilities upto Rs. 25,000 for equipment finance or working capital or both to an individual artisan or village/cottage unit should be sanctioned as a composite term loan with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or even more, without insistence on collateral security/guarantor margin.

7. Banks should not charge penal interest on their advances to artisans, village/cottage units and those units in the tiny sector.

8. Branch Managers have to be vested with adequate discretionary powers for ensuring that 60 to 80 per cent of credit decisions are taken at the branch level itself They have further to ensure that credit proposals for limits upto Rs. 25,000 are disposed of within 4 weeks and those over Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 2 lacs within 8 to 9 weeks.

9. Concessional rates of interest have been laid down for S.S.I. and the rates effective from March 2, 1981 are as follows:

1. Composite loans upto Rs.25,000 (for aftisans, village cottage units).

Bankward areas.	10.25%
other areas.	12.50%

2. Term Loans.

Beckward areas.	12.50%
Other areas.	13.50%

3. Short-term advances.

Upto Rs.2 lakhs. Not Exceeding	15%
Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs.25 lakh -do-	17.50%
Above Rs.25lakhs. -do-	19.50%

Investments made by LIC in Housing Projects

7252. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investments made by Life Insurance Corporation of India in various Housing Schemes State-wise during 1980-81; and

(b) total amount to be given for financing housing projects during 1980-81, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). LIC funds for housing are allocated/ sanctioned State-wise to State Governments and Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies. The allocations/ sanctions for 1980-81 are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union-Territory.	State Govts.	Apex-Co-op. Housing Finance Societies
Andhra Pradesh	271.60	250.00
Assam	122.80	..
Bihar	269.20	300.00
Gujarat	245.00	1800.00
Haryana	73.00	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	51.00	..
Jammu & Kashmir	72.00	..
Karnataka	203.00	300.00
Kerala	251.20	500.00
Madhya Pradesh	181.00	300.00
Maharashtra	145.20	1000.00
Manipur	19.60	..
Meghalaya	12.60	..
Nagaland	15.00	..
Orissa	264.00	50.00
Punjab x.	125.00	200.00
Rajasthan	175.50	200.00
Sikkim	12.00	..
Tamil Nadu	340.00	800.00
Tripurax.	70.00	..
Uttar Pradesh	1038.30	200.00
West Bengal	443.00	500.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	50.0
TOTAL :	4400.00	6550.00

Amount lent by Nationalised Bank in Bhiwani

7253. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the total amount lent by nationalised banks in Bhiwani District of Haryana for industrial development during 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): As per the latest available data contained in the "Basic Statistical Returns" of the Reserve Bank of India, as at the end of June 1979, the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to industry in Bhiwani District of Haryana amounted to Rs. 10.19 crores covering 364 accounts.

Cost of collection of Income-Tax

7254. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of collection of 'one hundred rupees' of income-tax as on 31st March, 1980 and 31st March, 1981;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be undertaken to streamline the process of collection, simplify the procedure for the realisation of income-tax from tax-evaders; and

(c) if so, the nature of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Cost of collection of Corporation Tax, and Income-tax other than Corporation tax, in the year ended 31st March 1980 per one hundred rupees amounted to about 43 paise and about rupees three respectively. Cost of collection for the year ended 31-3-1981 has not yet been determined.

(b) and (c). Steps, both legislative and administrative, are taken from time to time as considered necessary to streamline the process of collection and simply the procedure for the realisation of income-tax from tax evaders.

Air India's offer for concession to passengers having advance reservations for tourist season

7255. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India offers any concession in fare for the passengers have advance reservations for tourist season in various parts of the world, as in the case with other world airlines; and

(b) if so, the nature of the concessions allowed in this regard and the places/countries for which these concessions are available alongwith the period of advance reservation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Extraction of Minerals in Himachal Pradesh

7256. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for the extraction of minerals located in Himachal Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India during the last few years;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken and alongwith the names of the places selected for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the extraction would begin and the reasons for not undertaking the extraction so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Geological Survey of India carries out only

exploration and survey for minerals and not its exploitation. In the last few years no mineral deposits of significant economic importance have been found in Himachal Pradesh by Geological Survey of India, while some quantities of barytes, dolomite, gypsum, limestone, slate, clay etc. are produced in the State. Geological Survey of India is however continuing systematic mapping and exploration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Criteria for opening of branches of Nationalised and Non-nationalised Banks

7257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be peased to state:

(a) what are the existing criteria for the opening of the branches of (i) nationalised, and (ii) non-nationalised banks in the rural areas, in terms of population and instance, if any;

(b) whether any relaxation is given in these criteria in opening the branches in hilly areas, where the population is scattered and the geographical terrain very difficult; and

(c)if so, the nature of relaxation given and the branches of the banks sanctioned for opening in J&K, H.P. U.P. Hill regions and the seven North Eastern States and Union Territories during 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India seeks to secure, in consultation with the State Governments, branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks for the years 1979—81 towards providing banking facilities at unbanked rural/ semi-urban centres in deficit districts having poorer banking coverage than one bank office for every 20,000 rural/ semi-urban people. There is no distinction between a public sector and private sector bank in the matter of branch licensing. However, the policy envisages that preference for licences will be given to the Regional Rural Banks in the areas of their operation and to the lead banks in their lead districts. In the implementation of the present branch licensing policy special consideration is being given by the Reserve Bank to the opening of branches of banks in the hilly and tribal areas. The population criteria generally adopted in assessing the adequacy of banking facilities in other areas is not being applied in the case of hilly/ tribal areas because of sparse population and difficult terrain. The Reserve Bank have been allowing banks to open offices in these areas on a liberal scale having regard to the need for banking facilities in such areas and taking into account the proximity of the existing bank offices to such centres. Available data relating to the branch expansion of commercial banks in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and the States and Union Territories comprising North Eastern Region are set out in the *Annexe*.

Statement

The Branch Expansion of Commercial Banks in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the States & Union Territories of North Eastern Region

State/Union Territory/ District	Number of offices functoning as on 30-6-70	Licences/ allotments pending as on 30-6-80
1	2	3
1. Jammu & Kashmir	394	53
2. Himachal Pradesh	324	41
3. Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh		
Almora . . .	32	6
Chamoli . .	17	50

1	2	3
Dehradun	80	5
Garhwal	27	13
Nainital	72	4
Tehri Garhwal	18	13
Pithoragarh	17	3
Uttar Kashi	12	3
4. States/Union Territories comprising North Eastern Region		
Assam	466	188
Manipur	35	20
Meghalaya	55	24
Nagaland	35	14
Tripura	77	33
Arunachal Pradesh	19	36
Mizoram	12	16

Amount of loan given to Fishermen

7258. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loan given to fishermen for converting their country fishing boats to mechanised boats by nationalised banks State-wise in the last five years; and

(b) outstanding dues from such loans; and

(c) whether any court proceedings have been filed for recovering of such loans and if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Specific data in respect of loans given to fishermen for converting country fishing boats to mechanised boats is not available. However, during 1980 ARDC had sanctioned three schemes specifically for fitting fishing vessels with engines. These were the first schemes taken up by the Corporation and have been sanctioned in Gujarat and ARDC has so far provided refinance of Rs. 2.70 lakhs to the banks against their financing of borrowers for this purpose.

The outstanding advances by all scheduled commercial banks under the Head "Fisheries" as at the end of September, 1979 amounted to Rs. 4206.07 lakhs. As regards overdues of the borrowers to banks, data is not available as the overdues position category-wise of bank advances is not reported separately.

(c) The Government and Reserve Bank of India are not aware of any court cases filed for recovery of loans given for such purposes.

विदेशी कम्पनियों का होटल उद्योग में प्रवेश

7259. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में होटल उद्योग में विदेशी कम्पनियों का प्रवेश बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो होटल उद्योग में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) होटल उद्योग को उनके शिकंजे से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) जी नहीं, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमोदित सूची में शामिल कुल 355

होटलों में से केवल 8 होटल विदेशी सहयोग से चल रहे हैं।

(ख) भारत में होटल उद्योग के अन्तर्गत विदेशी कंपनी द्वारा पूंजी निवेश का केवल एक ही मामला है। मैसर्स शेराटन इंटरनेशनल इन्कार्पोरेटेड यू०एस०ए०, के ईस्ट इंडिया होटल्स लिमिटेड नामक भारतीय होटल कंपनी के बम्बई में ओबेराय टावर्स नामक होटल के बारे में 6.25 लाख रुपए प्रेफरेन्स शेयर के रूप में और 52.50 लाख रुपए इक्विटी शेयर के रूप में है। यह भागीदारी एक सहयोग करार के अंतर्गत है।

(ग) भारत के होटल उद्योग में विदेशी सहयोग और पूंजी-निवेश की अनुमति जिन स्पष्ट मार्ग-निर्देशों के आधार पर दी जाती है। वे सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई है। अतः भारतीय होटल उद्योग का विदेशी सहयोगियों के शिकंजे में होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cases involving appeals against decisions of Lower Authorities in Income Tax

7260. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the cases involving appeals against decisions of the lower authorities in Income-tax, Customs and Central Excise cases relating to the first 5 large industrial houses dealt with at the level of the Chairman of the Central Boards of Direct|Indirect Taxes (Customs and Central Excise), Special Secretary (Appeals) and the Secretaries of his Ministry during the year 1980-81;

(b) the amount of Taxes refunded, waived or reduced on appeal in such cases;

(c) the particulars of cases which are still pending in appeal/hearing; and

(d) in which of the cases, the retired Officers of his Ministry appeared independently on behalf of these business houses or assisted their Counsels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Under the Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, no appeal as such lies to the Finance Secretary, Special Secretary (Revenue) and Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs. While appeals from the orders of Collectors of Customs or Central Excise lie to the Central Board of Excise and Customs, these are normally disposed of by the Members (Judicial). Again, under the above enactments Special Secretary (Revision Applications) has been dealing with revision applications.

The collection of details of the appeals or revision applications relating to all the undertakings belonging to the 5 largest industrial houses would involve a disproportionate expenditure of effort. However, if the Hon'ble Member specifies any cases or group of cases, the details will be collected and furnished.

Under the Income Tax Act, 1961, no appeal lies to the Finance Secretary, Special Secretary (Revenue) or Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Hoteliers|Firms permitted to set up Hotels Abroad

7261. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hoteliers/firms in the country which have been permitted to set up hotels abroad either in collaboration with foreign Governments|parties or with their own resources raised there during the year 1980-81;

(b) whether any one of them has repatriated any profits or part of their royalty in the form of technical know-

how given or equipment taken from India; if so, the details thereof;

(c) what check, if any, is being exercised by Government over the return of a portion of their earnings abroad; and

(d) whether it is free for the Indian collaborators or their executive to travel as much as they like to foreign countries in the name of 'business visits' or any check is exercised to the draining away of our resources for foreign travels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों का रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी व्यय

7262. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में हवाई अड्डों के रख-रखाव पर तथा उन्हें आधुनिकतम मशीनों से सज्जित करने पर कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Opening of Regional Offices by State Bank of India

7263. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of Regional Offices opened by State Bank of India according to the policy to reorganise the State Bank administration in the States;

(b) the names of the Regional Offices and the Branch Offices covered by each Regional Office;

(c) is it a fact that some Regional Offices have been opened where there is a Head Office of the State Bank of India;

(d) if so, the reasons and the names of the places and States; and

(e) the names of the Regional Offices opened to cover the tribal districts and areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) State-wise number of existing and proposed Regional Offices of the State Bank of India including those which existed prior to reorganisation, is as follows:

State	Number of Regional Offices
West Bengal	3
Maharashtra	4
Tamil Nadu	2
Karnataka	1
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	3
Union Territory of Delhi	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Rajasthan	1
Union Territory of Chandigarh	2

State	No. of Regional Offices
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Bihar	4
Orissa	2
Andhra Pradesh	4
Gujarat	2
Maghalaya	1
Assam	1

Out of the above Regional Offices, 3 Regional Offices in West Bengal, 3 in Maharashtra and 2 in Gujarat are yet to be opened.

(b) A list of the existing and proposed Regional offices of the State Bank of India and their areas of operation is enclosed. (Annexure I).

(c) and (d). State Bank of India have opened|proposed to open Regional Offices at the following centres where the bank's Local Head Offices are established:—

Bombay (Maharashtra).
Madras (Tamilnadu).
Delhi (Union Territory of Delhi).
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).
Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).
Patna (Bihar).
Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
Calcutta (West Bengal).

Chandigarh (Union Territory of Chandigarh and States of Punjab and Haryana).

State Bank of India propose to establish a Local Head Office shortly at Gauhati (Assam) where it has already a Regional Office.

The role of the Local Head Office has now undergone a change requiring it to discharge management control functions rather than operational control; the latter responsibility having been shifted to Regional Offices. As such State Bank have to have an operational control centre in the form of a Regional Office for branches in and around Local Head Office centre which contribute sizable business.

(e) A list giving the names of the Regional Offices opened|proposed to be opened by the State Bank of India which will cover the tribal districts is enclosed (Annexure II).

ANNEXURE I

List of existing|proposed Regional Offices of the State Bank of India and their area of operation.

Name of the Circle	Names of Regional Offices	All branches situated in the undernoted Districts
1	2	3
BENGAL. . . .	a) Calcutta	Calcutta, Howrah, 24-Paragans (South) Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
	b) Calcutta (Salt lake City) .	Cochbihar, Jalpaiguri Darjeeling, W. Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas (North) and state of Sikkim.
	c) Burdwan	Burdawn, Bankura, Birbhum Hooghly, Midnapore, Purulia.

	2	3
BOMBAY	a) Bombay	Greater Bombay, Thane, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Gao.
	b) Pune	Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Pune Ahmednagar, Dule, Nasik.
	c) Aurangabad	Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Beed, Solapur, Osmanabad.
	d) Nagpur	Akola, Buldhana Amraoti Wardha, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur.
MADRAS	a) Madras	Madras City, Chingleput, Union Territory of Pondicherry, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiries, Dharmapuri.
	b) Madurai	Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram Kanyakumari, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukottai.
	c) Bangalore	All branches situated in Karnataka State.
	d) Trivandrum	All branches situated in Kerala State.
BHOPAL	a) Bhopal	Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Betul, Bhind; Morena, Gwalior-Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Schore, Raisen Mandseur, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Jhabua Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Khargone (West Nimar), Khandwa (East Nimar)
	b) Jabalpur	Jabalpur, Mandla, Narsinghpur Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Saugor, Damoh, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol.
	c) Raipur	Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Surguja, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon.
DELHI	a) Delhi	Delhi, New Delhi, Faridabad, Sonepat, Gurgaon.
	b) Agra	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Mathura, Mainpuri.

1	2	3
	c) Meerut	Meerut, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar.
	d) Dehura Dun . . .	DehraDun,Uttar Kashi, Tehri, Pauri, Chamoli.
	e) Jaipur	Branches situated in the state of Rajasthan.
CHANDIGARH . .	a) Chandigarh For Punjab branches) .	All branches situated in the state of Punjab.
	b) Chandigarh (For Haryana & Union Territory of Chanigarh branches)	Ambala, Kurukshetra, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Karnal, Sirsa, Hissar, Rohtak, Bhiwani Mohindergarh, Jind.
	c) Simla	All branches situated in the state of HimachalPradesh.
	d) Srinagar . . .	All branches situated in the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
PATNA . . .	a) Patna	Patna, Nalanda, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Nawada, Madhubani Darbhanga, Samastipur, Begusarai.
	b) Ranchi	Ranchi, Singbhum, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Giridih,Dhanbad.
	c) Muzaffarpur . . .	Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran, Siwan, East Champaran, West Champaran, Gopalganj.
	d) Bhagalpur . . .	Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Santhal, Parganas, Saharsa, Purnea, Katihar.
BHUBANESWAR . .	a) Bhubaneswar . . .	Balasora, Mayur Bhanj, Puri, Cuttack, Phulbani, Ganjam, Koraput.
	b) Sambalpur . . .	Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Dhenkalal, Bolangir, Kalahandi.
HYDERABAD . . .	a) Secunderabad . . .	Hyderabad, K.V. Rangareddy, Karnool, Mehboob Nagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda.
	b) Vijayawada . . .	Guntur, Krishna, West Godawari.
	c) Tirupati	Nellore, Prakasam, Anantpur, Guddapah, Chittor.
	d) Visakhapatnam . . .	Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam Vizianagaram, East Godawari

1	2	3
AHMEDABAD . .	a) Ahmedabad . . .	Ahmedabad,Banaskatha, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh.
	b) Baroda	Panchamahal, Kaira, Baroda, Bharauch, Surat, Bulsar, Daman.
KANPUR . . .	a) Bareilly	Bareilly, Nainital Shahjahanpur, Moradabad,Badaun,Rampur, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pilibhit.
	b) Kanpur . . .	Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur,Jalaun,Allahabad, Fatehpur, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur.
	c) Lucknow . . .	Lucknow, Lakhimpur (Kheri) Hardoi, Sitapur, Faizabad, Barabanki, Bahraich, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Raebareli, Unnao, Basti, Gonda.
	d) Varanasi . . .	Varanasi Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaonpur, Ballia Ghazipur.
NORTH EASTERN CIRCLE, GAUHATI (*Proposed*)	a) Shillong . . .	Branches in the States/Union territories of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura.
	b) Gauhati	Branches in the state of Assam and the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

ANNEXURE II

The names of the Regional offices opened/proposed to be opened by the State Bank of India which will cover the tribal districts.

Districts in State/Union territory	Regional Offices
West Bengal	Salt Lake City, Calcutta Burdwan
Andaman & Nicobar	Calcutta
Maharashtra	Pune
	Bombay
	Nagpur
Karnataka	Bangalore

Districts in State/Union Territory	Regional Offices
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
	Raipur
	Jabalpur
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun
Himachal Pradesh	Simla
Bihar	Ranchi
	Bhagalpur
Orissa	Bhubaneswar
	Sambalpur
Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad
	Visakhapatnam
	Tiruparti
Gujarat	Baoda
	Ahmedabad
Assam	Gauhati
Meghalaya	Shillong
Nagaland	Shillong
Manipur	Shillong
Tripura	Shillong
Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh	Gauhati
Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Bombay
Union Territory of Daman	Baroda

Out of the above Regional Offices, the Regional Offices at Jabalpur, Raipur, Jaipur, Ranchi, Sambalpur, Visakhapatnam, Baroda and Shillong are located in districts which are among the tribal districts.

In furnishing the above information the State Bank of India have gone by the Major Tribal Districts of India 1971 as given in Table 17.9-1 in the Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy brought out by the centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, November, 1980. In the note to the said Table it has been clarified that tribal districts are those districts with tribal population of 6.9 per cent (the average of the country) or above.

Opening of Regional Offices by State Bank of India in Orissa

7264. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and criteria adopted by the State Bank of India for opening of the Regional Offices at the State of Orissa;

(b) the reasons for opening of the Regional Offices at that State;

(c) if it is for the better facilities and to decentralise the State Bank administration, how the Regional Office have been opened at Bhubaneswar where there is Head Office of the Bank;

(d) on what consideration and grounds the proposed Regional Office at Berhampur has been postponed; and

(e) can the existing Regional Office at Bhubaneswar cover tribal districts of the Southern part of the Orissa, if so, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The opening of Regional Offices in Orissa is according to the All-India policy adopted by State Bank of India consequent on a review of their organisational structure undertaken with the assistance of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. In accordance with this policy, it was decided to organise 'Circles' as a conglomeration of Regional Offices, each Regional Office controlling 150 to 200 offices. Operational control of branches was shifted to Regional Offices. The criteria adopted in Orissa (which are applicable throughout the country) are the existing number of offices, projected branch expansion programme, lead bank responsibilities, existence of regional rural banks, nature of business coming up from branches etc.

(c) A local Head Office now discharges Management Control functions rather than exercising operational control over branch offices. Hence, a Regional office has to be located for this purpose even in the area where the head office is situated.

(d) The decision of opening a Regional Office at Berhampur was never taken by the State Bank of India.

(e) The State Bank of India feel that the southern part of Orissa will be covered effectively by their Regional Office at Bhubaneswar. Barring the district of Koraput, all other districts under the Bhubaneswar Regional Office are within a range of 300 Kms. As far as the Koraput district is concerned, a Regional Manager at the Regional Office Bhubaneswar has been exclusively posted to look after the branches of those districts.

Mineral Deposits in Orissa

7265. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India, M.E.C. and the State Mining Department of Government of Orissa have prepared schemes to intensify the survey and investigation of districts to locate the mineral deposits in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the areas covered by these agencies and district-wise names of the minerals and metals found and quantity thereof; and

(c) funds provided by these agencies for the survey in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the Orissa State thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Geological Survey of India, as a result of investigations, the estimation of reserves of minerals finalised from the beginning of the Sixth Plan include over 190 million tonnes of coal in Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts, 86.74 million tonnes of chromite in Keonjhar and Cuttack districts and 11.68 million tonnes of manganese ore in Bonai-Keonjhar belt, Keonjhar District. New limestone bands varying from 400 to 1000 metres in length and 50 to 100 metres in width and having thickness from 2 to 15 metres were located at Kottametta-Gupteswar area, Koraput district. At Baragarh, Sambalpur district, limestone bands over strike length of 2.25 Kms. having thickness 3 to 10 metres have been delineated. Bauxite has been encountered in four Boreholes

having thicknesses varying from 5.20 to 27.40 metres in Koraput and Kalahandi districts. Besides, a total area of about 4752 Sq. Kms. has been covered by Systematic Geological mapping in the State of Orissa during the period April, 1980 to February, 1981.

(c) Provision of funds during 1980-81 was Rs. 84 lakhs, 64 lakhs, 82.40 lakhs and during 1981-82 is Rs. 88.00 lakhs, 50.00 lakhs and 82.45 lakhs in respect of Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Geological Survey of India and State Department of Mining and Geology, Government of Orissa respectively.

News-item captioned "ITDC Chief's Powers Clipped"

7266. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "ITDC Chief's powers clipped" appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated the 15th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad facts of the cases referred to therein and his reaction thereto;

(c) what control is being exercised by his Ministry over the foreign spending of the I.T.D.C. in the name of tourism or its promotion; and

(d) the details of expenditure incurred in both Indian and foreign currency by the I.T.D.C. in sending its Officers abroad (including the Chairman) during the 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The newspaper report and its heading are rather misleading. Instructions have been issued regarding foreign visits by Executives of the Corporations under the Ministry keeping in view the need for economy as well as conservation of foreign exchange. The number of officials to attend the International Conference referred to in the news item was also restricted with this objective. The instructions regarding appointment against posts carrying a salary of Rs. 2,000/- and above in respect of ITDC were issued in view of the pending question of restructuring of the ITDC which is under consideration of the Government. The appointment to the post of Divisional Manager (Personnel) and Divisional Manager (Transport) have been made after obtaining approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

(c) Release of foreign exchange is made to I.T.D.C. in accordance with the rules agreed to between the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Finance on receipt of formal application from the I.T.D.C. Similarly a check is also exercised in respect of foreign tours by the officials of the Corporation.

(d) $ 45,305 and Rs. 6.78 lakhs.

Import of Rubber

7267. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural rubber imported and distributed by the State Trading Corporation in the current year;

(b) whether large quantity of rubber imports is proposed, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are proposed to ease up prices of natural rubber in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A quantity of 8,250 tonnes of natural rubber was imported by the State Trading Corporation and allotted to the actual users during 1st January—31st March, 1981.

(b) and (c). Import of rubber is allowed on a careful review of the demand and supply position of rubber with a view to improve supplies and ease prices.

Picking up of Kudremukh concentrates by South Korea

7268. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Korea have evinced interest in picking up Kudremukh concentrates on a trial basis; if so, the quantity they are expected to buy;

(b) what has been the outcome of the quantity earlier lifted by the Rumanians and whether they have placed any order for a bigger quantity; and

(c) what other sources have been tapped to locate the buyers for Kudremukh pellets abroad and their possible use in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Samples of concentrate supplied to a South Korean firm about a year ago by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. and the test results are awaited. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. has offered to supply 13.50 million tonnes of concentrate over a five year period to this party.

(b) Shipment of the trial consignment of 50.000 tonnes of concentrate to Romania is scheduled for April/ May, 1981. No shipment has so far taken place. No further order has been received from Romania.

(c) A number of prospective markets are being explored in the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe, South East Asia etc. The possibility of using the pellets in Sponge iron plants in India is also being considered.

Piling up of steel stocks with Public Sector Plants

7269. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel stocks have piled up with the public sector plants;

(b) if so, the accretion of stocks of saleable steel as on March 1st, 1981; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to handle the situation and dispose of these stocks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) As on 1-3-1981, the saleable steel stocks at the public sector steel plants were 333,000 tonnes. To improve the despatches of finished products from the plants, SAIL is in constant touch with the Railways at the highest level for getting improved supply of wagons and allotments for various destinations. This matter is also being followed up by the Department of Steel with the Railways and the Cabinet Secretariat and also by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure in its periodical meetings.

Foreign assistance for power projects in Punjab

7270. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Centre for foreign assistance for their power projects;

(b) if so, which are these projects and Government of India's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the State Government have also approached the Centre for Special financial arrangements for expediting the work of the Thein Dam Project; and

(d) if so, Centre's reaction thereto and what assistance is being rendered for the early execution of this project; the cost of which has already very much escalated due to the abnormal delay caused in its processing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Punjab had approached the Centre for posing the Thein Dam Project for World Bank Assistance. The Government of Punjab have been informed that a request for foreign assistance can be considered only after inter-State issues are resolved and the necessary clearances for the Project from Planning Commission etc., are obtained.

(c) and (d) The Government of Punjab had also approached the Centre for special financial arrangements for expediting work on the Thein Dam Project. The Government of India is aware of the importance attached to the project by the State Government, but it is felt that there are other projects in the State in advanced stages of completion, which, if adequately funded will start yielding benefits soon. The Centre has advised the Punjab Government not to spread the available resources thinly over a large number of projects.

बड़े किसानों पर कर लगाना

7271. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है कि अगले वर्ष के दौरान बड़े किसानों पर कर लगाया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा कर लगाने से पहले विभिन्न तरह की कृषि भूमि से होने वाली उपज का अध्ययन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो कर निर्धारण कैसे किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई सिंह सितोडिया : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 1980-81 के लिए राज्य सरकारों की वित्त व्यवस्था के संबंध में किये गये अपने वार्षिक अध्ययन में, जो सितम्बर, 1980 के इसके बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित हुआ था, 1981-82 के दौरान राज्यों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली वित्तीय नीति के संबंध में सुझाव दिये हैं । इनमें से एक कृषि क्षेत्र में उच्चतर आय समूहों के कराधान के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के संबंध में है । यह ऐसा मामला है कि जिस पर अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विचार किया जाना है ।

व्यक्तियों का विभिन्न बीमा योजनाओं के अधीन बीमा

7272. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या **वित** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा की विभिन्न जीवन बीमा योजनाओं के अधीन अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों का बीमा किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) 5000/-रूपये की राशि तक कितने व्यक्तियों का बीमा किया गया है और 25,000/-रूपये से अधिक की राशि का बीमा कितने व्यक्तियों का किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम व्यक्तिगत बीमा कारबार के मामले में पालिसियों की संख्या के रूप में आंकड़े संकलित करता है न कि बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में । 31 मार्च, 1980 को चालू व्यक्तिगत बीमों की कुल संख्या 220,94 लाख थी । तथापि, सामुहिक बीमा स्कीमों में जीवन कवच प्राप्त लोगों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध है । 31 मार्च, मार्च, 1980 को चालू सामुहिक बीमा स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 56,55 लाख लोगों को जीवन कवच प्राप्त था ।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम, मोटे तौर पर बीमाकृत राशि समूहों में वर्गीकृत वर्षभर में जारी की गई नई पालिसियों के आंकड़े संकलित करता है, किन्तु चालू कारबार के ऐसे आंकड़े का संकलन नहीं किया जाता । वर्ष 1979–80 के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम ने भारत में 20,96 लाख नई पालिसियां जारी की थीं जिनमें से कुल का 38.8 प्रतिशत, लगभग 8,12 लाख पालिसियां 5,000/–रूपये अथवा इससे कम बीमाकृत राशि की थीं तथा कुल का 7.9 प्रतिशत, लगभग 1,66 लाख पालिसियां 25,000/– रूपये से अधिक राशि के लिए थीं ।

Agreement signed with International banks in Singapore

7273. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has signed an agreement in Singapore with some international banks in February, 1981;

(b) if so, the name of those banks; and

(c) the details about the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) State Bank of India has reported that it had issued in the Asian Dollar Market at Singapore negotiable floating rate certificates of deposit for US Dollars 35 million. The issue was lead managed by Credit Lyonnais, Singapore and managed by four other banks. namely Deutsche Bank (Asia Credit) Limited, Grindlays Asia Limited, Lloyds Bank International Limited and Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited. In connection with the issue of those certificates, State Bank of India, Singapore had signed an agreement in Singapore on 17th February 1981 with the above five foreign banks.

Trade pact with USSR..

7274. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade pact has been signed by India and U.S.S.R. for the export and import of engineering goods and paper;

(b) if so, the total amount of such goods proposed to be exported and imported; and

(c) the details about the time limit which has been fixed for the implementation of the Indo-U.S.S.R. export and import programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) A Trade Protocol for import from, and export to, the USSR during 1981 was concluded in February, 1981. The Trade Protocol provides. *inter alia*, import of newsprint from USSR and export of engineering goods to USSR.

The provisions in the Trade Protocol are indicative in nature and imports and exports will take place according to the requirements and capabilities of, the respective countries and subject to their import and export control regulations.

The Trade Protocol is valid upto December, 1981.

Survey for new runway at Mangalore Air Port

7275. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey for construction of new runway at the existing airport at Mangalore has been done;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has allotted necessary fund for the construction of new runway; and

(c) if so, amount allotted and when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) An estimate of Rs. 2.89 lakhs has been sanctioned to carry out a detailed technical survey. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan for acquisition of land necessary for construction of a new runway at Mangalore airport suitable for Boeing 737 operations.

Vayudoot Service for Karnataka

7276. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to connect some places in Karnataka State by Vayudoot service recently introduced by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) The general question of extending feeder services by Vayudoot to regions other than the North-Eastern Region is under examination of the Government and as and when a decision is taken, the places in Karnataka, to be airlinked would be decided. It would be premature at this stage to indicate any time frame within which such feeder services will be operated in Karnataka.

Value of rupee

7277. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of rupee has been falling continuously;

(b) if so, the value of rupee during the last one year—month-wise; and

(c) the reasons for continuous fall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) and (b): The fall in the value of Rupee is synonymous with the rise in prices. A Statement showing month-wise value of the Rupee, measured as a reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (1960—100), for the twelve months ended February 1981 (for which the latest data are available) is attached.

(c) The forces underlying the inflationary pressures are discussed in the Economic Survey, 1980-81 and include higher international prices of oil and oil products, upward adjustment in administered prices, shortfall in production of some essential commodities such as pluses and oilseeds due to drought of 1979-80 and excess liquidity in the system.

Statement

(In Paise)

March,	1980	26.81
April,	1980	26.67
May,	1980	26.18
June,	1980	25.91
July,	1980	25.38
August,	1980	25.19
September,	1980	24.88
October,	1980	24.63
November,	1980	24.33
December,	1980	24.51
January,	1981	24.33
February.	1981	23.92

Note: Measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100).

Backlog of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in State Bank of Hyderabad

7278. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy backlog of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all categories of posts in the State Bank of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, he details of the backlog in different categories, separately;

(c) the special steps taken by Government during the last one year to fill this backlog; and

(d) the reasons for not appointing a Liaison Officer and separate Cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Bank to look after their grievances as provided under the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The State Bank of Hyderabad has reported that the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of posts as on 31-12-1980 is as follows:

	SC	ST
Officers	Nil	8
Clerks	76	106
Subordinate Staff	6	17

(c) The banks have been advised to hold special recruitment tests for filling such vacancies expeditiously. The State Bank of Hyderabad has reported that the Delhi and Madras Regional Recruitment Boards are already making arrangements for holding such special tests. Other Regional Recruitment Boards have also been advised to take similar action.

(d) According to the bank a senior officer of the Personnel Administration Department of the bank is already entrusted with the work of looking into the grievances of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes employees.

Records of smugglers, financiers and foreign exchange racketeers

7279. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been keeping records of known gangs of smugglers, financiers, Foreign Exchange Racketeers uptodate; and

(b) if so, the names of such persons and other details belonging to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; it will not be in public interest to disclose the information sought for.

Seizure of goods by Customs Department, Madras

7280. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of seizure of goods imported in contravention of the Customs Act by sea, air and other routes in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 were made by the Customs Department, Madras;

(b) the names and other details of the persons from whom seizures were made; and

(c) the action taken against these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The number of cases involving seizure of smuggled goods made by the Customs authorities at Madras during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto March, 1981) is given below:—

Year	Number of seizure cases
1979 . .	2436
1980 . .	1756
1981 . . (Upto March)	431

(b) and (c) The number of persons from whom seizures were effected during the above period being quite large, the time and labour that will

be involved in compiling their names and collecting detailed information will be disproportionately high. If the Hon'ble Member specifies the particulars of the case(s) in respect of which detailed information is required, the same will be collected and furnished.

Affect on consumption of steel due to increase the prices of steel

7281. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent increase in prices of steel has affected the consumption of steel; and

(b) if so, which fields the consumption has been affected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) There have been no indications so far that the recent increases in prices of steel have significantly affected the consumption of steel in any field.

Setting up of Central Government Employees Hire Purchase Society

7282. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain employees of the Ministry of Finance have set up a 'Central Government Employees Hire Purchase Society' with its head office located in North Block, New Delhi, and since when it has been functioning;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present Managing Committee of the Society has outlived its normal duration and has been functioning in contravention of the provisions of the constitution of the society;

(c) whether a large number of complaints have been received by the Ministry and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi about the unconstitutional functioning of this Society and other malpractices and irregularities of the Office bearers;

(d) whether any action has been taken in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) This is a matter which does not directly fall within the purview of the Central Government. There is, however, a Federal Co-operative Society registered under the name of th Government Employees Central Hire Purchase Co-operative Society Ltd registered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi, of which the primary Hire-Purchase Societies are members also. This Federal Society was registered on 29-12-1967.

(b) The bye-laws of the society provide that 1/3rd members of the Managing Committee will be elected after the expiry of one year. The Society last held the election of the Managing Committee on 12-1-1978 and proposes to hold the next election in the month of May, 1981.

(c) Complaints have been received against the malfunctioning of the Society and also regarding the irregularities committed by an office bearer of the Society.

(d) and (e) The complaints received in this regard are being investigated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi.

Rubber cultivation in North Eastern States

7283. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the incentives intended to be provided for rubber cultivation in areas identified for this purpose in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): The Rubber Board is implementing an integrated scheme called "Rubber Plantation Development Scheme" which aims at large scale expansion of rubber cultivation in the country

including areas in the North Eastern Region. Incentives given under this scheme are:—

(1) Cash subsidy of Rs. 5,000 per hectare for growers, owning rubber plantation upto 20 hectares and Rs. 3,000 per hectare for growes owning above 20 hectares.

(2) Input subsidy to rubber growers owning an area of less than 6 hectares, such as half cost of fertilizers, reimbursement of full cost of planting materials and assistance for soil conservation at Rs. 150 per hectare.

(3) Growers undertaking planting of rubber under this scheme can also avail of long term loan upto Rs. 15,000 per hectare under the Agricultural Credit Scheme of the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation from nationalised Banks. The Rubber Board will meet 3% of interest on such loans upto the tenth year of planting advanced to all categories of growers excepting large growers undertaking replanting.

(4) Free advisory and extension service to rubber growers at all stages of planting and maintenance.

Two Regional Offices of the Rubber Board have been opened at Gauhati and Agartala for providing advisory and extension services for the growers in the North-Eastern Region. The Board has also been giving assistance to State Governments in this Region by training workers and plantation executives, supplying skilled workers and training local workers in skilled jobs etc. apart from supplying high yielding planting materials.

Issuing of new series of fifty rupees notes

7284. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a new series of fifty-rupee currency notes, showing Parliament House with national flag atop on its reverse;

(b) if so, whether Government with a slight modification, propose to print a picture of Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on the reverse of the new fifty-rupee currency notes and Parliament House with national flag in the background to mark his 25th death anniversary falling on 6th December, 1981;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the refusal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The 50-rupee note has been redesigned pursuant to the assurance given to the Parliament for rectifying the omisison of the National Flag from the building of Parliament House on the reverse of the note. There was no proposal to incorporate therein the portrait/statue of any national leader.

(d) After Independence, Government have issued notes with the effigy of Mahatma Gandhi only. However, commemorative coins with the portraits of only two eminent persons have been issued—Nehru Coins in 1964 and Gandhi Coins in 1969. Since then despite representations, from time to time, Government have adhered to the decision that notes or coins with the portraits of eminent persons or any event associated with them should not be issued because once Government goes beyond the above mentioned exceptions, it would be difficult to draw the line and resist similar other demands from various quarters and communities.

Iron and Steel requirements of Orissa

7285. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small scale industries and entrepreneurs of Orissa are facing a great set-back due to scanty supply of iron

and steel to the State by the Union Government in spite of several pursuasions by the State Government;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what was the requirement of the iron and steel of the State from 1978 to 1981 and the supply against each year's requirement; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to supply these materials according to the requirement of the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). There is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel materials. These are distributed now in accordance with the Guidelines for distribution of iron and steel materials announced by the Joint Plant Committee. Under these Guidelines, there are no State-wise allocations nor any State-wise demands. So far as small scale units are concerned, such units in the compact group of industries such as wire drawing units, re-rollers, bright bar units, tube makers etc. and units with specified minimum past off-take and essentiality certificate holders get their requirements from the stockyards of the main producers. Other small scale units have to get their requirements from the respective Small Industries Corporations. The quantities asked for by the Orissa SSI Corporation, the allocation and the actual supplies during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 were as follows:

(In tonnes)

Years	Demand	Allocation	Supplies
1978-79	25200	12071	7121
1979-80	21941	15000	11015
1980-81	22685	16050	9914
	(April 80 to February 81)		

The reason for shortfall against allocation is mainly because of lower indigenous production due to constraints in availability of power and coal. There is also difficulty in piecemeal movement of wagons from Steel Plants, as a result of which, sometimes, the available material cannot be transported. We are in constant touch with Railways in this regard.

(d) As explained above, demand computation on a State-wise basis is not available. However, in order to fill the gap between supply and demand, a fairly liberal Import Policy has been followed. In addition to making adequate foreign exchange available to the canalising agency for imports of canalised items, actual users have also been allowed direct imports of some items under the "restricted list" and a few other items under Open General Licence. With all these facilities, it is expected that the requirement of steel for the engineering industry, in the large scale as well as small scale sector, would be adequately met. The demand and supply position is reviewed from time to time and appropriate steps taken to meet the gap between supply and demand.

Survey for copper and sapphire in Zanskar Valley of Ladakh

7286. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the survey works to find out the source of native copper and sapphire in the Zanskar Valley of Ladakh were undertaken;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to high altitude and lack of stamina much progress could not be achieved so far; and

(c) if reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose considering enrolment and training of local educated persons for conducting surveys of similar nature under similar conditions with the help of metal detectors etc.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Survey to locate source for copper and other economic minerals in Zanskar was done in 1969-73 and again in 1975-76. Only sporadic occurrences have been found and the survey is being continued by Geological Survey of India. So far no Sapphire has been found in the Zanskar Valley.

(b) and (c) While high altitude caused difficulties, Geological Survey of India is using sophisticated geophysical techniques and instruments. Local persons are also being used.

बुनकरों को पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट धागे का वितरण

7287. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पहली बार हथकरघा क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट धागा वितरित किया गया है, जिससे कि वे सिंथेटिक कपड़े का उत्पादन करके अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गए हैं या किये जाने का विचार है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बुनकरों को पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न उचित मूल्यों पर प्राप्त होता है और यह धागा बुनकरों को अब तक किस किस ढंग से वितरित किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रबंध मैसर्स पैट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किये गए है जो कि राज्य शीर्ष समितियों के माध्यम से, जिनकी कि विभिन्न प्राथमिक स्तरीय सहकारी समितियां सदस्य हैं, पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न के वितरण के लिए भारत सरकार और सहकारी समितियों का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है । सहकारी समितियों को अपनी खरीदारियों पर विशेष रिबेट दिया जाता है ।

पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को नकद प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना

7288. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात और निर्यात के संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, बम्बई के कार्यालय द्वारा पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को नकद प्रोत्साहन देने तथा लाइसेंस जारी करने की प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अध्ययन में किन-किन मुद्दों पर विचार किया गया है और दिए गए सुझावों को किस सीमा तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) तथा (ख) आयात तथा निर्यात के संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, बम्बई ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों का जहां नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता और पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के लिए आवेदन- पत्रों के तेजी से निपटान के लिए आयें सुधार किए जा सकते हैं, पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से अपने कार्यालय का एक अध्ययन किया था । परिणामस्वरूप, आवेदनपत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने में संचलनों को संख्या कम की गई ।

प्रक्रियाओं का सरलीकरण एक सतत क्रम है । 1 नवम्बर, 1980 से आयात तथा निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक ने अखिल भारतीय आधार पर लाइसेंसों की कतिपय श्रेणियों के संबंध में आयात आवेदन-पत्र के निपटान के लिए एक

'समयबद्ध''प्रणाली शुरू की। आयातकों तथा निर्यातकों के आवेदनपत्रों की सवीक्षा में उनकी सहायता के लिए लाइसेंसिंग कार्यालय में काउन्टर भी स्थापित किये गये हैं।

Inadequate Supply of Yarn to Handloom Industry

7289. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main bottleneck of the Handloom Industry in the country is inadequate supply of yarn;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only four million handlooms and five powerlooms in the country are partly utilised due to lack of yarn;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the imported yarn, even after 160 per cent excise, is cheaper than the indigenous yarn;

(d) if so, whether it would be possible to meet the demand for cloth in the home market let alone exporting it to other countries;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to consider the expansion of the capacity in the mill sector; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). There are no reports of inadequate supply of yarn or heavy underutilisation due to lack of yarn; in fact the yarn production and supplies have improved in recent times and yarn prices have not proportionately increased despite sharp increases in prices of cotton.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise. Limited expansion specifically for exports has been envisaged in the new Textile Policy.

(f) Does not arise.

Closure of J.K. Manufacturers Limited, Kanpur

7290. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that M/s. J.K. Manufacturers Limited, Kanpur, commonly known as Kailash Mill is lying closed for more than three years throwing out of employment its 2500 workers now starving, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a move to sell the factory as the scrap despite its potentiality to go for production;

(c) whether Government propose to takeover the factory under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act as was done with the Swadeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur and run it under National Textile Corporation to save the workmen and the national property; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). M/s. J.K. Manufacturers Ltd., Kanpur (Kailash Mills) has been lying closed from 1st October 1976 on account of financial difficulties. Consequent on litigation, the High Court of Allahabad has passed orders that the Receiver appointed by the Civil Court, should deliver the machinery sold through auction to the auction purchaser upon realising sale proceeds and retain these amounts until further orders of the Court. The Court has directed that the sale proceeds should be invested in a Bank earning interest and the sale of the land and building shall remain stayed

until further orders. Both the Bank and the workers have filed review applications in the Court. It is not considered appropriate to take over the unit under the I(D&R) Act, especially since the matter is pending in the Court.

Production of Textile Mills in Ahmedabad

7291. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in textile mills in Ahmedabad area was adversely affected due to agitations in recent days in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, steps proposed ot be taken so that the mills maintain their production schedules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Production by textile mills in Ahmedabad was affected during the period 20th February, 1981 to 25th February 1981, due to the recent agitation in that area. The textile mills in Ahmedabad have been working normally since 26th February, 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

Model Fibre as substitute for Cotton

7292. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any likelihood of a model fibre being produced indigenously in the country as a substitute for cotton;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration has been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Limited capacities to produce olynosic/HWM fibre, which are reported to have properties akin to Cotton, have been approved in the Country to supplement—and not displace—Cotton.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The South India Viscose Ltd., Coimbatore, for manufacture of 7,000 tonnes of Polynosic fibre in collaboration with M/s. Italy Viscose Eastern Trading, S.P.A. (Milan) Italy.

(ii) The Tungbhadra Fibres Ltd. Karnataka, for manufacture of 10,000 tonnes of HWM fibre in collaboration with M/s. Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Japan.

(iii) The Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd. for manufacture of 7,000 tonnes of HWM fibre in collaboration with the Chemtex/American Enks. USA.

वाणिज्यिक ट्रकों के साथ जुड़े ट्रेलरों तथा कंटेनरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क

7293. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ट्रक चलाने के कार्य में लगे छोटे उद्योगपतियों ने यह मांग की है कि सरकार को वाणिज्यक ट्रकों के साथ जुड़ने वाले ट्रेलरों कंटेनरों आदि पर 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस उद्योग को गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में रखने का है अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में ;

(घ) यदि इसे सरकारी क्षेत्र में रखने का विचार है तो यह कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार फिलहाल ट्रेलरों और कंटेनरों पर शुल्क दर में कोई फेर बदल करने के पक्ष में नहीं है, जिसमें काफी राजस्व की हानि ग्रस्त होगी ।

(ग) से (ड) : ट्रक परिचालन उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

I.M.F. Funds

7294. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund is running out of money;

(b) if so, what efforts have been made or are being made by member-countries to raise the money or borrow on world financial markets;

(c) whether any approach has been made to the rich oil-producing countries to invest in the I.M.F.; if so, their response; and

(d) India's own reaction in the money;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The International Monetary Fund's present borrowing arrangements in connection with the Supplementary Financing Facility are on the verge of being fully commited. To meet the large demands likely to be made on the Fund in view of the large imbalances and uncertain prospects for many member countries, the Fund has recently adopted policies on enlarged access to the Fund's resources. To supplement its ordinary resources for meeting requirements of the enlarged access, the Fund proposes to borrow bilaterally from member countries with large surpluses from central banks and also from private markets. In this connection the Managing Director of the Fund has been in touch with Saudi Arabia and some other countries and negotiations are under way. Recently the Managing Director of the Fund announced the conclusion of a borrowing agreement in principle between the Fund and the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency will make a lending commitment to the Fund of SDR 4 billion in the first year of the agreement and a further SDR 4 billion in the second year. The Saudi authorities have also indicated their intention to enter into further commitments for the third year if their balance of payments and reserves position so permits.

(d) India welcomes a greater role for the Fund in financing of members' needs. However, as the borrowed resources of the Fund are generally made available to individual members at close to market rates, which are exorbitant from the viewpoint of poor developing countries, India has been advocating provision of these resources on concessional terms with a subsidy for low income countries.

Fiscal Guidelines to States

7295. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has forbidden State Governments from planning or undertaking any expenditure on the assumption that the Union Government will provide additional financial assistance;

(b) if so, whether any fiscal guidelines to States in this regard have been forwarded to the States;

(c) if so, whether Centre has also directed the States for eliminating deficit financing and overdrafting on the R.B.I.;

(d) if so, how many States have eliminated deficit financing during 1981-82 budget; and

(e) if so, how many States have overdrafted from the R.B.I. during the month of March 1981 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The States have been advised not to plan or undertake any expenditure on the assumption that the Union Government will provide additional financial assistance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) From the information we have about twenty States, budgets of ten States show that they are not resorting to deficit financing in relation to the 1981-82 transactions.

(e) 14 States have overdrawn from the Reserve Bank of India during March 1981.

Trade with West Germany

7296. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany was opposed to any fall-back on protectionism by the industrialised countries, since this will hurt developing countries like India;

(b) if so, whether the West German Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister had visited India in the month of March, 1981 and had discussions with Government of India for improving trade between the two countries; and

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). During the visit of the FRG President and Foreign Minister to India in March, 1981 no specific point regarding trade between the two countries was raised and as such the question of reaching any agreement in this regard does not arise. During the discussions, however, the Foreign Minister of FRG did refer to the issue of protectionism which, in his view, was likely to hurt developed countries in the long run. According to him FRG is always in favour of opening markets.

Air India to reduce flights in Summer Schedule

7297. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that Air India is planning to another reduction in its flights in the summer schedule;

(b) if so, whether the first reduction was effected in the month of November, 1980;

(c) if so, when the other reduction is going to take place;

(d) what are the main reasons for this; and

(e) whether this will create great problem to cope up with the rush of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Four Air India flights were suspended from 1st February, 1981.

(c) At present Air India has no plans to reduce flights further.

(d) The reduction in flights during February|March 81 have been made by Air India to improve loads on their flights and reduce loss.

(e) No, Sir.

Netherlands interest in Joint Ventures with Indian Companies

7298. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has welcomed the interest shown by the Netherlands in joint ventures with Indian companies in third countries, particularly in the Continent of Africa;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have pointed out that the Indian engineering industry has developed substantial expertise in undertaking civil engineering construction projects and could offer total package in such areas;

(c) if so, whether any final agreement was reached with the Dutch delegation headed by Prince Claus during his visit on 23rd February, 1981; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreement reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). During the talks held between the Indian delegation led by the Commerce Minister and the Netherlands delegation led by His Royal Highness Prince Claus of The Netherlands, in New Delhi in February, 1981, both the delegations agreed that there was scope for collaboration in Joint Ventures and other development projects in third countries. The Indian delegation emphasised the capabilities and expertise developed in this country including in the field of civil engineering construction sector. Both delegations felt that technology and finance as well as goods and services from the two countries could be suitably combined for undertaking industrial ventures and other development projects in third countries. Certain broad areas of collaboration were identified. As the talks were of an exploratory nature, no specific agreement was concluded during the visit of this Dutch delegation.

Income-tax arrears against Film Stars

7299. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of income-tax due from film stars like Dev Anand, Zeenat Aman, Pran, Rakhi Gulzar, Rekha, Parvin Babi, Rajesh Khanna, Dharmendra, Hema Malini, Rishi Kapoor, Shashi Kapoor and Nitu Singh in the last three years; and

(b) what is the amount due from the above named film stars at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

रबड़ का उत्पादन, मांग और आयात

7300. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
श्री सुधीर गिरि :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980–81 में रबड़ की मांग की तुलना में उसका उत्पादन कितना हुआ ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 में कितनी मात्रा में रबड़ का आयात किया गया और कितनी मात्रा में बेकी गई ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री

(श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) 1980–81 के दौरान प्राकृतिक रबड़ का अनुमानित उत्पादन और उपयोग क्रमश: लगभग 1,52,600 मे० टन तथा लगभग 1,73, 200 मे० टन है।

(ख) 1980–81 के दौरान आयात की गई रबड़ की कुल मात्रा 9,250 म० टन थी। 1980–81 के दौरान वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को बेची गई मात्रा 17,926 मे० टन थी जिसमें गत वर्ष का 10,960 मे० टन का स्टाक भी शामिल हैं।

Issue of free passes by I.A. and A.I.

7301. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) names, designation and particulars of persons who have been issued free passes to travel by IA and Air India;

(b) reasons why free passes have been issued in each case; and

(c) total monthly revenue loss due to issuing of free passes (monthwise), from 1977 to 1980?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Misuse of Steel Quotas

7302. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of firms (along with a description of the composition of the Board of Directors of the firms concerned) charged with misuse of steel quotas during 1979 and 1980;

(b) specific charges against each firm (total amount of money involved in each case); and

(c) action taken on each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). The details asked for are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Iron & Steel Control Organisation does not maintain details about the money involved in such cases, as the units|parties are only to prove the proper utilisation of material; and no information regarding the money realised due to misutilisation, if any, may be on record.

Prices of confiscated foreign goods sold from retail counters of Customs at Lucknow

7303. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of disposable confiscated foreign goods sold from the retail counters of the disposal units of the Customs at Lucknow are often kept very low by the Departmental Pricing Committee by deliberately writing such remarks in the price lists as "deteriorated", "damaged', "soiled", "evaporated" "broken" etc. mainly to benefit higher departmental officers or their friends and relatives; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Cash Subsidy of Exports

7304 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) commodity-wise cash subsidy on exports given to exporters during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government are considering to reduce subsidy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2336/81].

(b) to (d) The expenditure on account of Cash Compensatory Support is not considered as a subsidy on exports since CCS is granted to compensate or neutralise the disadvantages or handicaps faced by the Indian exporters in the shape of indirect duties and taxes that remain un-refunded after duty-draw-back, the higher rates of interest chargeable in India on working capital employed for export production, higher cost of indigenous capital equipment used for export production, discriminatory freight rates etc.

In view of this there is no proposal under consideration of Government to withdraw or reduce the CCS for exports. The rates for individual items are however, periodically reviewed and revised or withdrawn wherever warranted.

Attraction for Tourists to visit Badkal Lake, Sohna Spring and Pinjore Garden

7305. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Badkal Lake, Sohna Spring Well, Pinjore Garden in Haryana are the best tourist centres in India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any concrete proposal to make them more attractive for foreign as well as domestic tourists by allotting adequate funds to the State Government of Haryana for providing better amenities like cheaper hotels, transport facilities and beautification of the places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Central Department of Tourism is aware of the fact that Badhkal Lake, Sohna Springs, Pinjore Garden in Haryana are among the tourist centres which are frequented by tourists, primarily domestic tourists. During the previous Plan periods, the Central Department of Tourism had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2.35 lakhs for developing tourist facilities at Badkal Lake. Similarly Rs. 28,000 was spent for provision of facilities at Pinjore. At these centres, various types of accommodation facilities have also been provided by the State Government.

(b) No Central assistance is given for tourism projects, as centrally sponsored schemes in the tourism sector were abolished since the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Hence tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or the State Sector.

Further, in order to augment the number of tourists it is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities at centres falling along selected travel circuits in each State and Union Territory including Haryana. In view of this the State Governments/Union Territories were requested to prepare blue-print of tourism development based on travel circuit concept. The proposals received from the States, including Haryana, are being discussed with the State Tourist officials in a series of meeting scheduled during March-April, 1981. The details regarding the schemes to be taken up in Haryana, their financial implications and also the implementing agencies will be discussed in the meeting in consultation with tourist officials of State Government.

Export of Mangoes and Mango Juice or Pulp

7306. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value and quantity of (i) mangoes, and (ii) mango juice or pulp exported to foreign countries during 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether Government have negotiated export of "Indian mango juice for USSR";

(c) if so, the quantity and quality of mango and mango juice to be exported to USSR, whether the agreement is on payment or on barter system;

(d) whether similar agreements with USA and other countries have been entered into; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expected export in value and quantity of mangoes and mango juice or pulp during 1982 season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Export figures are given below:—

Qty : M.T.
Value : Rs. lakhs

	1979		1980		January, 81	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Fresh Mangoes . . .	4605	501·89	4151	436·75	4	0·47
Mango Juice . . .	5405	346·88	6082	343·08	469	27·13
Mango pulp . . .	2507	174·81	5312	408·93	1110	104·81

(b) A provision has been made for export of fruit juices in the trade protocol with USSR for 1981.

(c) STC has negotiated two contracts in January '81 for export of 4,000 tonnes of mango juice and 500 tonnes of mango pulp besides other fruit products to USSR on payment basis.

(d) Provisions have been made for export of fresh fruits and juices in the trade protocol with Czechoslovakia and G.D.R. and for export of juices in the trade protocol with Romania. Provision has also been made for export of fruits in the trade protocol with Poland.

(e) Targets for export of mangoes, mango juice or pulp during 1982 season have not been fixed.

Loans to Housewives for self-employment

7307. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the nationalised banks have sponsored a Mass Loaning Scheme for sanctioning loans to housewives for self-employment;

(b) if so, which of the banks gave such loans to housewives with details of total disbursement and the number of beneficiaries, area of operation during 1980-81; and

(c) whether Government have advised nationalised banks to sponsor such Mass Loaning Schemes to housewives in backward districts rather than big cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) According to the available information at least one nationalised bank i.e. Punjab National Bank has organised a mass loaning camp exclusively for sanctioning loans to housewives for self-employment. However, all public sector banks have schemes under which they sanction loans to housewives, war-widows and other lady artisans for such diversified purposes as purchase of sewing machines and knitting machines; making eatables like papad, vadi and potato chips; book binding; basket making; running of canteens; rearing of cocoons; handloom weaving etc. Loans have also been sanctioned to Mahila Grah Udyog (Lijjat Papad) having branches at Poona, Calcutta, Hydera-

bad, Jabalpur and various places in Gujarat employing about 6000 women. The present data collection system, however, does not yield separate data on loans advanced to housewives.

Banks do organise credit Camps/Melas in backward areas for mass loaning and all categories of borrowers including housewives can avail of these opportunities for obtaining their genuine credit requirements.

Complaint against illegal speculation by Bombay Stock Exchange

7308. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an investor has filed a complaint in Bombay Court against illegal speculation, contraventions of Government notifications by the Bombay Stock Exchange;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Current" dated 8th November, 1980; and

(c) if so, what action do the Government propose to take to prohibit illegal Badla transactions and various other underhand dealings on stock exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government would take suitable action in cases where violations of the rules and regulations take place.

Export Quota of Groundnut, Cottonseed Cake and Groundnut Cake

7309. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export quota of groundnut, cottonseed cake and groundnut cake decided for the year 1981-82; and

(b) what arrangements have been made to withhold or reduce the export quota of these commodities so as to help reduce the price of edible oils in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Export quotas of HPS Groundnuts, Cottonseed Extractions for the year 1981-82 have not yet been decided.

(b) Export of HPS Groundnuts is regulated in such a way as not to have significant effect on the availability or prices of edible oils for domestic consumption. Export of extractions will help in larger production of selvent extracted oils.

Plan to accelerate Tea Production

7310. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of growth of domestic tea production had been less than the rate of growth in demand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that exportable surplus of the tea industry has been declining;

(c) if so, whether Government have mooted any plan to accelerate the tea production to meet rising domestic demand and export needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Over the period of last ten years or so, the estimated annual compound growth rate of production of tea has been 3.3 per cent as against the growth rate of 5.3 per cent of domestic tea consumption. At present sufficient teas are available for export after meeting the rising domestic demand.

(c) and (d). In order to meet the growing domestic demand as also to generate sufficient exportable surplus, measures to increase production through intensive cropping practices and by extension planting have been

taken. Tea Board operates various incentive schemes to provide financial assistance to tea gardens for this purpose. It is also proposed to bring new areas under tea cultivation in non-traditional States/Union Territories. To provide adequate incentives for replanting and extensions, the rates of replantation subsidy have been increased to Rs. 10,400/- per hectare for the plains, Rs. 12,400/- per hectare for the hills and Rs. 15,000/- per hectare for the Darjeeling areas, the ceilings of expenditure qualifying for development allowance have also been raised to Rs. 40,000/- per hectare for Darjeeling District, Rs. 35,000/- per hectare in respect of other hill areas and Rs. 30,000/- for the plains.

Plan to Boost Shellac Export

7311. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to boost Shellac export;

(b) whether countries in Middle East, South East Asia and U.S.S.R. have shown interest in the commodity;

(c) whether the Shellac Export Promotion Council has urged the Government to abolish the existing 8 per cent excise duty on lac as a measure of market promotion; and

(d) if so, the details of part (a) above and Government's reaction to part (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Government is implementing a growth oriented policy on lac as a result of which export earnings have gone up from Rs. 6.34 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 11.13 crores in 1979-80. The exports of Shellac during April-December 1980 were Rs. 8.35 crores as against Rs. 5.12 crores during the corresponding period of 1979. The export is canalised through STC. There is a minimum export price for all grades of lac which is linked with a minimum support price for stick lac to the growers. The Shellac Export Promotion Council is entrusted with the work of implementing price and quality control of all exportable goods. Wide publicity in International Market is done by the Council through Advertisements, large distribution of multi-lingual pamphlets, market surveys etc.

The Shellac Export Promotion Council had recommended the abolition of the existing 8 per cent excise duty on lac. The matter is receiving Government's attention.

(b) USSR is one of the biggest buyers of Indian Shellac. Some Countries in South Asia and Middle East have also started purchasing Shellac. These markets are growing.

Film Stars, Producers and Directors against whom income-tax proceedings have been initiated

7312. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of film stars, producers and directors in the South against whom Income-tax proceedings have been initiated by Government; and

(b) details of the amount of arrears of income-tax against each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected in regard to such persons assessed in Commissioners charges in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, and Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

संयुक्त उद्योगों के लिए संयुक्त कम्पनियों द्वारा भारत में लगाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा

7313. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है

कि भारतीय संयुक्त उद्योग खर्च की जा रही विदेशी मुद्रा की तुलना में बहुत ही कम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर रहे हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाय जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) भारत में इस प्रकार की कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और भारत सरकार द्वारा 1976-77 के दौरान घोषित उदार आयात नीति से लेकर अब तक उनके द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा उनके द्वारा खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की तुलना में कितनी है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग) माननीय सदस्य का संकेत संभवतः विदेशों में स्थापित भारतीय उपायों की ओर है?

विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने में भागीदारी की अनुमति विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 27 के अधीन दी जाती है और ऐसी अनुमति देने के साथ सरकार की आयात नीति को नहीं जोड़ा जाता ।

विदेशों में कार्यरत 115 भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यमों में से 19 एकक ऐसे हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 50 लाख रु० अथवा अधिक की भारतीय इक्विटी है । इन 19 संयुक्त उद्यम एककों में भारतीय सहभागियों का कुल इक्विटी अंशदान 25.2 करोड़ रु० होने का अनुमान है।

इन 19 बड़े भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यमों में इक्विटी भागीदारी मुख्यतः पूंजी उपस्कर तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्यात के माध्यम से और कुछ ही सीमा तक भारत से विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रेषण द्वारा की गई है, इन मामलों में स्वीकृत नकद प्रेषण की राशि केवल 2.7 करोड़ रु० है।

इक्विटी शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान के लिये स्वीकृत राशि के अलावा, विदेशों में स्थापित संयुक्त उपाय एककों के संबंध में विदेशी मुद्रा का कोई आवर्तक प्रवाह नहीं है, दूसरी ओर, संयुक्त उद्यमों से होने वाले लाभ आवर्तक आधार पर हैं । 19 संयुक्त उपायों के मामले में लाभांशों, तकनीकी जानकारी शुल्क आदि तथा इक्विटी के अतिरिक्त अतिरिक्त निर्यातों के जरिये होने वाले ऐसे लाभ भी नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

वर्ष	लाभांश	लाख रु० में अतिरिक्त तकनीकी जानकारी शुल्क आदि	निर्यात
1975-76	3.4	67.1	271.0
1976-77	10.3	82.4	412.9
1977-78	26.3	102.2	742.6
1978-79	11.8	93.4	754.4
1979-80	61.8	17.3	943.8
योग (पिछले वर्षों के आंकड़ों सहित)	117.4	390.0	3443.0

टिप्पणी:— 1979-80 के आंकड़े अपूर्ण हैं ।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में विस्फोट

7314. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री विजय कुमार यादव :
श्री दौलतसिंहजी जदेजा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष 11 मार्च को बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में हुए विस्फोट में 9 व्यक्ति मारे गए और 23 घायल हुए ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विस्फोट के कारणों की जांच कराने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति गठित की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने मृतक व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों को कोई सुविधा प्रदान की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां।

(ग) समिति ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(च) मृत व्यक्तियों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को दी गई सुविधाएं नीचे दी गई हैं (9 मृतकों में से 6 व्यक्ति इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारी थे तथा शेष 3 व्यक्ति ठेकेदारों के कर्मचारी थे) :—

I. बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारी

(1) कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अधीन एक कर्मचारी के मामले में देय राशि 27,000/–रुपये होगी और अन्य 5 कर्मचारियों के मामले में प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को देय राशि 30,000/–रुपये होगी। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा यह राशि 14 मार्च, 1981 तक कर्मकार प्रतिकर आयुक्त के पास जमा करा दी गई थी।

(2) कर्मचारी लाभ योजना, जो कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की एक ऐच्छिक योजना है, के अनुसार कारखाने के मृत 6 कर्मचारियों में से प्रत्येक कर्मचारी का पात्र आश्रित 36,000 रुपये की राशि का हकदार होगा।

(3) कारखाने की जीवन बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत 6 कर्मचारियों में से प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के आश्रित को 11,000/– रुपये देय होंगे।

(4) मृत्यु के कारण उपर्युक्त भुगतान के अलावा कम्पनी के नियमानुसार कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को भविष्य निधि तथा उपदान भी मिलेगा जिसका भुगतान शीघ्र कर दिया जायेगा।

II. ठेकेदारों के कर्मचारी

कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अधीन ठेकेदारों के कर्मचारी भुगतान के पात्र हैं और प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लिए यह राशि लगभग 18,000/–रुपये होगी। यह राशि भी कर्मकार प्रतिकर प्राधिकारियों के पास जमा करा दी गई है।

इस्पात कारखाना प्रत्येक मृत कर्मचारी के एक आश्रित को नौकरी भी देगा। जो घायल व्यक्ति अभी अस्पताल में हैं उनका इलाज किया जा रहा है और उनकी उचित डाक्टरी चिकित्सा हेतु हर सम्भव उपाय किए गए हैं जिससे वे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ठीक हो जाएं।

खानों से अवैध रूप से निकाले गये अभ्रक का गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों द्वारा कम कीमत पर और गैर-कानूनी ढंग से किया जा रहा निर्यात

7315. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वाणिज्यमंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अवैध रूप से खानों से निकाले गए अभ्रक का गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों द्वारा कम कीमत पर निर्यात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभ्रक के उपयोग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार अभ्रक की निर्यात सम्बन्धी नीति का पुनरीक्षण कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री खुरशेद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) अभ्रक के निर्यात घोषित उत्पादन से अधिक है अत. कम विवरण देने तथा अवैध खनन की संभावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। तथापि, अभ्रक के निर्यातों के लिए निम्नतम कीमतें निर्धारित की गई है। इसके अलावा, सरणीकरण अभिकरण समय-समय पर ऐसी निर्यात कीमतों को निम्नतम कीमतों से ऊपर बढ़ा सकते हैं। निटको द्वारा घोषित वर्तमान निर्यात कीमतें निम्नतम कीमतों से ऊपर हैं।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार नें अभ्रक उद्योग के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए श्री सी० एस० स्वामीनाथन, सचिव, खान विभाग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 31-3-81 को प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा हैं।

Income Tax arrears against M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.

7316. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge income-tax arrears are due from M/s. J. K. Synthetics Limited and if so, the details thereof;

(b) action taken by the Income-tax authorities to recover the dues from them;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) As on 31st March, 1981 Rs. 50.91 lakhs were outstanding as gross demand against M/s. J. K. Synthetics Limited on account of the order passed under section 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act in respect of the assessment year 1971-72. This order has been appealed against and the said appeal is pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).

(b) to (d). Assessee's rectification applications under section 154 of the Income-tax Act for the assessment years 1967-68 and 1968-69 are pending. Effect to a rectification order passed by the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) for the assessment year 1976-77 is also pending. No coercive recovery action has been taken due to the reason that the demand is itself disputed and further the implementation of these two pending actions is likely to result in refunds, offsetting the outstanding demands.

Tax Evasion

7313. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rs. 1 million tax evasion" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 12th March, 1981;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Income Tax authorities in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department has conducted searches on 28-11-1980 in the residential and business premises of M/s. J. B. Exports (P) Ltd., Group of cases, who are exporters of garments, at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Cannanore. Investigations in these cases are in progress. The extent of income concealed will be known only after the investigations are completed and assessments are finalised. Action as warranted under the law is being taken against the concerned parties.

Termination of Exchange Permit of M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento, Industrial Pvt. Ltd.

7318. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reason why Reserve Bank of India has not yet suspended/terminated Blanket Exchange Permit of M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. for their violation of Exchange Control Provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Investigations in the case of M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Private Limited are in progress. A decision on the withdrawal of the blanket permit facility will be taken on the basis of the results of the investigation.

Investigations in respect of M/s. Sociedide-De-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd.

7319. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how far the investigations in the matter of M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Investigations are still in progress. Disclosure of further details at this stage would hamper effective investigations.

Commission paid to Sumitomo Corporation

7320. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what action Income-tax Department and Enforcement Department have taken so far to bring to India the amount deposited by way of commission paid to Sumitomo Corporation at the rate of 15-20 cents per ton exported since 1969 which amount being credited to the personal account of Mr. Audut Timblo, Eldest son of Mr. Modu Timblo in account No. 933 Yurukucho Bank of Tokyo, Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Investigations, including the aspects referred to in the question, are in progress. Appropriate action will be taken in the matter on the basis of the results of the investigations. It is not expedient in the interest of effective investigation to disclose further details at this stage.

Smuggling of aeroplane spare parts into the country

7321. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the report in the 'Patriot' of March 12, 1981 that the efforts of a politically influential

Yogi to smuggle aeroplane spare parts into the country were foiled by a Senior Customs official;

(b) if so, whether he would consider giving a special award to the concerned Customs official for not succumbing to threats and political influence; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the absence of the precise particulars of the person referred to in the report in the 'Patriot' of 12th March, 1981, it is presumed that the said report refers to the clearance of some aeroplane parts by M/s. Aparna Ashram, New Delhi. The said Ashram had, on the 24th of February, 1981, cleared aeroplane parts on payment of duty of Rs. 92,566.66 and on production of a Customs clearance Permit for the said spares. No attempt to smuggle into the country aeroplane spare parts, as personal effects, by the Yogi, presumed to have been referred to in the news item in the 'Patriot' or by his courier, has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of what has been said in (a) above.

Smuggling of Video Sets

7322. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Patriot' of March 12, 1981 that the wife of a Union Minister was allowed to smuggle inside the country two video sets;

(b) whether he has taken any action to collect customs duty from the concerned Union Minister's wife; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item referred to in this part of the Question. It is not, however, correct that the wife of a Union Minister was allowed to smuggle into the country two video sets.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Notification of Recruitment/Promotion Rules by ITDC

7323. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation does not have notified Recruitment and promotion Rules for Officers and Staff even after a decade of the formation of the Corporation;

(b) whether there are a number of instances that often the promotion, selection, appointment, transfer have been changed to suit the convenience and whims of the officers; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far and proposed to be taken in future to rectify the defects in the Policy to streamline the procedure for Recruitment, selection, appointment, transfer etc. and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Staff Regulations including Recruitment and Promotion Rules for the employees of ITDC were approved by the Management of the Corporation on 31-8-1973. The Staff Regulations have not so far been notified as the Draft Standing Orders covering the conditions of service of workmen under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 which also form part of these regulations are yet to be certified by the Certifying Officer, Office of the Labour Commissioner Delhi Administration. However, the Recruitment and promotion Rules of the Corporation have since been finalised in isolation of the Staff Regulations and

same is in the course of notification in consultation with the trade unions and officers association.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Promotions, selections and appointments are made at all levels through duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee/ Selection Boards. In ordering transfers although importance of the work of the Corporation is given highest preference but at the same time the difficulties and hardships of the employees, if any, are also given due consideration.

Cases pending for rectification under Income-tax Act

7324. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some cases pending for rectification under section 154 of the Income-tax Act in the Private Salary Circle; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take against deliberate mis-calculations, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Issue of Debentures by Large Industrial Houses

7325. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been a tendency on the part of large Industrial Houses to raise money from public through the issue of Debentures;

(b) whether all such issues are first approved by his Ministry; and

(c) the names of the houses which have been permitted during the year 1980-81 to issue such debentures and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Issue of debentures by all M.R.T.P. Companies and in other public companies over Rs. 50 lakhs in a year need approval of the Government under Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Amount (In Rs. lakhs)
1	Cadbury India Ltd.	100.00
2	Ajit Mills Ltd.	25.00
3	Swan Mills Ltd.	15.00
4	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.	50.00
5	National Rayon Corpn., Ltd.	225.00
6	Anglo- India Jute Mills, Co., Ltd.	75.00
7	Asian Cable Corpn. Ltd	50.00
8	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	75.00
9	Devidayal Electronics & Wires Ltd.	25.00
10	S.D. Fine Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	30.00
11	South India Viscose Ltd.	250.00
12	Wimco Ltd.	125.00
13	Mahendra Mills Ltd.	75.00
14	Orient Carpet Mfg. (India) Ltd.	74.80
15	Voltas Ltd.	30.00
16	K.G. Khosla Compressors Ltd.	50.00
17	Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	1080.00
18	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	250.00

1	2	3
19	Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	480.00
20	First Leasing Company of India Ltd.	50.00
21	Naveen Hotels Ltd.	20.00
22	Elel Hotels and Investment Ltd.	150.00
23	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	1000.00
24	Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Ltd.	125.00
25	Bharat Forge Co., Ltd.	200.00
26	Punjab Tractors Ltd.	150.00
27	Hindustan Development Corpn. Ltd.	150.00
28	Camphor & Allied Products Ltd.	100.00
29	Polycham Ltd.	50.00
30	Seamens India Ltd.	500.00
31	Cheviot Company Ltd.	75.00
32	Kirlosker Oil Engines Ltd.	200.00
33	Bhavana Chemicals Ltd.	20.00
34	Madura Courts Ltd.	350.00
35	Voltas Ltd.	500.00
36	Inidan Aluminium Co. Ltd.	1045.00
37	Macneill & Magor Ltd.	300.00
38	Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	100.00

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा मारे गये छापों में पकड़े गए लेखा बाह्य आभूषण आदि

7326. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा 1980 से अब तक मारे गये छापों में कितनी कीमत के आभूषण जवाहारात, सोना, चांदी, हीरे आदि पकड़े गये हैं ; जिन्हें हिसाब किताब में नहीं दर्शाया गया है ; और

(ख) दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1980 से 31 मार्च, 1981 के दौरान आयकर विभाग द्वारा ली गई 3746 तलाशियों में लगभग 1926 लाख रु० मूल्य की ऐसी परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गई जिनमें नकदी, सोना-चांदी, जवाहारात तथा अन्य बहुमूल्य वस्तुएं/चीजें शामिल है।

(ख) इन मामलों में कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

दामोदर जीवराज हेमराज जीवराज न्यास, बम्बई

7327. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गम्देवी पुलिस थाना, बम्बई-2 के सिंट दामोदर जीवराज हेमराज जीवराज न्यास की स्थापना कब की गई थी और इसकी स्थापना से लेकर अब तक इसके न्यास में कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और निवेश की तारीख क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने न्यास के लिए कोई आचार संहिता बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त उल्लिखित न्यास में न्यासियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन न्यासियों की ड्यूटियां और कार्य क्या हैं और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन न्यासियों द्वारा अपनी प्रत्येक गतिविधि पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त कथित न्यास के न्यासी न्यास की पूंजी को अपने व्यापार में लगा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किस नियम के अन्तर्गत न्यासियों के न्यास की पूंजी को अपने व्यापार में लगाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ङ) दामोदर जीवराज हेमराज जीवराज न्यास नामक कोई न्यास नहीं है की गयी पूछताछ से पता चलता है कि कामन में धर्मशाला नाम से एक न्यास है और अन्य धर्मार्थ न्यासों का कार्यालय जे० के० बिल्डिंग, गामदेवी, बम्बई-7 में है । इस न्यास के रिकार्डों से पता चलता है कि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, न्यास के पास दामोदर जीवराज हेमराज जीवराज निधि के नाम से एक निधि हैं । न्यास के रिकार्डों से पता चलता है कि यह न्यास 23 मार्च, 1942 को नकद 65,854 रु० के प्रारम्भिक पूंजी-निवेश से अस्तित्व में आया था । आयकर विवरणियां, केवल कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1971–72 से ही दाखिल की गई हैं । निकाय केवल में 25 अप्रैल, 1942 से 30 अक्तूबर, 1970 तक कुल वृद्धियां 2,36,128 रु० की की गयीं । इन वृद्धियों के बारे में कोई ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

नवीनतम रिकार्डों से उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि इस में तीन न्यासी हैं। न्यासियों के कर्तव्य और कार्य न्यास-निधि रखना और निधि की जमा रकमों को मूलजी जेठा मार्केट, बम्बई के मैसर्स बालजी श्यामजी एण्ड कम्पनी अथवा अन्य फर्म अथवा इसकी अनुवर्ती फर्मों अथवा किसी बैंक में रखना, किसी कम्पनी की प्रतिभूतियों अथवा ऋण-पत्रों अथवा अचल सम्पत्ति की खरीद का ब्योरा रखना है । न्यास के उद्देश्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :–

(1) कामन स्थित हिन्दू धर्मशाला का रख-रखाव ।

(2) अंकोट में महाप्रभुजी देवता की बैठक ।

(3) बोरीबिली स्थित हिन्दुओं के आरोग्य धाम का रख-रखाव।

(4) गोकुल में गायों आदि को खुराक उपलब्ध कराना ।

कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1978–79 तथा 1980–81 के खर्च का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :

	1978–79	1980–81
बोरीबिली आरोग्यधाम	57,944	86,441
कामन स्थित धर्मशाला	7,803	11,356
कामन स्थित साधुओं की भोजन व्यवस्था	200	200
गाय की खुराक	100	—
	66,047	97,997

वर्ष 1979–80 का कोई विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है, परन्तु कुल खर्च की रकम 70,300 रुपए है ।

न्यास के बारे में ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि न्यास ने अपनी पूंजी कारोबार अथवा न्यासियों के व्यापार में लगायी है।

(ख) धारा 11 के अधीन आयकर से छूट की मांग करने वाले न्यासों का आयकर कानून के उपबन्धों का पालन करना होता है । न्यासों के लिए अलग से कोई आचार-संहिता नहीं बनायी गई है ।

Payment of monthly conveyance allowance to Officers by SAIL

7328. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL is paying monthly allowance to its Officers against the income tax rules;

(b) whether some garages of SAIL staff cars are at the residences of its Officers on monthly rent basis;

(c) whether the cars parked at the residence garages remain at the disposal of the officers;

(d) whether some officers of SAIL are availing the pick-up facilities and also drawing monthly conveyance allowances;

(e) whether some cars used as pick-ups remain at the sole disposal of a particular officer through the day; and

(f) details in this regard thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On account of insufficient garaging space in offices located in some towns, some staff cars are parked in garages which could well be located in the same building along with the residences of officers. Some time the rent of the garage is paid direct to the landlord along with the rent of the residence of the employees while, where house rent allowance is paid to the employee, his entitlement is computed as per rules of the Company and to that is added an amount of garage rent upto a ceiling which for Delhi based employees is Rs. 150 per month.

(c) to (e). No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Raids on Aruna Sugar Mi's by Central Excise Officials

7329. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Excise Department Officials, Pondicherry raided Aruna Sugar Mills on 4th February, 1981 and found unaccounted mollasses underground;

(b) whether the Deputy Collector of Vridhachalam visited the place subsequently; and

(c) if so, details of checks made and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Revenue Authorities also visited the place subsequently.

(c) There is no information about the checks conducted by the State Revenue Authorities. However, during the checks conducted by the Central Excise Department, unaccounted molasses weighing 350 M.T. were seized. Samples from the seized molasses were drawn and sent to the Chemical Examiner for testing and communicating his views. The views of the Chemical Examiner have been received and the matter is now under examination by the central excise authorities. The District Revenue Authorities have also been asked for handing over the records for further action.

Findings of Surana Commission

7330. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings of the Surana Commission which was set up after Bailadila firing incident on 5th April, 1978; and

(b) the reasons for delay in starting the trial in the court?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Surana Commission has to submit its findings to the Government of Madhya Pradesh which had appointed it. It is not yet known from the Madhya Pradesh Govt. whether the findings have been submitted.

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12 hours

RE. CALLING ATTENTION, ETC.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Seven thousand tribals workers have been laid off in Dalli-Rajhara and they are starving. Kindly do something.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed a statement under Rule 377 by Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Delhi-Rajhara matter is far too important for a statement under rule 377. The Minister of Mines....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already allowed a statement under Rule 377.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have given an adjournment motion. The Central Government has refused the Bill passed by West Bengal... *(Interruptions)***.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. I have already rejected the adjournment motion. You cannot raise it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, a boy has been killed in Delhi, who had been serving in Rashtrapati Bhawan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed a statement under Rule 377.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have given a notice for calling attention...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not be discussed here. Come and meet me in my Chamber.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): One boy working in the Rashtrapati Bhawan has been murdered. The hon. Minister should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is under consideration.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बावजूद एल० आई० सी० वालों को बोनस . . . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That I have rejected. I am not allowing.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : हमने एक एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि दिल्ली में एक लड़के को पुलिस ने मार दिया है . . . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That I have already rejected.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record. Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, eight thousand iron ore miners have been thrown out. I gave a calling attention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed a statement under rule 377.

AN HON. MEMBER: I have given a calling attention...

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About calling attention, please come and talk to me in the chamber.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आज के अखबार में है ।

U.P. lawyers intensify stir for bench.

इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बेंच के बारे में आगरा में 23 जिलों के लायर्स की मीटिंग हुई है, यह आन्दोलन और बढ़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise it like this. Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record. Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K MHALGI (Thane): The prices of sugar.... (*Interruptions*).**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a Member of the Opposition is called, you must all keep quiet. I cannot hear.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Prices of sugar are going high. I have given a Calling Attention to that effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you have given notice. Now Mr. Roy, I have allowed you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you. That is under consideration. Why are you standing? Now Mr. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I gave Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; I have given 377. For Calling Attention please meet me in the chamber.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I don't allow anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Papers Laid on the Table. Shri A. P. Sharma.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW OF AIR INDIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Air India for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 together with Reports of its subsidiaries *viz.* Hotel Corporation of India Limited and Air India Charters Limited.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Air India for the year 1979-80 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Air India and its subsidiaries *viz.* Hotel Corporation of India Limited and Air India Charters Limited, for the year 1979-80.

**Not recorded.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1), (2) and (3) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2318|81*]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Irrigation for 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2319|81.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF TEXTILE COMMITTEE, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2320|81*]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82 OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Home Affairs for 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2321|81*]

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) RULES, 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I bey to lay on the Table a copy of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 143(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2322|81*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISES RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 272(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 318(E) dated the 9th June, 1978 so as to enlarge the list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against advance licences for export production.

(ii) G.S.R. 273(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1981 together with an expalantory memorandum regarding exemption from the whole of the duty of Customs on raw materials mentioned in the Notification under Import Replenishment Licences.

(iii) G.S.R. 274(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 120-Customs dated the 19th June, 1978 extending the duty exemption to nylon filament yarn and ployes-

ter filament yarn when imported into India under Import Replenishment Licences issued against the export of 'hand embroidered' or 'hand operated machine embroidered' fabrics manufactured out of nylon filament yarn polyester filament yarn.

(iv) GSR 275(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 46-Customs dated the 1st March, 1981 exempting materials covered by Notification No. 106/81 dated the 3rd April, 1981 from the levy of auxiliary duty of customs when imported under the Import Replenishment licences. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/81*]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 277(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty concession to new and expansion project sugar factories.

(ii) GSR 278(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 17/70-CE dated the 1st March, 1970 regarding Central Excise duty on dehydrated peas and dehydrated vegetables packed in any unit container.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2324/81*]

(3) A copy each of the Notification Nos. S.O. 1009 1011 to 1016 and 1021 to 1039 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1981 regarding exemption to certain Organisations under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 under section 296 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2325/81*]

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Chandrajit Yadav. Not present, Shri V. N. Gadgil—not present.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now item 9; Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR *rose*—

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You read it. That will be recorded. You tell your friends. They are your close friends. They would not like to stop you. Hon. Members, please help Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTEETH REPORT

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Export of Leather and Leather Goods by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention is very important. I am very sorry at what is going on.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the correct procedure It is over. No; there cannot be anything. It is

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**Not recorded.

against the rules. I have told everybody. I cannot allow. What is this?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention. I am very sorry. Now Mr. Baju Ban Riyan. He is from the Opposition.

(*Interruptions*)**

12.9 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SEVERV SHORTAGE OF FOODGRAINS IN TRIPURA

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported severe foodgrains shortage.....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister, read out the statement....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): It has been the endeavour of the Government to ensure that....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you carry on.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Nothing will go on record.

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You carry on.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Riyan, you come here. Go very near the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the correct way.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would very humbly request you. This is not the correct parliamentary procedure. You must all be given some training as to how you must conduct yourselves in Parliament. This is not the way.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not talk, go to your seat first and sit down. I am not going to allow you. (*Interruptions*) What can I do? (*Interruptions*) I am not allowing you. (*Interruptions*) Are you going to raise anything regarding the adjournment motion? (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. One of you can speak. (*Interruptions*) Others please sit down. What do you say, Mr. Rakesh? (*Interruptions*)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : इलाहाबाद मेडिकल कालेज . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already discussed it. Nothing doing. It will not go on record.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: No. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you that you come and meet me in the Chamber. (*Interruptions*) I have already withheld my consent. It cannot be permitted. (*Interruptions*) I can follow not your

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**Not recorded.

**Not recorded.

Hindi but at least some Hindi. (*Interruptions*) I have already withheld my consent. Please sit down. You come and meet me in my Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come and meet me in the Chamber. We will discuss it over a cup of tea. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order. You cannot talk anything. (*Interruptions*) What is your point of order?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: According to the List of Business, the calling attention motion stands in the name of the hon. member Shri Baju Ban Riyan. Unless he is called upon and he calls the attention of the Minister, no statement can be made by the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already called the attention of the Minister and then only the Minister has replied. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No; you ask him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have no objection to call him again. He has already called the attention of the Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I will call him again. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is not the way of conducting the proceedings. Unless the member concerned calls the attention of the hon. Minister, the Minister cannot make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. After he had called the attention of the Minister, she got up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Whatever had gone on record should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall ask him to call the attention of the Minister again. Then you all please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Before that I want to raise one legal question. This is important. You can spare at least two minutes. My submission is this. When a Bill was passed by the Legislature unanimously, it is rejected by the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. This will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Baju Ban Riyan, you please call the attention again of the Minister. Please sit down. No, no, nothing will go zy record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, I am calling Mr. Baju Ban Riyan. Now calling attention—Item No. 10. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. You discuss it with me in the Chamber. (*Interruptions*) I am not allowing you to raise it. This will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, this is not the way. Should a Member of the Opposition raise it? No, no.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Riyan.

**Not recorded.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'the reported severe foodgrains shortage in Tripura due to the failure of Food Corporation of India to despatch 15,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains to that State, which threatens the public distribution system in the State'.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only the Minister's reply will go on record. I am on Calling Attention.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only the Minister's reply will go on record. I am not permitting.

Shri Rasheed Masood, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Shri Jagpal Singh, Shri Raghunath Singh Verma, Chaudhry Multan Singh and some other Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it that you are doing? I will not permit. I will stall the proceedings of the House; I cannot permit.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would very much like some seriousness to be observed in this House. We are representatives of the people. Let us all behave—including myself—in a responsible manner. Our conduct is being watched by the whole of India.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, including my conduct. The conduct of the Members of Parliament, including the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker is being watched by the whole of India. Please remember that. Please remember that.

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: It has been the endeavour of the Government to ensure that the requirement of foodgrains for Public Distribution System of the States is met to the maximum possible extent.

The stock position with the Food Corporation of India in Tripura as at the commencement of the month during the past three months was as under:—

(Figures in tonnes)

	Total
1-1-1981	13,494
1-2-1981	12,930
1-3-1981	10,509

On 1st April, 1981 the stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India was 7,750 tonnes. In addition, according to the report received from the State Government they had a stock of 5,175 tonnes of foodgrains as on 7th April, 1981. Therefore, there is sufficient stock of foodgrains in Tripura to meet their immediate requirements.

Total offtake of foodgrains in Tripura during February was 2,454 tonnes and in March it was 2,829 tonnes. During this part of the season the Aman crop of rice which is harvested in November and December also comes in the market and the availability of foodgrains is adequate.

Though there is sufficient stock of foodgrains available in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Tripura, some stocks of rice have not found acceptance with the State Government on account of encrustment present in some of the bags. Segregation of bags of encrusted rice has been going on. In order to replenish stocks further, the Food Corporation of India has planned for a movement of 12,000 tonnes of rice from the North Zone to Tripura during the current month. Out of this one rake

**Not recorded.

with 2,100 tonnes has already been moved on 5-4-1981, and four rakes containing about 6,500 tonnes are expected to move by 15th of this month. The remaining quantity will be moved during the second fortnight of April 1981. The Senior Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India at Gauhati has been directed to meet the requirements of wheat from the stocks received by him under Centralised booking system in Assam.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: The position which is stated here is not according to the food position in Tripura. According to me, the food position is something otherwise. So, I will try to give the actual food position of Tripura. A few months back there was a stock of about 14,000 metric tonnes, but the whole stock is not acceptable to the people of Tripura and it is not fit for human consumption. The matter was made to clear to the Regional Manager of FCI at Shillong and the matter was also made clear to the FCI at Delhi. They have assured the State Government that the quantity of bad quality rice in that stock would be cleaned and then distributed to the State Government, but this has not been done. Because there is no other alternative for the people of Tripura, some portion of it which is fit for human consumption, Tripura Government is taking. At present the position is such that the remaining stock which is available in the godowns of FCI in Tripura is not readily acceptable to the people of Tripura. It should be cleaned and then it should be redistributed. But I am sorry to say here that the authorities of FCI in Tripura and here are trying to force the Tripura Government to take this rice. After all, when a quality control official visited Tripura and recommended that some portion of the rice should not be distributed, then they began to segregate the bags which are containing better quality rice. Of course, the hon. Minister in her statement agrees with this fact. She also agrees that the segregation work is going on. But I am sorry to mention here that it is still going on. It was started some few months back and it is still going on. No new stocks of good quality rice are being sent there. Without proper cleaning the stock which is there is not acceptable to the Tripura Government. In view of these facts, I want to put a specific question to the Minister whether the Minister will assure the House that in future the quantity which will be sent to Tripura will be sent only after proper checking by quality control officers, so that the quantity which will reach there will be readily acceptable to them.

Tripura is a very backward State We have got no rail connection. A major part of Tripura is not even connected by roads. Only jeeps go there. Tripura Government have to mobilise the rice stock from the interior where they have got some rice godowns so that during the monsoon season, the people of that part should not feel any shortage. In view of that the State Government requested the Central Government to make rice available to Tripura before the onset of monsoon. The Central Government also agreed to that. And the rice was issued to the State Government and the Central Government promised that it would reach there very soon. But I am sorry to find from that statement that some quantity of rice is still on the way. Naturally it will take months to reach there because we all know that there is transportation problem because of the Assam problem and all that. I want to ask: will the hon. Minister assure the House that within April all the consignment of rice which they have planned to send to Tripura, will reach there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): My colleague has already given all the information about the foodstocks in Tripura. The hon. Member has said that good quality of rice should be supplied to Tripura

in future. The rice already supplied to Tripura had always been of a good quality. Tripura uses parboiled rice and over a period of time if the stocks are held during the monsoon weather or on account of moisture in the climate in that region, this parboiled rice gets encrusted. The quality is not bad. It does not appeal to people of some good taste if they have better rice available in the market. The same rice was readily acceptable under the Food For Work Programme. Now the Aman crop has come, there is plenty of rice available in Tripura and people have become a little choosy. That is why this rice is not acceptable. We have started segregation. As the hon. Member himself admitted, out of a total quantity of 10,000 tonnes, 5,000 tonnes have already been segregated. Out of that nearly 4 000 tonnes has been accepted by the State Government for public distribution system.

As for stocking of rice before the monsoon season, we are very well aware that for the entire North-East Region there should be sufficient stocks maintained in the monsoon season. But so far as Tripura is concerned, there should not be any particular difficulty because there are some rail heads. For other States there may be some difficulty: So, for whole of the North-East Region we are planning to have sufficient stock so that there is no disruption in the public distribution system.

Even Tripura Government has a stock of over 5000 tonnes of rice in its own godowns. If there was any shortage of foodstocks being felt by the State Government, they could have utilised all these stocks which would have been replenished by the Food Corporation of India. So, it is wrong to say that there has been any inconvenience caused to the people, or that there has been any disruption in the public distribution system, on account of the shortage of foodgrains in the FCI godowns.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): I shall not take much time. I would put only two questions and I would request the hon. Minister to reply to them specifically.

Tripura is a small State, deficit in foodgrains, and hence always dependent upon the Centre for assistance. In the statement, the Minister has accepted that some rice was sent to Tripura, which was encrusted, and on being pointed out by the Tripura Government, it is being segregated. It is a serious matter that rice, which was unfit for human consumption, was sent to Tripura. That shows clearly the attitude of the Centre to the States ruled by the opposition. In the context of this, I want to know whether any check is done to ensure that rice unfit for human consumption are not despatched to the States and if so, how this has happened. I want to know also whether such type of rice was despatched to any other State during the last one year.

Secondly, the statement does not clearly say what is the monthly or yearly consumption of rice and wheat in Tripura and whether it is being fully met or not. Since Tripura is a land-locked State, its problems cannot be compared with those of other States. In order that a land-locked State does not suffer from any disruption of food supply, it is necessary to have one more godown nearer Tripura, say in Silchar, apart from the one at Gauhati, to hold buffer stocks so that in times of need transhipment becomes easy.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is not true that rice sent to Tripura was unfit for consumption. As I have stated earlier, good quality rice was sent. But, on account of the moisture in climate, the colouring changed a bit, and that is called encrustment of rice. This parboiled rice is still fit for consumption, but it is not acceptable to the consumers on account of a little change in colour. Apart from Tripura, all the other States want raw rice, in which case there is no problem. Tripura is the only State in

this region which wants parboiled rice, which gets encrusted over a period of time in the godowns, on account of the moisture in the atmosphere.

The needs of Tripura are very small. They are consuming about 500 tonnes of wheat under the public distribution system and another 500 tonnes for the flour mills. The allocation of rice for Tripura is 5,000 tonnes per month, but it has not been lifting this quantity. In January there was no off-take from the FCI godowns in Tripura; it was nil. In the month of February the quantity lifted was only 1,400 tonnes. As against that, stocks of the order of about 10,000 to 12,000 tonnes per month are always maintained, which is more than two months' requirement of the State and the State Government itself has over 5,000 tonnes in its own stock. So, there is no problem at all. It is an entirely useless effort to try and blame the Centre for not doing its duty towards Tripura.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I was a little bit shocked when our hon. Minister spoke that the people or the Government of Tripura were willing to accept this rice under food-for-work. Now, they have become a little choosy and they do not want to accept it. When the inherent thinking of the hon. Minister, a very honouroble man, is like that, a State being a begger has no right to choose. I do not accept this philosophy. How you can compel a State to accept it with certain conditions...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have not compelled.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is what you wanted to say.

The second point is this. This is an extremely critical condition. You know that it is the responsibility of your Government to make rice available to the people of the State and the Chief Minister was writing to you because after all, no responsible Government can sit idle when it sees that its stocks are depleting and the Central Government is not coming forward and if it comes forward, it comes forward with the quality of rice which is unfit for human consumption. I request our hon. Minister to send this type of rice to other States and see the reaction of the State Governments and the reaction of the people. So, at present even if you have released two godowns...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other States do not want boiled rice. That is what he said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Whatever it is, there is the quality of wheat which is not fit for human consumption.

Now, it will appear from the statement here that our hon. Minister, a very responsible Minister undoubtedly, is satisfied...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Minister is responsible.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes, Sir, and a Member is also responsible. A Member can one day become a Minister.

He is satisfied that the stock position is all right. But what is the assessment of the State Government? Why is it that the Chief Minister is urging upon the Central Government to do something? I would only remind our hon. Minister about what happened in Tripura when the Tripura Government was writing to the Central Government: 'Come and help as certain things are developing in Tripura'. You did not respond to it, I mean, the large-scale disturbance that took place. This time also the Government is appealing to the Central Government and urging upon the Central Government to come forward to send it. Now, we are not interested in release, but the question is whether they are actually getting this quan-

tity, whether they are getting it from the FCI godown, and whether this is fit for human consumption. When you say, 'We are despatching', it does not mean that they are receiving. Between the despatch and actual receipt there is a gap and sometimes it takes unusually long time to bridge that gap and normally what happens? The State is in a precarious position because it cannot discharge its responsibilities and maintain the public distribution system because of depletion in the stock. So, it is not to accuse the Centre. You are already in the dock. What is the use of accusing you? You have already deprived the people of West Bengal of it, it has been proved times without number. But this is not the thing. It is only an appeal to the Central Government to discharge their responsibility.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Sir, is he putting a question or making a speech?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a speech in the form of a question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: For a good question a long preparation is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my pointed question is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a Professor, he knows the rules.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I also know a little bit of how to violate them. (*Interruptions*) I do not teach every one. There are some Congress (I) Members who are unteachable. I do not try to teach them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what I want to ask is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Chokraborty, they will not also come to you for having your tuition.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, Sir. I do not accept such students. It is not to accuse the Government. It is not to belittle it. Is there any discrepancy between your assessment and the assessment of the State Government? What steps are you taking to see that the State has a good stock so that the distribution system is maintained? The third point is, monsoon is coming. No Government can sit idle when it sees that the stock is depleting. What concrete steps are you going to take to make these things available? What concrete steps are you going to take to replace that amount of rice which is not fit for human consumption and to send the total amount to the State of Tripura?

I do not exactly remember the name of the Committee which recommended 25,000 metric tonnes for Tripura. Are you going to accept that recommendation and give that amount to the State of Tripura as an allotment?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have said it again and again and I would repeat that a thousand times if that would satisfy the hon. Member that the foodgrains sent to Tripura were fit for human consumption. It is wrong to say that rice sent to Tripura was unfit for consumption. Please understand that.

The needs of Tripura...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): What was the nature of the complaint?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I have said it was encrustment of the parboiled rice in the godowns on account of excessive moisture in the climate there was a little discolouring. On account of that it was not acceptable for consumption. But that has been shifted and segregated. About half the quantities have already been segregated. Out of 5,000 tonnes, 4,000 tonnes have since been issued to the State Government and it has been accepted. It has been found fit for consumption. The rest will also be treated in the same manner.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) What the Minister has told here is not the real fact. You know when Rome was burning, Nero was playing violin.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't you s ate some Indian example?

SHRI AJOY VISWAS: If you see the statement, it has been stated—'they are planning for movement of 12,000 tonnes of rice'.

They are nowp lanning and we are suffering in Tripura.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Read further, how much has been despatched already.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: In your statement, you have said that you are planning.

What ist he actual position? I come from Tripura. I know better. According to the statement, the stock position in Tripura is 7,750 tonnes in the FCI godowns and, out of that, only a quantity of 4000 tonnes in acceptable to the State Government It was decided both by the State Government and the FCI that they will segregate all the stock. But the remaining stock has not been segregated.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is going to be done.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The stock of 7,750 tonnes which you have mentioned in the statement is not acceptable to the State Government for public distribution system. The stock of 5000 tonnes which has been segregated and which is the FCI godowns is not at one place That is scattered throughout the State. It is not possible for the State Government to collect all the rice and distribute it through the public distribution system.

Another point is that some portion of that was used for the food for work programme. That will be distributed only after getting rice from you. Can you deny that the Chief Minister has sent a telex message to the Prime Minister on 4th April and another on 9th April? The Chief Minister has time and again approached you about it. But you are doing nothing. The Chief Minister has also stated that there is no stock of rice in Tripura for distribution through the public distribution system. Actually, in Tripura, the State Government has stopped distribution of rice. There is no stock of rice. What is the telex message of the Chief Minister to the Prime Minister? Can you place it here?

So, my specific question is this. You have to immediately send rice to Tripura so that the public distribution system can be normalised. I want to know whether you will send rice from Gauhati godown to Tripura within 2 or 3 days so that the present food crisis can be overcome. I also want to know whether the Chief Minister has sent two telegrams to the Prime Minister and, if so, what are the contents of those telegrams. Can you state that here?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The Government of India is mindful of its duties towards Tripura and every other State and, as I have said, we have been maintaining a fairly sufficient stock of foodgrains in Tripura every month. Out of 10,000 tonnes which was available there, a quantity of only 5 500 tonnes was segregated and sifted and, out of that, 4,000 tonnes quantity was acceptable That was found fit for distribution. The rest is still being segregated. The State Government also has quite a big stock of foodgrains. So, there is no shortage. That can also be utilised for public distribution system. More than 2000 tonnes quantity is already on its way to Tripura. More than 6000 tonnes are to be loaded

before 15th April. We have said that too. There is no need to worry on this account. The Chief Minister may or may not send telexes or telegrams. The Central Government will see to it that Tripura's food supplies are not cut off. The people of Tripura need face no difficulty even during monsoon season, in the matter of getting foodgrains. Sufficient stocks are maintained there.

You can save your money that is being spent on issuing telexes and telegrams.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is stated by the Hon. Minister that there is no food crisis in Tripura at present. But my information is that there is no stock of wheat in Tripura for the last 4 or 5 months. As a consequence of that, flour mills and *chakkis* are stopped and the tea-garden workers are suffering because wheat is their food.

I would like to know whether there is any retrenchment o fthe employees of the flour mills due to the scarcity of wheat. What is the reaction of the Government to this problem? What action is the Government going to take to solve this problem?

I would also like to know whether Government is aware that Tripura is a State deficit in foodgrains. If so, what is the quantum of foodgrains demanded by the Tripura Government to meet the deficit? What is the actual allotment made by the Government? What is the actual release for sale of foodgrains during the last six months? These are my specific questions.

Is it not a fact that there has been a set-back to the Food for Work Programme in Tripura because of the depleting stocks of foodgrains?

As regards the storage capacity, I would like to know what is the storage capacity, I would like to know what is the storage capacity available with the FCI at present for foodgrains in Tripura? There is no mention in the annual reports of the Food Corporation of India about the storage capacity in Tripura. Why is it so?

I would like to know from the Minister whether Government has any plan to accelerate construction of requisite storage accommodation by the Food Corporation of India in Tripura.

My last question is this: It is stated by the Minister in his statement that the quantum of stock of foodgrains in FCI in Tripura is 7.715 tonnes. I would like to ask how much of this stock is considered by the Quality Control Office as sub-standard and unfit for human consumption. What is the usual practice of FCI in dealing with such foodstuffs?

These are my questions because nearly 60 per cent of the land of Tripura is under forests.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: So far as my information goes, all this stock is fit for human consumption. I have explained time and again that a part of it was discoloured and was not accepted by the consumers; but that is being segregated; only the good-coloured rice is separated for issue. During the last four months, the utilisation has been: in December only 800 tonnes were lifted by the Tripura Government; in January, the offtake was 'nil'—not a single kg. of foodgrain was taken by the State Government from the FCI godown.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Because of this quality.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No, you did not need it because Tripura itself produces about three lakh tonnes of rice: you did not want anything. You know it very well.

In February, 1400 tonnes were lifted. If it was not fit for consumption

as you say, then 1400 tonnes would not have been lifted.

About March, we do not have the figures as to the quantity lifted because the Tripura Government has not, so far, sent any information as to how much they have lifted.

So, this is the position about the last four months.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They have lifted because bad food is better than no food.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. If there was shortage, they could have utilised the 5,000 tonnes which they have in their own stock; that, they are entitled to use till such time as it is replenished by the Food Corporation of India. But they have not even had the necessity to touch their own stock so far. That means, the stock position is comfortable.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: They have already exhausted their stock for Food-for-Work Programme....

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. For Food-for-Work Programme, you will be surprised to know, we have issued during the last one year 11,35,000 tonnes of foodgrains free for Tripura....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now we know why Maharashtra did not get it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You better check up your figures.

SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is it 11 lakh or 11 thousand? Now I understand why your statistics are always wrong.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: My papers show 11 lakh tonnes.

I will check up. It must be 11 thousand; it is wrongly stated in the paper....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This shows how you are misled by your people.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This has been wrongly given by the Department. I was doubtful, but this says '...in lakh tonnes'. It is wrong. It must be 11,035. (*Interruptions*)

Anyway, even during the worst drought period there was no shortage of foodgrains in Tripura—we have seen the worst period, the most difficult period, in Tripura, 1979-80 after the drought.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Your Committee recommended 25,000 tonnes, but you sent only 11,000 tonnes.... (*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The latest figure supplied to me by the Department is that 14,777 tonnes have been given under the Food-for-Work Programme and National Rural Employment Programme; apart from this, 10,000 tonnes, I remember, were given under instructions from the Home Ministry for the refugee for utilisation in camps; that was also a grant by the Central Government—10,000 tonnes which were given a few months back. So, we have been doing all that we can to help Tripura get over their difficulties.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What about storage?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Storage is more than sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Reports of the Public Accounts Committee..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I have gone to the next item.

12.58 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRD AND TWENTIETH REPORTS

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Unauthorised Occupation of Railway land.

(2) Twentieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and thirty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Railway Expenditure.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

TEA BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members, of the Tea Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4(1)(b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

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13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the matters under Rule 377.

Dr. K. S. Bhoi.

(i) NEED FOR RESUMPTION OF OIL EXPLORATION WORK IN THE MAHANADI BASIN.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to bring to the notice of this august House the following matter of urgent public importance.

It has been recently reported in a section of the press that the off-shore exploration work in the Mahanadi basin will remain suspended for over six months, as the rigs which were hired by the Oil India Limited for drilling wells are reported to have left the site a month ago keeping the work unfinished. It will take more than 6 to 7 months to hire new rigs to resume the work. It is possible that new righs may not be available at that time since international firms would start their off-shore and on-shore exploratory work during that period. Moreover, the same fate which forced the ONGC to suspend the exploratory work in the Godavari basin may wait for the Mahanadi basin also due to choppy and strong ocean current just at the time when the monsoon is over. The drill ship *'Perelin'* which was engaged in the Godavari basin is reported to have moved to the Bombay High. This could easily have been diverted to the Mahanadi basin on the coast of Bay of Bengal to keep

the exploratory work going on. I am afraid, if the exploratory work is not completed within a time-bound schedule, it may so happen that the provision of Rs. 100 crores earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan may not prove adequate to cover the entire area under exploration in the Mahanadi basin due to inflationary pressure from cost angle and at the last moment the work will have to be stopped due to paucity of funds. With the increase in the price of crude in the international market, the Government should not soft-pedal the progress of oil exploration which would ultimately be detrimental to the valuable foreign exchange reserve of the country. It is, therefore, urged upon the Government that special attention should be paid to oil exploration work.

It is also urged that since the progress of oil exploration work in the Mahanadi basin by Oil India Ltd. is not satisfactory, the job should be entrusted to ONGC. The Seismic Survey conducted by an expert team from the Soviet Union revealed that a vast reserve of oil can be found in both on-shore and off-shore of Mahanadi basin which, when exploited, could serve the nation's oil requirement to a great extent in future. Keeping the gravity and urgency of the issue in view, Government should take immediate steps on a war footing to resume and complete the oil exploration work in the Mahanadi basin without further delay.

(ii) DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCILE INDUSTRIES IN BARMER AND JAISALMER

श्री बद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर जिले प्रांत के ही नहीं बल्कि देश के सबसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं।

उक्त क्षेत्र में जिप्सम, बैंटानाइट, मुल्तानी मिट्टी, लिगनाइट, राक फास्फेट, चूना नमक, पत्थर आदि के भरपूर भण्डार हैं, जिनके आधार पर कुछ लघु उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं।

देश में सबसे अधिक ऊन इस क्षेत्र में तैयार होती है। यहां के ऊनी कंबलों ने देश में ख्याति प्राप्त की है। गलीचा एवं जूट पट्टी का उद्योग भी उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है।

रंगाई छपाई का कार्य बाड़मेर जिले के बालोतरा एवं बाड़मेर नगर में दिनोदिन विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है और अनेक छोटे उद्योग स्थापित हो रहे हैं।

गवार की पैदावार इस क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक होती है। बाड़मेर एवं बालोतरा नगर में गवार से आधारित गवारगम लघु उद्योग स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

चर्म उद्योग के विकास की बहुत संभावनायें हैं। बालोतरा नगर में 132 के० वी० लाइन एक साल पहले पहुंच चुकी है और बाड़मेर नगर में भी 132 के०वी० लाइन का कार्य तीव्र गति से चल रहा है और उक्त लाइन दिसम्बर 1981 तक पहुंच जाएगी।

बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर जिलों में जो कि अधिकतर अकाल से प्रभावित रहते हैं, लघु उद्योगों के विकास और विस्तार से अकाल का मुकाबला करने में सक्रिय सहयोग मिलेगा।

अतः केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री से निवेदन है कि बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर जिलों के लघु उद्योगों के विकास एवं विस्तार को विस्तृत करने के लिए और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करें।

(iii) CRISIS IN FISHING INDUSTRY IN KERALA

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): In Kerala, the fishing industry has been garve difficulties for the past three years and is now entering into a serious crisis. As is wellknown, the foreign exchange earnings of the Indian exchequer from fish export is to the tune of over Rs. 300 crores per year of which Kerala's contribution is about 40 per cent. In Kerala, the people engaged in fishing and its allied industries outnumber those employed in the agricultural sector. This highlights the vital role of fishing industry to the economy of Kerala and its vast employment potential Any crisis in this industry is bound to have serious repercussions affecting several lakhs of people who depesnd on this industry for their livlihood, this is apart from the damaging effect on the foreign exchange earnings of the country. There are many reasons for the present crisis.

The foreign market is now shy and the demand for Indian fish products are not so high as it was in the past. We have been for the past 20 years exploiting the sea wealth by utilising crafts of smaller size only Besides, the operations have been concentrated in the same zone without even venturing into deeper areas. Due to continuous operation at the same area, the shrimps and other exportable items were driven into the deep seas and destroyed or killed before maturity. Unless deep sea fishing on a wide scale is made possible, there is no hope of getting any appreciable quantities of fish catch from the sea wealth. Apart from that, the cos of operations also has gone up three times within the last three years, mainly due to the increase in the price of diesel, apare parts, labour charges etc. Besides, due to the high consumption of diesel, no boat owner darez to attempt a venture into distant areas where better catch may be possible. No one wants to take any risk in view of the prohibitive fuel and other costs.

Therefore, to correct this crisis of the industry, the following measures are urgently proposed::

1. A subsidy of 50 per cent in the cost of diesel by given to the deep sea fishing trawlers.

2. Most boat owners who have borrowed from Nationalised banks and other financing institutions are unable to repay the instalments or the interest due to heavy losses on operation. I suggest interest on these loans be waived for the years 1977-88, 1978-79 and 1979-80. Such waiver has been done in the case of agricultural loans.

3. Because of the acute difficulties facing the industry, a moratorium be put on repayment of borrowings for the next three years to enable the industry to recover from the present crisis and allow the sick units to revive.

4. Loans to fishing industry be treated at par with agricultural loans and the rate chargeable be restricted to 4½ per cent as in the case of agricultural re-financing from the Reserve Bank of India. The levy of 4½ per cent interest should have effect after the expiry of 3 years' moratorium. This should be extended to the cooperative societies with greater vigour and speed.

Besides its capacity for foreign exchange earnings and large employment potential of the poor classes of the society., the industry deserves to be treated on par with agriculure for all concessions from banks and Government. Unless these measures are adopted immediately, the fishing industry as a whole and particularly, in Kerala, can not face the challenge and I urge upon the Government to take speedy steps to coordinate between different departments and boost this priority industry.

(iv) ALLEGED CLOSURE OF DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN BOMBAY THANE REGION.

SRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Some of the companies, manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals in Bombay—Thane Region of Maharashtra State have affected the production of life saving and essential drugs through closures and lock-outs. Some of these companies are M/s. Gufic Labs., Bombay, M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals (Prop: Chemosign Private Limited) Bombay, M/s. CIBA-Geigy Ltd., Bombay among others.

Consequent to closure and lock-out a large number of workmen and their families are deprived of their only source of livelihood.

It is reported that large amounts of loans have been taken by M/s. Gufic Labs., Bombay and M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals (Prop: Chemosign Private Ltd.) Bombay and nationalised banks and other public financial institutions.

Each of these companies having many subsidiaries and associated companies having substantial interests. The capital, raw materials and labour are being frequently interchanged in these subsidiary and associated companies. The closure of these drug firms engendered serious industrial unrest among the workers of the entire pharmaceutical industry particularly in Bombay-Thane regin in Maharashtra which unless resolved, may seriously affect the production and availability of life-saving and essential drugs. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to investigate into the real reasons behind such closures and to find out whether the funds of the nationalised banks and public financial institutions were misused by the proprietors of these firms and whether any hindrance to the production of essential drugs in detriment to the interest of the people of the country and harassment of labour have been caused.

(v) NEED FOR DECLARATION OF DR. AMBEDKAR'S BIRTHDAY AS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : 14 अप्रैल, भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता डा० अम्बेडकर का जन्म दिवस है । वे भारतीय संविधान के रचियता तो हैं ही उनका जीवन कार्य स्वयंमेव प्रकाश-स्तम्भ की तरह अनेकों अनेक लोगों का सदैव पथ प्रशस्त करता रहेगा । वे शोषित पीड़ित दलित जनों की भावनाओं की शाश्वत् अभिव्यक्ति हैं । उन्होंने सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना के लिए सतत संघर्ष किया । वे अपने समय के प्रखर विद्वान तथा विधि शास्त्री थे । उनका विचार सुधारवादी था । अमरीका की कोलम्बिया यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐंथ्रोपोलाजी सेमिनार में दिनांक 9 मई, 1961 को अपना शोध पत्र पढ़ते हुए कहा था "मैं अपनी विचार-धारा को छोड़ने में नहीं हिचकिचाऊँगा यदि कोई इससे श्रेष्ठ चीज पैदा करता है। मुझे उसे छोड़ने में उतना ही हर्ष होगा जितना सदा के लिए विवादास्पद रहने वाले विषय पर बौद्धिक अनहमति देखने में होता है।" और उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं जितना कार्य करके जा रहा हूं, यदि उसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सके तो पीछे न जाने पाये । ऐसे महापुरुष जिनका कार्य देश और समाज के लिए सदा अविस्मरणीय है ।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से बात करता हूं कि 14 अप्रैल, को डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस के उपलक्ष में राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित कर उनके प्रति श्रद्धा और सम्मान प्रकट करें ।

(vi) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF POWER FOR THE COMING ASIAN GAMES.

श्री रसूल मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : मैं रूल 377 के तहत सरकार का ध्यान

8 अप्रैल के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की इस सुर्खी को तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें एशियाई खेलों में बिजली की कमी की तरफ इशारा किया गया है। डेसू के जनरल मैनेजर ने इस सिलसिले में दिल्ली के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर को भी लिखा है। क्योंकि मौजूदा हालात में भी दिल्ली में रहने वालों को इन परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है अगर एशियाई खेल केलिए भी बिजली इसमें से दी गई तो दिल्ली वालों के लिए इन मुश्किलात का सामना करना होगा।

मेरी सरकार से दरख्वास्त है कि अगर एशियाई गेम करने ही हैं, तो इसमें खर्च होने वाली बिजली का इंतजाम अलग से कर दें और दिल्ली के रहने वालों को आने वाली मुश्किल से बचावें।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

میں رول ۳۷۷ کے تحت سرکار دھیان ۸ اپریل کے انڈین ایکسپریس کی اس سرخی کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں جس میں ایشائی کھیلوں میں بجلی کی کمی کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے - ڈیسو کے جنرل منیجر نے اس سلسلے میں دلی کے لفٹیننٹ گورنر کو بھی لکھا ہے - کیونکہ موجودہ حالت میں بھی دلی میں رہنے والوں کو سخت پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے - اگر ایشائی کھیل کے لئے بھی بجلی اس میں سے دی گئی تو دلی والوں کے لئے بہت مشکلات کا سامنا ہوگا -

میری سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ اگر ایشائی گیم کرنے ہی ہیں تو اس میں خرچ ہونے والی بجلی کا انتظام الگ سے کر دیں اور دلی کے رہنے والوں کو آنے والی مشکل سے بچائیں -

(vii) SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN MIDNAPUR DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance. Acute Scarcity of water is prevailing in Western Part of Midnapore, West Bengal. The area is gravely drought prone. Every year with the advent of summer water crisis becomes acute. This year crisis as corrtcted all proportion. People are standing in long queues before taps in Midnapore and Khargpur town for a bucket of water. Unless immediate steps are taken to expand the water works at Midnapore and Kharagpur situation will go out of hand. In towns and villages almost all wells have gone dry and in rural areas people have to walk 2 to 3 Km. to secure a pot of water from the beds of small dried uprivulets. There is no water for the cattle and other animals. Even after so many years of Independence, there has been no planning to fight and overcome drought in the area comprising of Keriary, Khargpur local. Kharagpur town, Midnapore, Salbri, Gurbetha, Itargram, Dinapore, Gopibalvpur, Nayagram and other police stations of the district. The Central Government is urged to take up the matter immediately to solve the problem of water of the area inhabitated by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in large number in coordination with the West Bengal Government who should be given financial assistance aid earmarked for this particular purpose and particular area.

(iii) NEED FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK IN DALLI RAJHARA IRON DRE MINES TO SAVE THE WORKERS FROM STARVATION.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is unfortunate that more than 7500 workers of Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines are in a great crisis and many of them are starving to death. These workers had protested against the illegal detention of their

leader Mr. Shanker Guha Niyogi. Now, the management of Bhilai Steel Plant is not allowing them to resume the work. Many of these workers have started eating leaves and grass. It is regretted that the bureaucratic functioning of the management is creating conditions of starvation before the workers. Police is involved in terrorising the workers. The agreement reached between the labourers and the BSP management is not being honoured. Therefore, the Government of India should intervene in the matter immediately and solve the present crisis so that labourers may not face the situaton of starvation.

(ix) NEED FOR PROPER UTILISATION OF WAST LAND NEAR THE MOGA RAILWAY STATION.

SHRIMATI GURBRINDER KAUR BRAR (Faridkot): I wish to bring to the notice of the House the case of the railway station of Moga in Faridkot district, Punjab. This is a large piece of land which has been lying unused for years as a result of which it has turned into an uncared for jungle with bushes and shrubs all over. This not only presents an ugly look to the Railway Station and the nearby areas of the Town, but also, provides a kind of shelter to decoits and anti-social elements for their unlawful activities. It also serves as a hide-out for robbers and facilitates their operations in the hours of darkness.

Sir, the Municipal Committee of Moga is willing to develop this area into parks and establish Community Welfare Centres etc. provided they are given possession of the land. Several representations and proposals have been made to the Government in the past for a purposeful development of this land but the Government has not responded favourably so far.

I urge upon the Government to give serious thought to this problem. The Ministry of Railways should either develop the waste-land and put it to proper use, or lease it to the Municipal Committee for proper development. In this way, the environment around Moga will also present a pleasant appearance.

(x) ADVERSE EFFECT OF RECENT IMPORT POLICY ANNOUNCEMENT ON FARMERS IN KERALA PRODUCING CERTAIN COMMERCIAL CROPS.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): I wish to draw the attentation of the House to a matter which will effect adversely the economy of Kerala. The recent import policy Statement made by the hon. Minister for Commerce has created a situation which will result in steep decline in the prices of the commerical crops like cocoa and rubber and the spices like cinnamon, cloves, etc. I do not really understand on what basis the decision to import cocoa, for example, has been taken. The Central Government itself had admitted that Kerala is producing more than enough of cocoa. Not only that, the Government of Kerala, the representatives of the cocoa growers and the Members of Parliament had urged upon the Government that cocoa should not be imported. Similarly, it was also brought to the attention of the Central Government that the import of copra, rubber, and cocount oil shoulld not be resorted to as it would inflict a heavy blow on Kerala's economy. But, all the requests and pleadings have turned out to be a cry in the wilderness. Now, the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation has stopped procuring cocoa. The reason is said to be that the Federation has incurred a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs. When the Federation has withdrawn from the field there is virtually none to purchase the cocoa in Kerala. If the Cadbury's which was purchasing it previously do not enter the field again,

*The original speech was made in Malayalam.

the cocoa growers will find themselves in a very pitiable plight.

Therefore, I earnestly request the Government to reconsider the import policy in regrd to cocoa, rubber, coconut oil, copra, etc. and save the farmers of Kerala from difficulties.

13.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OG AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item.

Wt will take up items Nos. 12 and 13. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture; and Discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction."

*Moved with the recommendation of the president.

Demands for Grants 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction submitted to vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
1	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation .	53,08,000	..	2,65,37,000	..
2	Agriculture .	12,63,88,000	209,96,10,000	63,19,39,000	1049,80,52,000
3	Fisheries . .	2,98,19,000	2,90,05,000	14,90,94,000	14,50,25,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	17,94,00,000	263,58,000	89,69,98,000	13,17,92,000
5	Forest . . .	4,07,25,000	13,50,000	20,36,26,000	67,50,000
6	Cooperation . .	2,76,92,000	21,22,13,000	13,84,58,000	95,10,62,000
7	Department of Food	110,06,37,000	8,59,62,000	550,31,86,000	42,98,11,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	5,58,000	..	27,86,000	..
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	16,96,82,000	..	84,84,07,000	..
	MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION				
75	Ministry of Rural Reconstruction .	75,12,67,000	12,25,88,000	375,63,36,000	61,29,38,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Zainal Abedin to speak. Your party has been allotted 35 minutes. There are 4 Members to speak from your party. You are the first Member to speak from your party.

13.2v hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to record my strong opposition to the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction. I oppose it because the objectives and plans for the implementation of which the funds are being sought have only gone to uphold the interest of a particular class and does not promote the cause of poor agriculturists and the agricultural labourers in the country.

India is an agricultural country. 80 per cent of the population depend on agriculture. Therefore, without the development of agriculture, the total economic development of the country and its industry is not possible. Needless to say, therefore, that agriculture enjoys the pivotal position for the economic upliftment of our country. It was, therefore, essential that Government should have evolved and pursued a policy which would not only develop the agriculture but would act an helpful aid for the total economic development of the country and the fruits of such a development will be shared by all irrespective of their strata in the society. But I regret to say that since independence, the Central Government have pursued an agricultural policy the objective of which is neither the overall development of the country nor the welfare of the rural people and as such it has produced disastrous results on our national economy and has shattered the rural economy in particular. The sole objective of the Government's policy was to produce cheap raw material for the industrial tycoons and to create a small section of people whose only aim would be to uphold and upkeep the stronghold of the ruling party over the rural area and to uphold the political interest of the ruling party. Needless to say that the benefits have been totally cornered by these people. The budget allocations for the current year once again reflect the same policy. The budget does not in any way give any clear assurance whether the rural population, the agricultural labourers, the bargadars, the marginal and small farmers who comprise 70 per cent of the population and who through their sweat, toil and tears grow to feed and clothe the millions will themselves get two square meals a day or not. There is no hope for this neglected class of people in this budget. Sir, the Finance Minister in his budget speech had derived satisfaction from the fact that there would be a bumper crop production in the country and he had expressed the hope that the agricultural production particularly foodgrains would be of an order of 132 million tonnes which was more than the record production of foodgrains in 1978-79 and it would be 19 per cent, i.e., 23 million tonnes more than the foodgrains produced in 1979-80. No doubt it is a happy thing but I would like to know from the Agriculture Minister whether mere increase in foodgrains production is the only indicator for the success or failure of the agricultural policy of the Government. Sir, if with the rise in food production the poverty of the 70 per cent of the rural population increase, if their unemployment grows, if their indebtedness increase, if their commodity cost increase, if their very existence becomes more and more uncertain and on the other hand if the real wages of the poor agricultural workers go down then should be describe the increase in food production as a success of the Government's policy or a dismal failure of the same? The hon Minister may derive satisfaction that production of food-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

grains has created a record and some foreign exchange can also be earned by exporting the surplus foodgrains to the foreign countries but can the Agriculture Minister assure that as a result of the record production the millions of the poor cultivators, the Bargadars, share croppers, rural artisans and the smaller and marginal farmers will get two meals a day, can he assure that this will lead to a fall in the commodity prices and can he assure that these people will get all other things cheap? He cannot. Because under the economic system that has been set up by this Government, increase in production does not bring down the price of that particular commodity. The prices not even remain steady but with the increase in food production there is always a proportional increase in the prices. So is the case with the foodgrains also. It is now the harvesting season for the foodgrains. Usually at this time the cost of foodgrains reign low. During last February the retail price index of foodgrains had come down from 219.8 points to 216.4 points but it must be noted here that even this was much higher than the wholesale price index of last year which was 188.5 points. I am quoting this only to show conclusively that mere increase in food production may not bring down the price of foodgrains. Sir, the only way we can bring down a fall in prices of foodgrains, without in any way impairing the interest of the cultivators is by taking over the wholesale trade of foodgrains from the private hand by the Government. It is through this means that the Government would be able to offer sale of foodgrains at a fixed price all over the country. But this legitimate demand of the millions of cultivators poor labourers and working people has not been heeded by the Government who would better take care of the interests of the Jotdars, hoarders and profiteers in preference to the farmer.

Sir, the rural population of the country suffer from twin diseases of poverty and unemployment. In order to promote the welfare of these people, we have to wage a war against these two diseases. The Government have chosen two weapons to help them in their fight. They are the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme. But let me say Sir that instead of trying to analyse the real cause for the disease, such piecemeal approach like increased production IRDP and NREP programmes can never tackle the problem fully and finally. Then what is the source that has given rise to the present pitiable condition of the rural economy. It is the concentration of land and rural wealth in the hands of a few. Such baneful concentration has arisen out of the Government's own policy of agriculture. In the name of land reforms and Zamindari abolition the feudal Zamindari system was transformed into a capitalist Zamindari system and the newly created capitalist Zamindars were not only allowed to keep lands illegally but these people were also given a huge amount of money as compensation which they used in cornering others plots. Some invested this money for adopting improved methods of agriculture which gave them multiple bonus. Some invested this money for buying foodgrains when the prices were low, and hoarded them and sold them when the prices were high. This activity had to cornering of available foodgrains and creating artificial scarcity which gave a boost to price and inflated their coffers at the total exploitation of the toiling cultivators. Yet others used this money for lending purposes at high interest. Through their activity the poor and helpless cultivators came within their net. They could not pay the high interest what to speak of the capital and no doubt the money lender compensated himself by annexing the land of the poor cultiva-

tors. This caused concentration of land in the hands of a few and steady increase in the number of landless labourers in the country year after year. Sir, I would like to refer to the findings of the Rural Labour Enquiry Committee Report (1974-75). From this report we find that the average per head income through wages of male agricultural labourers in 1964-65 was Rs. 1.43 P and in 1974-75 it rose to Rs. 3.24 P. In other words there was an increase of 127 per cent But while the wages increased the prices also increased In 1964-65 with 1960 as the base year. All India Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers was Rs. 143 and in 1974-75 it rose to Rs. 3681/-. Therefore the increase in price index was 157 per cent. Thus computing the above two sets of figures we find that the real wages of the agricultural workers had during this period gone down by 12 per cent. Now let us see how they were indebted during this period. The report says during 1964-65 the percentage of indebtedness of agricultural labour household was 60.6 per cent and in 1974-75 it rose to 66 4 per cent. The average per family indebtedness of agricultural labour household during 1964-65 was Rs. 148 whereas during 1974-75 it was Rs. 387. The actual average of loan taken by indebted agricultural labour household in 1964-65 was Rs. 244 whereas in 1974-75 it was Rs. 584. The number of agricultural labour household in 1964-65 was 15.3 million and in 1974-75 it rose to 20.7 million making the percentage of increase as 36 per cent. On 17th December, 1980, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4185 the Government stated that the latest position (1977-78) of aggricultural labourer was 22.9 million. Thus it is more than clear that on the one hand the wages of the agriculture labour is dwindling day by day and on the other hand their number is swelling day after day. Today 70 per cent of the population live below the poverty line who had no purchasing power and as a result of this the internal market is shrinking steadily. Sir, the real remedy to this problem lies in a thorough and foolproof land reform system. At present we have more than 40 crore acres of cultivable land and out of this 40 per cent more than 16 crore acres are in the hands of 5 per cent big zamindars. Sir, we all know that if a poor hungry boy over days of starvation steal a piece of bread he is punished and even he is sent to jail. But in our country only a handful of big zamindars have by defrauding the smaller farmers. become owners of thousands of acres of land but there is no law of the country that can punish them for this act of super stealing. Sir, if we distribute 3 acres of land per landless family then it can be distributed among 51½ crores of such families which means 27 crores of our population. What would be the effect of this distribution? With more land in their hands, the cultivators real income will go up, his purchasing capacity will also go up and then the shrinking internal market will be rejuvinated and expand and to meet the additional needs of the market more and more factories will have to be set up and this will offer more and more employment. This land reform alone is the answer to the problem. But this is really not being done. During the 34 years since independence we have been hearing from the government that land should be given to the landless, but how much has really been done. All that has been done is only a lip service to the poor and nothing concrete. If we take the number of land-landless given land against the surplus land available then the Government's present and past activities regarding land reform will present a picture of gloom, despondency. and frustration in this matter. Sir, the Planning Commission on the basis of the figures made available by the National Sample Survey of 1971-72 had estimated that in the potential surplus land would be 21.51 million acres. After this the national guidelines were formulated by the Centre they were sent to the State Governments. The

States revised their ceiling limit and as a result of this it was expected that more surplus land would be available but this has not happened. Figures available with the Ministry of Agriculture show that till upto 31st July, 1977 estimated surplus land was 5.32 million acres. Out of this till now 38 lakh acres has been declared surplus and 25 lakh acres have been taken possession of by the State Governments and only 17 lakh acres have been distributed among the landless. This only means failure in implementing revised ceiling Acts by the State Governments. In 1973 the Task Force had made some very valuable suggestion for implementing land reform in the country. The Task Force had suggested that for a proper implementation of land reform "Hard political decision and effective political control, support and direction" was necessary. The Task Force further stressed "The existence of militant organisation of tenants and landless labourers". This is essentially indeed for true land reform. It is because of the lack of hard political decision and will of the Government the Ceiling laws have not been implemented and till date Government does not have any correct estimate of the surplus land that is there in the country. On the other hand we find that in West Bengal under the Left Front Government, a remarkable progress has been made in the sphere of land reform and if it was possible only because the Government took hard decisions and there was effective political support and the cooperation of the tenents. I would like to tell this House what has precisely been done by the West Bengal Government during 1980. This one year's accounts will suffice to illustrate that given the will and firmness every State Government can really do a lot for the landless and ameliorate the condition of the rural peasantry. Surplus land acquired by Government was 41,105 acres and out of this ayricultural land was 34,437 acres. Total land distributed during 1980 was 59,392. Patta for the vested land was distributed to 1,75,550 persons. The number of bargadars registered was 2,16,869 persons. Homestead land distributed among 32,323 persons. The number of new Bargadars and Patta holders given institutional loan was 71,054 persons. Notices served for acquiring surplus land in excess of ceiling limits in urban areas was 7,46,630 sq. metres and upto 31-12-1980 because of court injunction the area of land that could not be distributed was 1,79,207 acres. Not only in West Bengal but in almost all other States because of court injunction surplus land is not being distributed. I would suggest that all Land Reform Acts be put in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. The Minister had already committed to bring a comprehensive Constitution Amendment Bill to implement the above. Already a lot of delay has taken place and I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward such a Bill before this House without any further delay.

Sir, very often it is argued that fragmentation of land hampers agricultural production. This is really not a fact. I will give you the example of Japan. In Japan the area of cultivable land is 6000 sq. kms. The position of distribution of and holdings in Japan is as under:

70 per cent of land household have =less than 1 hectre

20 per cent of land household have =between 1-2 hectares

10 per cent of land household have =2 hectares and more

We also noted with admiration that in 1978 the per capita hectare production of paddy was 6166 Kg whereas the per hectare highest production in Punjab, the heart land of India's green revolution, is only half of what it is in Japan. The area of land over which an Indian labourer can work is 1.2 hectares whereas in Japan it is 0.4 heitare and in Taiwan it is 0.6 hectare. Despite such small holdings the productivity of land and the extent of employment of agricultural labourers in these countries is simply amazing. This only proves that small holdings do not always lead to less production and it is no impediment to higher pro-

[Shri Zainul Abedine]

duction. The crux of the problem is that land has to be given to the tiller, and he has to be given all facilities and opportunities to modernise his agricultural methods. The owners of small holdings can farm cooperatives and boost production and this calls for proper motivation and there the Central Government will have to play a very important role and they have to take full financial and other responsibility to achieve it.

Sir, an employee of a State Government or of Central Government or any company when he retires gets pension. Even when the hon. Minister or a Member of Parliament retires they are given pension. But what do we give to a poor cultivator who ploughs the field with sweat and blood, feeds the nation and when he becomes old and infirm, he is a destitute and looks forward only to death for his deliverance. Have we no responsibility towards them. It gives me great pleasure to say that the Left Front Government of West Bengal have introduced a pension scheme for the agriculturists who attain the age of 60 and are helpless. They will get Rs. 60/- per month and the scheme is in operation in West Bengal. It is indeed an unprecedented example and I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he should take initiative to encourage other states to introduce such schemes which give old age protection to tillers of the soil.

As I have already said loan is a big burden on our cultivators. Realisation of loan leads to endless exploitation. In order that the cultivators of West Bengal do not suffer any longer from this burden, the State Government have written off all Government loan which amounts to Rs. 40 crores. Not only this, the State Government have further announced that if a cultivator pays off his loan to Cooperative bank or other institution then the State Government will bear the burden of interest thereon and this amounts to 10 to 12 crores of rupees. The hon. Minister should consider whether similar relief can be given to all cultivators in all the States and Centre should share the economic burden arising out of it. Yet another remarkable step of the West Bengal Government is to write off all the rents or revenues levied on lands which were in vogue all the times, were of feudal nature and exploitative character. According to the new system which is going to be introduced in West Bengal, agriculture income tax will be realised from the big jotedars only. I would request the hon. Minister to take into active consideration the question as to how the small and marginal farmers can be relieved from the pain of paying such feudal rent in all other States also.

Thus when the Left Front Government of West Bengal is adopting one after the other measures to better the lot of the poor, the cultivators and the landless, all the reactionary forces tnd their political institutions Congress(I) have been trying to create law and order situation and to harass the State Government and the Government in the Centre is indulging in malicious propaganda against the State Government and is trying to pull it down. Over the Food for Work Programme the Centre has announced undeclared war against the West Bengal Government when the State Government says that they have furnished full accounts of the foodgrains received from the Centre for "Food For Work" programme the Central Govt. says that it has not been done. Sir, when two Governments disagree then it would be just and proper to refer the matter to a third person, and in this context if the Centre had accepted the suggestion of the West Bengal Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Basu of referring the issue to the Supreme Court then the Centre-State bickering would come to an end easily and the Central Government would have the chance to

prove that there is truth in their statement. But instead of doing that the Centre is deliberately trying to foment trouble in the State under one pretext or the other. The Centre and the Congress I are trying to bully the people of West Bengal and deny them food and work. A reign of terror is sought to let loose because poor people in other States are becoming more and more aware of what is being done for the poor in West Bengal and they also demand the same. I must warn the Government that atrocities cannot suppress the dedicated people of West Bengal and any effort by the Centre will only boomrang and the oppressed and the exploited class in the country will rise as one man and oppose all such moves.

Sir, two things more I have to mention in this connection, that a project with regard to the setting up of a "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" at Kakdwip in 24-Parganas in West Bengal was approved by Union Government and a sum of money was also sanctioned by it for the construction of a Building for the purpose and the West Bengal Government allotted land for this. But as yet the project which is a ICAR project has not started. I will request the hon. Minister that he should take steps to see that building work starts immediately. And lastly Sir, it is the problem of the lakhs of once prosperous cultivators who are leading a life of a beggar because their agricultural land was submerged by the Farakka barrage and no compensation was given to them. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see to it that all these cultivators are given proper compensation for the land taken by the Farakka Project.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check co-operative societies from serving the vested interests of members of particular families while ignoring the interests of villagers in the matter of loans taken by them for special programmes]. (1)

"That the Demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to restrict the term of office of President and Secretaries of Central Cooperative Banks to one or two terms]. (2)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the bogus societies being run to serve vested interests under Central Co-operative Banks.] (3)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take strong action against those persons who indulge in malpractices and are in control of Central Co-operative Bank, Giridih, Bihar for the last 15—20 years.] (4)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring all the blocks of Chhota Nagpur region under Small and Marginal Farmers Agency.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture we reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give central assistance to level land and make it cultivable in order to remove the poverty of Giridih, Hazaribagh, Santhal Pargana, Singhbhum, Polamau an Ranchi.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to earn revenue and provide nutritious food of fish to

[Shri R. L. P. Verma]

people by developing fishing industry in Talliya, Konar, Panchet and Maithan Dams and other resources.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in planting and protecting forests in 33 per cent land of the country.] (68)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against the officers who are responsible for the destruction of forests.] (69)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a high level Committee of Heads of forest divisions, M.L.As. and M.Ps. at block level to have control on officers of forest department.] (70)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare the land where Harijans, Advasis and backward classes are tenants, free from the boundaries of forests.] (71)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant compensation to the victims of wild animals such as lions of Hazaribagh National Park.] (72)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ask the Forest Department to cultivate arhar and sunflower in forests.] (73)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ask the Forest Department to undertake cultivation of sunflower and start beekeeping in the forest areas particularly in Bihar.] (268)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare cultivable land of Harijans and Tribals of Giridih and Hazaribagh districts being outside the boundaries of forests.] (269)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to punish the officials of FCI guilty of rotting wheat and other foodgrains worth crores of rupees in Bihar.] (270)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise those casual labourers who have served the FCI from 5 to 10 years.] (271)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid transportation of wheat in open wagons during monsoon and thus causing it to rot.] (272)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up green manure producing plants at Kodarma and Ichak by utilising leaves from the National Forest, Hazaribagh.] (273)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end the exploitation of unorganised farmers by fixing high rates for inferior seeds due to malpractices in National Seeds Corporation.] (274)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to familiarise farmers with methods to produce compost and green manure and gobar gas.] (275)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exhibition and publicity of farm implements for machanised farming.] (276)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices in ICAR.] (277)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in the promotion of scientists in ICAR.] (278)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced bf Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange procurement of agricultural produce directly from the farmers at the reasonable prices and for sending the same to the industrial cities through the Agricultural Marketing Botrd.] (283)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced bf Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide seeds and fertilizers to the farmers in time] (284)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced bf Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements and bullocks at cheap rates to small and marginal farmers] (285)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced bf Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix the prices of agricultural products so that these may compare favourably with the industrial products] (286)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to eliminate illegal usury from any part of India] (5)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for keeping Warehousing Corporation Godown at Jay Nagar in Madhubani district of Bihar] (6)

"That the demand under the head Agriculturebe reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to establish party between the prices of agricultural and industrial products] (7)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to establish a system of self-cultivating tenancy in the country] (8)

"That the demand under the head Agriulture be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to enforce debt-cancellation and other laws to eliminate illegal usury] (9)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give financial assistance to develop poultry and piggery in the districts of Bihar] (53)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give financial assistance to Bihar State to develop goat, cow and buffalo based dairy farms in the Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar.] (54)

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to supply adequate number of superior breed bulls and buffaloes to Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar] (55)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to train and help unemployed youngmen in self employment through poultry, piggery and got keeping in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar] (56)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to train and assist marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in self-employment through poultry, piggery and dairy in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar] (57)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up cattle feed production centres in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar] 58)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide financial assistance to develop dairy on modern lines in North Bihar] (59)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Necessity for financial assistance for developing poultry, piggery, dairy, goat-keeping and beekeeping in Bihar on modern lines] (60)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to undertake intensive development of forest wealth and prevent its destruction in South Bihar] (74)

"That the demand under the head cooperation be returned to Re. 1"

[Failure to establish separate cooperatives of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers throughout the country] (78)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to the peasants and cheap food to the consumers by limiting the difference between the two prices to 15 per cent and by taking over wholesale trade of foodgrains] (82)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sugar industry] (83)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to undertake intensive development of pulses and beans on large scale and on scientific basis] (86)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about more research organizations to find methods to produce better quality products with higher yield] (23)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to ensure that farmers use indigenous manure, like animal manure and green manure] (24)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 199"

[Failure to check large scale land fragmentation] (25)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to encourage the farmers to take up mixed farming by giving help to them to take up Dairy farms and poultry farms] (26)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 199"

[Failure to appoint a committee of experts to examine and report a planned programmes to produce agricultural commodities at lower cost, to benefit growers and also consumers] (27)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to bring out scientific intensive form of cultivation by giving all facilities to growers like manure, equipment and oxen at subsidised rates and also marketing facilities] (28)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure o make agriculture and Industry] (29)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce crop insurance on a large scale through General Insurance] (30)

"That the demand ndes the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to popularise cooperative farming on large scale] (31)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to supply farmers with cattle feed. fertilisers and seeds at lower cost] (32)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give veterinary facilities in rural areas to keep under check loss of livestock] (33)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper marketing facilities to farmers to sell their products at reasonable rates to save them from the exploitation of middleman] (34)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to pay market rate or Government rate whichever is higher while procuring grains from farmers] (35)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce Bio-Gas in rural artas by adopting cooperative methods] (36)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep growing and sale of vegetables under review to protect both growers as well as consumers] (37)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for better organisation to help cotton production and cotton marketing to help growers] (38)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have better co-ordination between State and Central Governments in the production and distribution of all agricultural products] (39)

SHRI BHIM SINGH (Jhunijhunu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation to supply seeds of improved varieties to the agriculturist] (40)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to evolve measures and control widespread infestation of white grub (insect) in Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab] (41)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to meet the demand of C.A.N. Fertiliser and Ammonium Sulphate Fertilisers from Rajasthan] (42)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to develop 'Forest Resistant' varieties in rapeseed and mustard] (43)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of agro-industries to manufacture and make available bullock drawn implements particularly multi-seed-cum-fertiliser drill] (44)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of NSC to make available varieties I.C. 9065 (Sona) and IC11521 of Guar seed, having high 'Gum' percentage to the State of Rajasthan which is the major guar growing State of our country] (45)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement the crop insurance scheme to provide cover against unavoidable loss of production due to climatic risks and due to inadequate supply of electric power to agriculture wells] (46)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be redured by Rs. 100."

[Need for purchasing cow's milk by Indian Dairy Corporation, State Dairy Development Corporations and other milk supply schemes on the basis of S.N.F. percentage and not on the basis of 'fat' percentage] (62)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of cattle breeding programme of important breeds of India cow] (63)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban cow slaughter and stop aid or investment in "Slaughter House Corporation" under major head '510'] (64)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a planned collection of milk from rural areas by various milk schemes in the country] (65)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to have apiaries to encourage bee-keeping and honey collection by way of scientific methods and not by primitive methods of destroying honey combs and bee colonies in the forest] (75)

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agriculture Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open centres for short period training in Agro industries such as cheese, butter, sauce and other allied items for Agricultural Graduates for their self-employment] (88)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to ensure the remunerative prices to the farmers for their crops] (109)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make optimum utilisation of soil and water resources for agricultural purposes] (110)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to establish proper coordination of natural resources with human resources in rural areas] (111)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to establish parity between the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities] (112)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce crop insurance scheme throughout the country with regard to all the major crops] (113)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to free the landless labourers and poor farmers from liability of repayment of Government loans in view of the extreme poverty] (114)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to increase per capita availability of foodgrains] (115)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to take over the wholesale trade of foodgrains and to introduce a uniform price of the same by the Central Government] (116)

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide the rural people who are living below the poverty line with foodgrains at reasonable prices] (117)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to mark any development regarding construction of the "Krishi Vigyan Kendra" under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kakadwip in 24 Parganas in West Bengal though the project has been approved by the Central Government long before] (118)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricuture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to establish cooperative societies to serve the rural areas and for getting loans to poor farmers] (119)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for constructing Ware housing Corporation and FCI godowns at Machalpur or Sarangpur in District Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh] (120)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to establish parity between the prices of agricultural and industrial products] (121)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check malpractices in the National Seed Corporation] (122)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper guidance to farmers specially in backward areas of Madhya Pradesh, for saving the crops from pests] (123)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of the Agriculture Prices Commission to safeguard the interest of agriculturists in M.P.] (124)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to grant Central assistance for setting up agricultural colleges at Rtjgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of M.P.] (125)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring all the blocks of Sironji region of M.P. under Small and Marginal Farmers Agency] (126)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give Central assistance for levelling the land and make it cultivable in the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh] (127)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to induce the farmers to use indigenous manure like compost, animal manure and green manure] (128)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agricuture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give manure, equipment and oxen at subsidised rates and also marketing facilities, to poor agriculturists] (129)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce crop insurance on a large scale in the State of Madhya Pradesh] (130)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to supply farmers with cattle feed, fertilisers and seeds at subsidised rate] (131)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give veterinary facilities in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh to keep under check the loss of livestock] (132)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give proper marketing facilities to farmers to sell their products at remunerative rates to save them from the exploitation of middleman] (133)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for better organisation to help cotton growers particularly those in Dist. Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh] (134)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to develop inland fisheries in an effective way in the whole of Madhya Pradesh] (135)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give full support to fish culture by giving financial assistance, technology and marketing facilities to the people of

backward districts of Madhya Pradesh] (136)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to develop fisheries on large scale and on modern basis in the village tanks, rivers and water Dam areas of Madhya Pradesh] (137)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give financial assistance to develop poultry and piggery in the districts of Madhya Pradesh] (138)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give financia assistance to Madhya Pradesh to develop superior breed of goat, cow and buffalo] (139)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to supply adequate number of superior breed bulls and buffaloes to districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh] (140)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to train and help unemployed youngmen in self-employment through poultry, piggery and goat keeping in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh] (141)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide financial assistance to develop dairy on cooperative basis and on modern lines in the Dists. of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh] (142)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Slow progress in the WHO Scheme of Milk Flood II Programme in Madhya Pradesh] (143)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect firests and check felling of trees in Madhya Pradesh] (144)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to step up afforestation schemes in Madhya Pradesh] (145)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the development for forest wealth and prevent its destruction in Madhya Pradesh] (146)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to popularise and encourage bee-keeping in Madhya Pradesh] (147)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check malpractices and make improvement in the working of Food Department] (14)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check malpractices in the purchase, stocking, transportation and sale of foodgrains in F.C.I.] (149)

"That the demand under head Department o. Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action against official of F.C.I. who indulged in malpractices] (150)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check large scale waste and loss in food godowns due to defective storing] (151)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to undertake intensive development of pulses and beans on large scale and on scientific basis in Madhya Pradesh] (152)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open centres for training in agro industries such as cheese, butter, sauce and other allied items for agricultural graduates for their self-employment] (153)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check tendency of Food Corporation of India to supply inferior quality of food grains] (154)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to pay price of sugarcane at Rs. 30/- a quintal to sugarcane growers] (155)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give remunerative prices to the farmers of their produce] (156)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make adequate arrangement for irrigation and provide seeds at cheaper rates] (157)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give even support prices to the farmers] (158)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to remove the causes of resentment among farmers] (159)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide foodgrains in sufficient quantity to States] (160)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Heavy reduction in quota of wheat to the State of Bihar] (161)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to reduce the price of sugar] (162)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the increase in price of sugar] (163)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to supply fertilisers in sufficient quantity to States] (164)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Prevalence of malpractices in giving agencies of fertilisers] (165)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give adequate assistance to farmers for increasing production of foodgrains] (166)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of wheat every month to the Bihar Government] (167)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains] (168)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to save Danapur-Maner and Bakhtiarpur blocks villages in Diara area under Patna (Bihar) districts from soil erosion by Ganga river] (169)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to save Jewarakhan Tola village in Maner block under Patna district from soil erosion by Ganga river] (170)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to save villages from soil erosion by rivers] (171)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a Modern Bread Factory at Patna] (172)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring down the prices of foodgrains] (173)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the rise in prices of foodgrains] (174)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to refuse the proposal for hike in prices of Modern bread in Delhi] (175)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide more assistance to State for growing mangoes, lichis, bananas and othr fruits] (176)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the interests of farmers] (177)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to safeguard the traditional rights of adivasis over-forests] (178)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to protect the rights of adivasis to fetch wood from the forests] (179)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to free the land of adivasis from the clutches of money lenders] (180)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give adequate compensation to adivasis for their land acquired] (181)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to fix the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 150/- per quintal] (182)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to save the farmers from the loot of middlemen] (183)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to start State Trading in foodgrains] (184)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce training programmes for farmers on a wide scale] (236)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce farmers training schemes on the fields] (237)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to provide more grants and assistance to Scheduled Caste farmers for the development of agriculture] (238)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give grant and encouragement to marginal farmers for development] (239)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give grains to train the small farmers for growing vegetables] (240)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to include small farmers in study tours] (241)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide high yielding variety of seeds to the farmers] (242)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase to production of high yielding variety of seeds] (243)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give priority to small and marginal farmers in providing seeds and loans] (244)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give more financial assistance to State Farms Corporation] (245)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to formulate a wage policy for the farm and agricultural labourers] (246)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give grants to provide accommodation to the agricultural labourers on the farm] (247)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to link the dearness allowance of agricultural labourers with price index] (248)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give grants to States to provide uniform to agricultural labourers] (249)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up soil testing laboratories at every district headquarters] (250)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide the facility of soil testing through mobile soil testing laboratories] (251)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a Jwar research centre at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh] (252)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up a cotton research centre at Khargon in Madhya Pradesh] (253)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make permanent arrangements for protecting agricultural produce from natural calamities] (254)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce crop insurance scheme on a wider scale] (255)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide more facilities to small farmers under crop insurance scheme] (256)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce award schmes for cash crops at the block development level] (257)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce award schemes for marginal farmers] (258)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to make available veterinary service at every block development headquarters] (259)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide training in cattle breeding and their protection in rural areas] (260)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to develop the meadows in the country] (261)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide information to farmers for developing high yieldings seeds of fodder] (262)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give more attention to preservation of forest and its development] (263)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have forestry programmes among farmers according to their land holdings] (264)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to set up forest cooperative sectors for purchase of forest produce] (265)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to develop forest on commercial lines] (266)

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give necessary incentive to forestry for maintaining regional natural balance] (267)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the policy of self-cultivating tenancy by giving land to the tiller through strictly enforcing land ceiling tenancy, debt-cancellation and other reforms] (1)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to review the working of Panchayati Raj in the light of past experience and present needs of rural areas] (3)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make adult education a success particularly in rural areas] (5)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to solve rural unemployment] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to develop in an organised manner the village and cottage industries to improve the economic condition of rural areas and check the rush of villagers to urban areas for work and bread] (7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring about practical land reforms to help farmers] (8)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give storing facilities in rural areas] (9)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide protection to land reform laws] (15)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to formulate and implement national policy for basic land reforms] (16)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for taking over ceiling surplus land for distribution and safeguarding rights of tenants share croppers] (17)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check concentration of land in few hands which is detrimental to the national interest and growth in production] (18)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to formulate and implement a national policy to give land

to the landless agricultura labourers and poor peasants] (19

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide protection to West Bengal land reforms laws] (20)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to expand and extend the Central sector scheme to assist the allottees of eiling surplus land in taking to productive agriculture] (21)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce and expand the schemes of construction of rural godowns for provisions of better marketing facilities and guarantee against distress sale at low price by small and marginal farmers] (22)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to make provision for expansion of Rural credit facilities for small marginal farmers and landless agricultural workers in West Bengal and other States and Union Territories] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for expansion of crop insurance scheme in West Bengal and other parts of the country] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to implement basic land reforms and distribute the ceiling surplus land among the landless labourers] (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to supply foodgrains to West Bengal for the 'food for work' programme] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to diminish growing pressure of man on land by creating alternative employment facilities through the expansion of village and small industries] (33)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to introduce the pension scheme for poor and helpless farmers and agricultural workers] (34)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to ensure balanced agricultural development throughout the country] (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the rapid increase in the indebtedness of the landless labourer and small and marginal farmers] (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the increase in the number of landless and jobless people in the rural areas] (37)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to arrange for irrigation in the drought affected Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to review the working of Panchayati Raj in the light of past experience and present needs of rural areas] (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to solve rural unemployment] (30)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to develop village, cottage and Agro-based industries to provide employment to the unemployed in rural areas] (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make provision for expansion and extension of IRDP Schemes in all Block in the country in general and in West Bengal in particular] (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to formulate and implement the scientific objective, impartial policy in respect of allotment and release of foodgrains under 'food-for-work programme' in West Bengal] (28)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg ot move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give adequate powers to Zila Parishads and Panchayats regarding execution of development work] (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to link each village with pucca road for development of villages] (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check false consolidation of land holdings by landlords to save themselves from land ceiling laws] (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to save farmers and landless labourers from the atrocities of landlords] (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to distribute free of cost the surplus land acquired after the implementation of land ceilings laws among the agricultural labour and poor farmers] (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to safeguard the interests of share-croppers] (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to remove poverty of the common farmers] (44)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement land reform laws] (45)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to put an end to the practice of nominating members to Zila Parishad by Government] (57)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to confer the right of organising development work of the district on Zila Parishads] (58)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide adequate funds to Zila Parishads] (59)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide adequate funds and powers to Panchayats] (60)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to protect land reform laws] (61)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give full autonomy to Zila Panchayat Samities and Block Samities in Bihar] (62)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Laxity in providing employment to the uneducated workers under 'Food-for-Work Scheme] (63)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to link by pucca roads the villages having population between 1000 and 1500] (64)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to bring under SFDA all the blocks in Giridih, Hazaribagh, Santhal Pargana, Palamau, Singhbhum and Ranchi districts of Bihar] (65)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct warehouses for storing foodgrains at each of the Panchayats in the rural areas] (66)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to link by roads the villages having population of more than one lakh] (67)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to give financial assistance of Gram Panchayats for rural development works] (68)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Laxity in implementing land reforms laws] (69)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M. M. A. Khan. Are you prepared or not?

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN (Etah): How did you know that I am not prepared?

MR CHAIRMAN: Beg your pardon?

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: How do you say that I am not prepared?

MR CHAIRMAN: You seem to have been taken aback when I announced your name.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: I did not expect that he will finish so soon.

चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को और सरकार को, आपके द्वारा, मुबारकबाद दूंगा और खास तौर से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को, जिसने इस मुल्क को अमेरिका के गेहूं से बचाया । हमें याद है कि अमेरिका से इम्पोर्ट किए हुए गेहूं पर इस मुल्क के रहने वालों की जिन्दगी का दारोमदार था ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Milo—American milo is also distributed.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: What?

MR CHAIRMAN: I am saying, that American Milo was also distributed.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान: मैं तो व्हीट खाता हूं, इसलिए मुझे व्हीट की फिक्र है । जो ज्वार खाते हैं उन्हें ज्वार की फिक्र है ।

सभापति महोदय: हम तो ज्वार खाते हैं ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां: जहां तक इस ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन का सवाल है, हरित क्रांति का सवाल है, सही बात तो यह है कि इसका क्रेडिट श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को जाता है, जिसने हमें इस काबिल किया है ।

श्री मनोहर लाल संनी (कुरुक्षेत्र): किसानों को जाता है ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां: मेरे ख्याल में जो लोग किसान नहीं हैं, वे किसान बनने की कोशिश करते हैं । इससे मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है । किसान की बात तो किसान ही ज्यादा अच्छी तरह कह सकता है । क्या यह क्रेडिट अग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को नहीं जाएगा, अगर समझने की कोशिश करें, कि जब एक बीघा में एक मन और डेढ़ मन गेहूं होता था, तो आपको याद होगा, चेयरमैन साहब, लोग खेतों को देखने जाते थे और आज अगर एक बीघा में 10 मन गेहूं भी पैदा होता है, तो कोई देखने नहीं जाता है ? क्या यह क्रेडिट एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और उसके दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स को नहीं देंगे ? क्या उस वक्त किसान मेहनत नहीं करता था ? किसान उस वक्त भी मेहनत करता था जब एक बीघा में एक मन और डेढ़ मन गेहूं पैदा होता था और किसान आज भी मेहनत करता है जब कि एक बीघा में 10 मन गेहूं पैदा किया जाता है । ईमानदारी की बात तो यह है कि यह क्रेडिट किसान को जाता है क्योंकि 33 साल तक उसके बीवी-बच्चों ने न दिन देखा और न रात, न जाड़ा देखा न गर्मी और वे सबके सब खेत में मेहनत करते रहे । यह दूसरी बात है कि आज कुछ दूसरे लोग अपना मतलब पनकालने के लिए कहीं मजदूरों को एक्सप्लाइट कर रहे हैं हड़तालें करवा कर और

इस तरह से प्रोडक्शन में नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं और कहीं दफ्तरों में सरकारी नौकरों को बहका कर, बाबुओं को बहका कर, सरकारी काम को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं मगर यह किसान ही है, जिसने मुड़ कर नहीं देखा और दिन-रात मेहनत करने के बाद चाहे आबादी तीन गुणा हो गई हो और चाहे और दूसरे हालात बिगड़े हों, मगर उसने गल्ला पैदा किया है एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की मदद से, उसके रिसर्च-डिपार्टमेंट की मदद से, जिन्होंने उन्नतशील बीज पैदा किया, जिन्होंने फर्टिलाइजर दिया और जिन्होंने गांव गांव में ब्लाक डेवलपमैंट के दफ्तर खोल खेती कर करने के नये-नये तरीके बताए । जिससे कि पैदावार बढ़ी और आज आबादी तिगुनी हो जाने के बाद भी हमारे मुल्क में गल्ला है और हमारा पेट भरा जा सकता है । एक ड्राट गुजर गया, वह भी हमारे ऊपर असरन्दाज नहीं हो सका ।

मुझे याद है कि बंगाल में जब 16 सेर का गेहू बिका था तो लोग भूख से मर गये थे मगर जब 14 छटांक का आटा बिकने की बात है तब भी कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरता । मान्यवर, हम इसके लिए एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को तारीफ करेंगे कि उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत और कोशिश से हमें ऐसे बीज दिए, फर्टिलाइजर दिये, वह तरकीबें दीं जिनसे कि गेहू की पैदावार, चावल की पैदावार, दालों की पैदावार बढ़ी ।

बावजूद इसके, मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहूंगा कि काफी अच्छी बारीश हुई है, लेकिन अगर हम देखें तो मालूम होगा कि तमिलनाडु, रायलसीमा, आंध्र प्रदेश, वेस्टर्न राजस्थान में खरीफ में बारिश की बहुत बड़ी कमी रही और रबी में वेस्टर्न राजस्थान, ईस्टर्न राजस्थान विदर्भ, रायलसीमा, केरल, सौराष्ट्र और साउथ केरल में—अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूं तो—सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी । मगर इसके बावजूद भी खरीफ में 79 मिलियन टन की पैदावार हुई और रबी में हम 54 मिलियन टन की पैदावार एक्सपेक्ट कर रहे हैं । कुल मिला कर हम 133 मिलियन टन रिकार्ड क्राप की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं और इन कमियों और ड्राट्स के बावजूद कर रहे हैं ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इनटेंसिव एग्रीकल्चर करके और क्राप एरिया बढ़ा कर के यह हम कर रहे हैं । हमने बड़ी कोशिश की है जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहां इतनी क्राप हो रही है । मैं इसके लिए अपने कृषि मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद दूंगा ।

मान्यवर मैंने एक अजीब चीज देखी है । मुझे याद है कि 1979-80 में शूगरकेन की पैदावार 128 मिलियन टन हुई थी । उस समय इसका बड़ा शोर था और उस समय के मिनिस्टरों से जब कहा गया कि हम गन्ना कहां ले जायें तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे सिर पर फोड़ दो । मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूं कि मेरी कांस्टीचुएंसी में साढ़े तीन रुपए क्विंटल गन्ना भट्टों में जलाया गया था । उस समय भी वहीं सारी की सारी फैक्टरियां थीं जो इस समय मौजूद हैं । इन सारी फैक्टरियों के मौजूद होने के बावजूद 128 मिलियन टन गन्ने को वे हैंडिल नहीं कर सके । किसान ने उस समय खेतों में जो गन्ना जलाया वह अलहिदा है, खड़े खेतों में आग लगा कर जलाया था, लेकिन साढ़े तीन रुपए क्विंटल में भट्टों में गन्ना जला । आज 154 मिलियन टन गन्ना पैदा होने के बाद भी हमने किसान को 26 रुपए क्विंटल

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कीमत दी । यकीनन इसके लिए मैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

उस वक्त आलू की क्या पोजीशन हुई ? आलू सड़कों पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज के सामने पड़ा सड़ता रहा । मेरे ख्याल से उस वक्त लाखों मन आलू सड़ गया होगा। मेरा एटा एरिया फरुखाबाद जिला आलू के लिए मशहूर हैं । 2ने खुद देखा कि बोरे के बोरे आलू कोल्ड स्टोरेज के सामने पड़ा पड़ा सड़ गया । आज हमारी सरकार को क्रेडिट है कि आलू की काफी पैदावार होने के बावजूद किसान को आलू की सही कीमत दी गई है और एक भी बोरा आलू हमको कहीं पर भी बाहर पड़ा हुआ दिखायी नहीं दिया ।

गल्ले के सिलसिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि हमेशा सरकार गल्ले के सिलसिले में सपोर्ट प्राइस मुकर्रर करती रही है । मगर गन्ने की मिनिमम प्राइस सरकार ने 13 रुपए मुकर्रर की तो मिलों ने 13 रुपए से लेकर 25 और 26 रुपए तक गन्ना खरीदा । कुछ हफ्तों में 13 रुपए खरीदा, कुछ हफ्तों में 15 रुपए, कुछ में 17, 18, 23 और 24 रुपए के भाव से खरीदा । शुगर की कीमत किस हिसा से लगाई गई है, यह बात में मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में जानना चाहूंगा । मेरी राय यह थी कि जितने दिन 13 रुपए खरीदा गया था, उतनी 13 रुपए के हिसाब से कीमत लगती, जितने दिन 15 रुपए खरीदा गया उतने दिन 15 रुपए के हिसाब से लगती, जितने दिन 25 रुपए खरीदा गया, तने दिन 25 रुपए के हिसाब से लगती और उसके बाद एवरेज लगाई जाती । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है सरकार जो 60 ेसदी लेवी लेती है मिल वालों से वो तकरीबन 3 रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से लेती है, क्योंकि साढ़े तीन रुपए प्रति किलो उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर मिलती है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामिण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई तथा नारिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव विरेन्द्र सिह) : 2.85 रूपये प्रति किलो।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : हां, 2.85 के हिसाब से आप लेते है और बाकी जो 40 फीसदी शुगर है वह 8 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से मिल रही है, अगर एवरेज लगायें सारी शुगर का तो साढे चार रुपये से लकर 5 रुपये किलो पड़ता है। 60 फीसदी आप लेते है 2.85 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से और बाकी का 40 प्रतिचे शत ओपन मार्केट में 8 रुपय प्रति किलो बिक रहा है, इनका एवरेज लगाय तो साढे चार रुपये से 5 रूपय किलो पड़ता है । आप जो 2.85 रुपय के हिसाब से लेते है वह मेरे ख्याल से आप कास्टप्राउज पर लत है, जो कास्ट प्राइज आपने तय किया है, उस पर आप लेत है और इसीलिए शेष 40 प्रतिशत पर छूट दी जाती है कि कुछ मुनाफा वे कमा लें, लेकिन वे जो मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं वह ड्योढ़े से भी ज्यादा कमा रहे हैं। आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री मैं हिसाब लगवा लें, लेकिन मैंने जहां तक कैल्कूसूशन की है, 40 परसेंट जो 8 रुपए किलो बिकती है, अगर पूरे प्रोडक्शन पर आप इसको फैला दें तो साढ़े चार रुपए से 5 रुपए किलो तक इसकी कास्ट आती है, मेरे ख्याल से ये मुनाफा आप अधिक दे रहे हैं मिल ओनर्स को । मेरी दर्ख्वास्त है, इसकी तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब तवज्जह फर्माएं, कंज्यूमर्स को फायदा होना चाहिए, मिल-ओनर्स को इतना ज्यादा मुनाफा देना उचित नहीं है। 2.85 रुपए की चीज 5 रुपए किलो बिकती है तो तकरीबन ड्योढ़े से ज्यादा

मुनाफा इसमें होता है और जैसा कि अभी खतरा है कि चीनी के भाव और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन हमें मंत्री महोदय पर भरोसा है कि वे चीनी के दाम और ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने देंगे और इनको कम करने की कोशिश करेंगे, जो आज 8 रुपए किलो बिक रही है।

सभापति महोदय, 33 वर्ष तक किसान मेहनत मजदूरी करता रहा, खेती करता रहा, जैसा कि देश में अन्य जगहों पर चल रहा था, कहीं दफ्तर बंद, कहीं कारखाने बंद--उसने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया और खेती करता रहा है। मैंने यह खतरा महसूस किया था, पिछली बार अगस्त में एग्रीकल्चर की डिमांड्स पर जब चर्चा चल रही थी तब मैंने उसमें हिस्सा लेते हुए यह अंदेशा जाहिर किया था कि किसान की तरफ तवज्जह दें, क्योंकि उसकी जरुरियात की चीजें महंगी हो रही हैं, इनपुट्स महंगे होते जा रहे हैं, यदि उसको सही कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तो उसके दिमाग पर भी इस हवाई का असर हो सकता है, हालांकि मैं जानता हूं कि आंदोलनों से मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। अगस्त में मैंने आपसे निवदन किया था और उसके बाद मेरे खयाल में नवंबर में महाराष्ट्र में अदोलन शुरू हुआ और बाद कर्नाटक में शुरू हुआ, आखिर लोगों ने सोए हुए शर को लगा दिया। बहरहाल किसान की तरफ साफ ज्यादा तवज्जह होनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानता था। मैं इस बात को कहूंगा और उसके बाद नवंबर से यह कायवाही शुरु हो जाएगी, लेकिन मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि आंदोलनों से मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। हमारी सरकार ने जो गहूं का मूल्य 130 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तय किया है, उसके लिए हम शुक्र गुजार हैं, हालांकि तसल्ली तो नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं किसान हूं कि व्हीट एरिया का हूं तसल्ली इसलिए नहीं हुई क्योंकि 8 रुपए किलो चीनी है और फर्टीलाइजर के दाम हमें इतने ऊंचे देने पड़ते हैं। बीवी बच्चों के लिए कपड़ की भी उसको जरूरत होती है। रोजी उसकी वही है। हम लोग गल्ला पैदा करके और उसको बच कर अपनी सब जरुरियात की चीजें हासिल करते हैं। मेरी राय मैं यह कीमत 140 होनी चाहिय थी। लेकिन हम आपके शुक्रगुजार है कि आपने तेरह रुपय बढ़ाए है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम आप यह तो देखें कि 130 उसको मिल जाए। मिलते नहीं हैं। जब 110 रुपये गेहूं कि स्पोर्ट प्राइम थी तो आप फूड कारपोरेशन का रिकार्ड उठा कर देख लें, एनुअल रिपोर्टस उसकी उठा कर देख लें, किसान को 102 रुपया आन एन एवरेज मिला था। मैं मंत्री जी से अलग से रिक्वस्ट कर रहा था कि वह कोशिश करे कि जो कीमत आपने मुकर्रर की है, हम आपके बड़े शुक्रगुजार होंगे और हमें तसल्ली हो जाएगी अगर वही मिल जाए, 130 मिल जाए। आपका जो क्वालिटी इंस्पेक्टर होता है वह बीच के लाला से मिल कर रुपया न खा ले इसका आप ध्यान रखें। होता यह है कि जब किसान गाड़ियों की लाइन लगाता है तो इंस्पैक्टर कभी घर में छिप कर बैठ जाता है, कभी फूड कारपोरेशन से बोरे नहीं आते हैं और कह दिया जाता है कि बोरे लेने के लिए कोई गया हुआ है और किसान बेचारा परेशान होता है। जब उसकी गाड़ियां दो-दो दिन तक खड़ी रहती हैं और किसान बेचारा परेशान होता है तो जो एजेन्ट लाला बैठा होता है —

सभापति महोदय : पांच बजे तक दफ्तर बन्द हो जाता है।

श्री मलिक० एम० एम० ए० खां : बन्द न भी हो लेकिन लाला 95 रुपये के भाव पर 110 के बजाय ले लेता था --

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : दो साल पहले ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : जब 110 का भाव था तब की मैं बात कर रहा हूं । अब आपने 130 भाव किया है तो कम से कम आप यह तो देखेंकि क्वालिटी के नाम पर क्वालिटी इंस्पैक्टर उसको परेशान न करें और किसान को यह कीमत मिल जाए । ऐसा होगा तो मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूंगा, आपकी बड़ी नवाज़िश होगी ।

आज एनर्जी की बड़ी कमी है । कैपेसिटी का पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है, यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है । इस में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि यह दूसरा सबजैक्ट है । हम देख रहे हैं पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट में विंड मिल लगी हुई है । जब मेला होता है तब किसानों को उसको दिखाया जाता है । उनको बताया जाता है कि किस तरह से इससे पानी उठाया जाता है । अगर मैं भूल नहीं कर रहा हूं तो बैल्जियम, हालैंड और आस्ट्रेलिया में ये बहुत दिनों से चल रही है और बड़ी कामयाब हुई है । इन से पानी को पम्प से उठाने का काम लिया जाता है और पूरी पावर देती है । यहां ये नहीं चल पा रही हैं लेकिन वहां ये चल रही हैं । एक्सपर्टस की राय यह है कि पश्चिम में साल में दस महीने हवा ऐसी चलती है जिससे विंड मिल बड़ी आसानी से काम का सकती है । रिपोर्ट में यह है और एक्सपर्टस की राय भी है कि पश्चिमी हिन्दुस्तान मे, नादर्न इंडिया में साल में दस महीने हवा ऐसी चलती है जिससे कि ये विंड मिल्ज़ काम कर सकती हैं --

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वैस्टर्न इंडिया में ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : वैस्टर्न इंडिया में ही सही । जहां भी ये काम कर सकती हैं वहां इनको क्यों काम में नहीं लाया गया है आज तक यह मैं सवाल आप से करना चाहूंगा । क्यों एग्जीबीशन के लिए, दिखावे के लिए इनको रखा गया है ? किसान जब जाता है इसके बारे में पूछताछ करने के लिए तो उसको कह दिया जाता है कि श्री जैनुल बशर जहां से आते हैं, गाजीपुर, वहां चले जाओ । शायद गाजीपुर में कोई आदमी है जो इस तरह की विंड मिल्ज़ बना रहा है । जिस एरिया में हवा फ़रेबेल है उस में इसको आज तक क्यों बढावा नहीं दिया गया है और क्यों इसको पापुलेराइज़ नहीं किया गया है ? ताकि ऐनर्जीबिल मिल सके यहां बड़ा जरूरी सवाल है क्योंकि हमारे यहां ऐनर्जी की कमी है । खेतों पर ट्यूब वैल लगे हुए हैं लेकिन उनको चलाने के लिये बिजली वक्त पर नहीं मिलती । मिलती भी है जो बड़ी एरेटिक और 3, 4, 5 घंटे की मिलती है । इसलिये जहां हवायें फ़रेबिल हैं, और जैसा आपकी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है 10 महीने हवायें चलती हैं जिनसे विंड मिल चल सकती है, तो उनको लगवाइये ताकि किसान को उससे फ़ायदा हो । वह इकनोमिकल भी होगा और एनर्जी की भी बचत होगी । इसको पोपुलेराइज़ करने के लिय इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को इनवाइट किया जाये ।

अन्डरटेकिंग्स का बुरा हाल है । यह तो ब्यूरोक्रैट्स और उनके बच्चों का अड्डा है । फूड कारपोरेशन की बड़ी तारीफ़ की है, मैंने अखबारों में

पड़ा था। दो कमोटियां बनी स्टोरेज और ट्रांजिट लोसेस के मुतालिक और एफ० सी० आई० के एमप्लाइज ने वहां आकर एक्सप्लेन किया और दोनों की राय यह है, और मंत्री जी भी जानते होंगे कि गेहूं अप्रैल और मई में कटता है, बरसात में सूख नहीं सकता, फिर इसमें ड्राइनेस कहां रहेगी। बरसात में तो मोइस्चर बढ़ जाना चाहिये। लेकिन यह लोग 2, 3 परसेंट सूख दिखा देते हैं। एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में साफ़ एक्सप्लेन किया है, यहां से बम्बई गल्ला भेजा गया और वहां वह गल्ला वजन में बढ़ा है। तो यह जो 2, 3 परसेंट शोर्टीज जाती है यह उचित नहीं हैं। और हमारे यहां एटा में तो एक केस पकड़ा भी गया था गोडाउन वाले बोरी ले जा रहे थे बेचने के लिये। परखी लगा कर 1, 1 किलो हर बोरी में से निकाल लिया। और हमारा केस पकड़ा गया गेहूं बेचते हुए फ़ूड कारपोरेशन का। 650 करोड़ रु० सब्सिडी दी जाती है, मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया था अगस्त की स्पीच के सिलसिले में जब मैंने 30 मिनट फूड कारपोरेशन की कमियों की तरफ़ मंत्री जी की तवज्जह दिलाई और 5 मिनट मोडर्न बेकरीज के मुताल्लिक बोला था। तो मोडर्न बेकरीज़ के मुताल्लिक कही गई बातों का तो जवाब आ गया लेकिन फूड कोरपोरेशन के बारे में उठाये गये एतराज का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने फिर लिखना मुनासिब नहीं समझा। मुमकिन है कि मेरी राय गलत हो, लेकिन मैं तो अपनी तसल्ली चाहता था।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपके एतराजात और सुझावों पर अमल कर रहे हैं पूरी तरह से।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : आखिर 650 करोड़ रु० जाता कहां है? क्या 90, 91 रु० खर्च आ सकता है गोडाउन में रखने के बाद खरीदने और बेचने का? नामुमकिन।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था 1968 में वोल्यूम आफ़ बिजनेस 22.7 मिलियन टन था और ऐमप्लाईज उस समय 15,228 थे। और 1978 में वोल्यूम आफ़ बिज़नेस 17.30 मिलियन टन रह गया, लेकिन ऐमप्लाईज हो गये 67,283।

मंत्री जी मुझे माफ करें, जरा ओवर हैंड्ज पर तवज्जह दें। 1972–73 में ओवर हैड 10.7 और 12.74 पर टन से स्टार्ट हुआ हैं और इसी साल की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट 10.72 और 12.74 से शुरु हुई। 1977–78 में यह 18.72 और 21.43 परसेंट रही। यह सब खर्च उस पर जायेगा। यह जो सटाफ बड़ा रहा है, कास्ट बढ़ रही है तो यह तो एक टन पर कीमत लगती है, यह सरकार की जेब से जायगी टैक्स में से साढ़े 600 करोड़ की बजाय 700 करोड़ जायेगी अगर इस पर कंट्रोल नहीं किया गया।

मैं आपको स्टाफ के बढ़ने की एक और मिसाल दूं आपकी कार्पोशनर सेंट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन। मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाता हूं, यह आपकी रिपोर्ट है परफोर्मेंस बजट, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रीकल्चर इसकी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी 1979–80 में 34.389 लाख टन थी और 1980–81 में 36.500 लाख टन हो गई। यानी एक लाख टन के करीब-करीब बढ़ गई। 1979–80 में इसकी रिसीट हैं 1645.24 लाख रुपये और 1980–81 में हैं 1715 लाख रुपये और 1979–80 में मुनाफा है 588.29 लाख रुपये और 80–81 में 536.33 लाख रुपये यानी कैपेसिटी बढ़ गई और मुनाफा कम हो गया।

[श्री मलिक एम० एम० एड खां०]

यह हिसाब मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि कैपेसिटी तो गोदाम की बढ़ रही है और मुनाफा कम हो रहा है गिरा कहां है वह भी देखलें उसी रिपोर्ट में मौजूद है आफिसर्स 565 थे 1979-80 में और 1980-81 में 650 यानी कैपेसिटी बढ़ी 6.14 परसेंट और आफिसर्स बढ़े 15 परसेंट और लोअर स्टाफ बढ़ाया 5 परसेंट । वहां तो बोरे उठाने का काम है, तो बोरे आफिसर्स उठायेंगे ? वहां तो बोरे रखने और बेचने का काम है । इस पर आप गौर करें ।

अगर आप इसको 1979-80 से कम्पेयर करें तो कैपेसिटी 1980-81 में 13.4 परसेंट बढ़ी है और आफिसर्स बढ़े हैं 41 परसेंट । आप गौर फरमायें कि 41 परसेंट आफिसर्स बढ़े हैं और जो बेचारे नीचे के लोग हैं, जिनको एम्प्लायमेंट मिलनी चाहिये वह हैं सिर्फ 9.7 परसेंट जो बढ़ाये गये हैं । यह जो आपका एस्टीमेटेड बजट है, इसमें आपकी कैपेसिटी 13.4 परसेंट बढ़ी है और मुनाफा घट गया है जो कि 511 लाख रुपये रह गया 588 लाख रुपये के मुकाबले में जो कि 1979-80 में था । यह सब मैं इसलिये अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि मंत्री महोदय की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाऊं ।

आप यह भी गौर फरमायें कि आपने 1000 करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट किया और आपके फर्टिलाइजर की कैपेसिटी 44 परसट आइडल पड़ी रही, आपने 56 परसेंट को यूटिलाइज किया । अगर 44 परसेंट या 40 परसेंट यूटिलाइज कर लेते तो 50 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट कर पाते ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : बिजली नहीं है ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : उसका मझने के लिये अक्ल चाहिये ।

जहां तक स्टेट फार्म्ज कारपोरेशन का ताल्लुक है, सारी लाइफ में---जब से वह कायम हुआ है, तब से---उसने सिर्फ एक साल मुनाफा किया 14 लाख रुपये का । यह कार्पोरेशन बीज उगाता है । किसान जो गेहूं पैदा करता है, और वह एक रुपया किलो बेचता है, तो यह कार्पोरेशन तीन रुपया किलो बेचता है । इसके पास सारे इम्प्लीमेंट्स और एक्विपमेंट फारेन एड के हैं । इसके बावजूद उसको हर साल नुक्सान हो रहा है-1977-78 में डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए का नुक्सान हुआ और 1975-76 में एक करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ । किसान खेती करता है ; अगर उसे नुक्सान हो, तो बीबी-बच्चों को बेच कर भी उसका निपटारा नहीं होगा । यह तो सरकार की छाती में हिम्मत है कि खेती में एक, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान हो रहा है ।

मंत्री महोदय भी किसान हैं---मंत्री प्लस किसान । मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट फार्म्ज कारपोरेशन में नुक्सान की वजह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है । शायद मेरे कहने से उनकी तवज्जह इस तरफ जाए और कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम हो सके कि पब्लिक एक्सचेकर का जो करोड़ों रुपयों का नुक्सान हो रहा है, वह बच जाए ।

सभापति महोदय : आपके सारे पायंट्स खत्म हो गए हैं ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मेरे पास अभी बहुत से पायंट्स हैं । अभी तक मैंने कितना टाइम लिया है ?

सभापति महोदय : आध घंटा ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : आध घंटा ज्यादा नहीं है । डिफेंस पर कई मेम्बर 45, 45 मिनट तक बोले हैं ।

नैशनल सीडस कार्पोरेशन का पेड अप कैपिटल 5,91,49,000 रुपये है । उसका काम यह है कि किसानों के यहां बीज पैदा कराए उसको सस्ते दामों पर ले और महंगे दामों पर फिर किसानों को वापस कर दे ।

वह किसानों से दो रुपये किलो के भाव से बीज खरीदता है और वही बीज तीन, साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो के भाव से फिर किसानों को दे देता है । इसके बावजूद उसको 1977-78 तक 2,57,56,000 रुपये का नुक्सान हो चुका है, यानी पेड अप कैपिटल का आधा तो खत्म हो गया । जिस तरह सरकार फूड कार्पोरेशन को सबसिडी दे रही है, उसी तरह वह नैशनल सीडस कार्पोरेशन को भी देगी ।

हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में मंडी समितियां कायम की गई । किसानों से सैस लिया जाता है और इस तरह एक एक मंडी समिति में लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा है । पहले कहा गया था कि ये समितियां किसानों के लिए शैड बनायेंगी, यह बनायेगी, वह बनायेगी, लेकिन अभी तक दो पैसे का काम भी नहीं किया गया है, हालांकि लाखों रुपये बैंकों में पड़े हुए हैं । आखिर कोई काम क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

लैंड डेवेलपमेंट बैंक किसानों के लिए एक मुसीबत बन गया है । अगर किसान एक दफा वहां फंस जाए, तो जमीन बेचने पर ही उसे छुट्टी मिलती है । वहां यह तरीका है कि जिस पम्प को हम कहते हैं, वही खरीदो और चैक भी उसी फर्म या कंपनी के नाम जायेगा, चैक किसान को नहीं मिलेगा । चाहे कोई थर्ड क्लास पम्प है, लेकिन चूंकि वह एपरूव्ड है, इस लिए वही लेना पड़ता है । कम से कम इतना तो कर दिया जाये कि चैक किसान के हाथ में न दिया जाये, लेकिन उसको अपनी पसंद का, अपने चायस का, पम्प खरीदने की आजादी होनी चाहिए, और उसके बचे हुए पैसे का उसको चैक मिलना चाहिए । फर्ज कीजिए कि किसान के 8,000 रुपये मंजूर हुए, और 5,000 रुपये का इंजिन लेना है, तो उस इंजिन को किसान पसंद करे । होता यह है कि उसको एक रुपये की चीज डेढ़ रुपये में मिलती है । यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है किसान के लिए । अगर इस का हल कर लिया जाय तो किसान को बहुत राहत मिलेगी । वह जो अप्रूव्ड वाले हैं वह मैनेजर से मिले हुए होते हैं, वह एक रुपये का डेढ़ रुपये में देते हैं जब कि किसान डायरेक्ट डील करेगा तो एक रुपये का चौदह आने में उस को मिलेगा । यह मोटी बात है । मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस कम्पनी से किसान अपना मामला तय करेगा उस कम्पनी के लिए दरख्वास्त देगा कि फलां जगह से हम ने खरीदा है, आप उसी के नाम से चैक काट दीजिए । इस के अलावा 5 हजार के इंजन के बाद तीन हजार जो बचते हैं उस का भी चेक उस को नहीं मिलता है । मैं तो गांव का आदमी हूं, जानता हूं । वह भी जब तक उस का एजेंट आ कर नहीं कहेगा मैनेजर से कि हां, हिसाब पूरा हो गया, लाओ दो, तब तक नहीं मिलता है । माननीय मंत्री जी किसान हैं । किसान की आंखें आप की तरफ लगी हुई हैं । ये मसले छोटे छोटे नजर आते हैं मगर किसान के लिए बड़े अहम मसले हैं ।

अगर आप जानकारी करें तो इस लैण्ड डेवलपमेंट बैंक के खातिर सैकड़ों और हजारों किसानों की जमीनें बिक गईं और आज तक वह छुटकारा नहीं ले पाये हैं लैण्ड डेवलपमेंट बैंकों से ।

मैं एक दो प्वाइंट और कहना चाहूंगा । माडर्न बेकरी के सिलसिले में मैंने पहले कुछ एतराज किया था और मैंने यह अर्ज किया था कि आपको उज्जैन प्लान्ट और फरीदाबाद मेज प्लांट नहीं लेना चाहिये था ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been the Chairman of the Bakery. You

know more about this than the Minister.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: That is why I know. It is my duty.

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि अगर मैं चेयरमैन होता तो वह दोनों प्लान्ट हरगिज नहीं लेता । एक बात यह मैं चाहता हूं कि रेकार्ड पर आ जाये क्यों कि मैं इस मुल्क के आगस्त हाउस का मेम्बर हूं और यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी है। जो सरजैन प्लान्ट और फरीदाबाद मेज प्लांट बड़े साजबाज के साथ लिया है, यह मेरे बाद लिया गया है, माडर्न बेकरी का चेयरमैन उसके बाद आपने आई० ए० एस० आफिसर को बना रखा था, मैं बता देना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय को कि उसको कभी नहीं चला सकते । यह मैं हाउस के रेकार्ड पर लाना चाहता हूं कि ये दोनों प्लान्ट माडर्न बेकरी को खा जायेंगे । यह फूड कारपोरेशन में कायम हुआ था जब इकबाल हुसैन साहब चेयरमैन थे और मैं फूड कारपोरेशन का डायरेक्टर था, तब भी मैंने कहा था कि फूड कारपोरेशन इसको नहीं चला सकता । यह फरीदाबाद का मेज प्लान्ट नहीं चलेगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये दोनों प्लान्ट कब लिए हैं माडर्न बेकरी ने और आज तक उन दोनों में कितना माल बना ? ये दोनों फैक्टरियां कब माडर्न बेकरी ने ली हैं और आज तक उसमें क्या हो रहा है, उसमें कितना माल बना है ?

मैंने जब चार्ज छोड़ा, इसके बारे में अब मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा, उस वक्त 74–75 में इस माडर्न बेकरी का 1 करोड़ 6 लाख का प्राफिट था । जब 75–76 में प्रोफिट घटा तो ऐन्युअल रिपोर्ट में लिख दिया कि उस वक्त के चेयरमैन ने 10 जुलाई को कहा कि दस पैसे पर लोफ कीमत कम कर दी ब्रेड की इसलिए प्राफिट कम हो गया । मैं चाहूंगा कि मैं सदन में इसकी सफाई दूं क्योंकि उस वक्त चेयरमैन मैं था । 10 जुलाई, 75 को जब दस पैसे कीमत कम की थी तो मैंने की थी । लेकिन यह बिल्कुल झूठ बोला है, मुल्क को धोखा दिया है, पार्लियामेंट को धोखा दिया है, माडर्न बेकरी के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने और मिनिस्ट्री को धोखा दिया है । जिस वक्त 10 जुलाई, 74 को दस पैसे पर ब्रेड कीमत कम की गई थी उस वक्त साढ़े सात पैसे पर लोफ मैदे की कीमत कम हो गई और डेढ़ पैसे पर लोफ और इन्ग्रेडिएन्ट्स की कीमत कम हुई थी । कैलकुलेशन के बाद दस पैसे जो कि वाकई रा-मैटीरियल की कीमत कम हुई थी । वह कीमत कम की गई थी । आप जांच कर लें और मालूम कर लें । क्या मैं उम्मीद करूं कि ऐसी ऐनुअल रिपोर्ट बनाने वालों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय तवज्जह देंगे कि झूठी रिपोर्ट बना कर इसका सत्यानाश किया जा रहा है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

क्या बताऊं, चेयरमैन साहब बिल्कुल मेरे ऊपर मेहरबान नहीं हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं तो आप पर इतना मेहरबान हूं कि जी चाहता है आप दिन भर बोलते रहें ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा, मेरा हरगिज मकसद नहीं था इन बातों को कहने का, मैंने सिर्फ इसलिए आपकी तवज्जह दिलायी है कि शायद इस मुल्क का कुछ भला हो सके और ये अंडरटेकिंग जो करोड़ों रुपए खाये जा रही है उसमें कुछ सुधार हो सके ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूं और आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने समय दिया । जी तो चाहता है कुछ और कहने का मगर खैर, वक्त नहीं रहा ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति जी, कृषि मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध उन विशेष वस्तुओं से है जो हमारे जीवन में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। चाहे भोजन की बात हो, वस्त्र की बात हो, हमें यह कृषि व्यवसाय से ही प्राप्त होती हैं । हमारे देश में जहां तक कृषि व्यवसाय का प्रश्न है, इसमें दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं कि यह व्यवसाय सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है । चाहे राष्ट्रीय आय में इस व्यवसाय के योगदान का प्रश्न हो, चाहे लोगों को रोजगार और जीवन यापन की सुविधायें देने का प्रश्न हो, चाहे फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने की बात हो और चाहे उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने की बात हो, इसमें कृषि व्यवसाय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर रहा है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् कृषि विकास के लिए सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है । जब 1929 में इम्पीरियल कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् की स्थापना हुई थी तो उसका उद्देश्य यही था कि देश में कृषि का समन्वित रूप से विकास किया जाए और जब 1947 में उसका नामकरण बदलकर भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् हुआ तो उसके बाद से इस परिषद् का उत्तरदायित्व भी बहुत बढ़ा । इस समय परिषद् का मुख्य कार्य है देश में कृषि शिक्षा और अनुसन्धान कार्य को चलाना । कृषि शिक्षा और अनुसन्धान बहुत ही प्रमुख कार्य हैं, कृषि क्षेत्र के जो कि यह परिषद् चलाती है । परिषद् इन कार्यों में सहायता करती है और प्रोत्साहन देती है और कृषि से सम्बन्धित जो अन्य विभिन्न क्षेत्र हैं उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करना भी इसका काम है । आज परिषद् कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नेतृत्व प्रदान कर रही है । जब सन् 1964–66 में शिक्षा आयोग बना था तो उसने सुझाव दिया था कि प्रत्येक प्रान्त में कृषि की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए कम से कम एक-एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हो । उसके पश्चात् कई प्रान्तों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोले गये और जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है, आजकल करीब 21 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय देश में चल रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी तीन कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं । शिक्षा आयोग ने कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के समय जिन उद्देश्यों को उनके सामने रखा था उनकी पूर्ति को ध्यान में रखना बहुत आवश्यक है और यह देखना है कि यह परिषद् उस दिशा में कहां तक सफलतापूर्वक कार्य कर रही है ।

14.26 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

1. कृषि सम्बन्धी ज्ञान का प्रसार और उसे व्यवहार में लाना; जिसमें सैद्धांतिक और व्यावहारिक अनुसन्धान सम्मिलित हों ।

2. ग्रामीण अंचल की सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं के तुरन्त समाधान के लिए शिक्षा और अनुसन्धान पर बल देना ।

3. ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक व्यावहारिक विज्ञानों और प्रौद्योगिकी का बड़े पैमाने पर विकास और शिक्षण ।

4. न केवल स्नातकपूर्व, स्नाकोत्तर छात्रों को शिक्षित करना व पांच युवा लोगों का, जो स्नातकों के प्रत्याशी नहीं हैं; उन्हें विशिष्ट तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देना ।

5. नियमित छात्रों के साथ-साथ वयस्कों को भी शिक्षित करना ।

इस प्रकार कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य था कि वे कृषि विकास में सम्पूर्ण नेतृत्व करें, लेकिन यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि इन विश्व-विद्यालयों का जो आदर्श था, उसको पूरा करने में और अपनी भूमिका निभाने में वे असफल रहे हैं । इसमें भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् का भी जो प्रेरणास्रोत के रूप में इसकी भूमिक थी, वह भी पूरा नहीं कर सकी है । 1965–66 में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के अन्तर्गत जो कृषि शिक्षा पर व्यय हुआ, वह है 9,32,223 रुपए तथा 1965 में स्नातक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों ने कृषि में जो उपाधियां पायी थी, उनकी संख्या 5,259 थी । स्नातकोत्तर स्तर में जो उपाधियां पाईं, उनकी संख्या 1,244 थी । 1977–78 में कृषि शिक्षा पर जो राशि व्यय हुई, वह थी 11,83,45,832 रु०—लेकिन 1977 में स्नातक स्तर के छात्रों की संख्या घटकर 4,671 रह गई और स्नातकोत्तर छात्रो कों संख्या में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है, वह 1,439 है । इस प्रकार हम हखते हैं कि हमने व्यय में तो वृद्धि की, लेकिन विद्यार्थियों को ज्यादा शिक्षा देने में सफल नहीं रहे हैं । कृषि शिक्षा का निर्माण कृषि विज्ञान करती है और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से प्रदेशों में काम कर रही है । इसलिए मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश का अनुभव है कि हजारों की संख्या में ऐसे विद्यार्थी जिन्होंने हाई स्कूल स्तर तक कृषि में शिक्षा प्राप्त की और इन्टरमीडिएट में उन्होंने कृषि विषय को लेकर उत्तीर्ण किया, लेकिन उसके पश्चात् जब वे स्नातक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है । इस प्रकार की स्थिति मैं दो-तीन साल से देख रहा हूं । यह समस्या वहां पर बड़ी ही विकट रूप में प्रस्तुत हुई थी । पिछले अक्तूबर महीने में मैंने स्वयं व्यक्तिगत रूप से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से सम्पर्क किया था, उन्होंने लिखा था कि इस समस्या का समाधान आपका कुछ निकलेगा, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि इन्होंने अपने परिषद् को लिखा, वहां के अधिकारियों ने जो उत्तर दिया, हिसाब-किताब से, वहीं जवाब हमारे पास भेज दिया । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जिस परिवार का पैत्रिक पेशा कृषि हो और उस किसान का बेटा खुद शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है, तो उसको सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए । शिक्षा चाहे फसलों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी हो, फलों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी हो, पशुपालन से सम्बन्धित हो, फसलों की रक्षा सम्बन्धी हो, खाद से सम्बन्धित हो इन सब पहलुओं पर स्नातक स्तर पर शिक्षा दी जाती है । इसलिए मेरी राय है, कृषि मंत्री जी से. कि कम से कम जो किसान का बेटा हो, जो खुद इस सम्बन्ध में ज्ञान हासिल करना चाहता है, तो उसे सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिये । यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कठिनाई हो तो जो प्रदेश की सरकारें हैं, उनसे बातचीत की जा सकती है और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, जो इन्टरमीडिएट स्तर के विद्यार्थी कृषि की शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहे, उसे सुविधा दी जाए और उसके बाद किसी अन्य विषय में जाना चाहे तो उसको उतनी कुशलता से वह सफलता नहीं प्राप्त होती है । इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें इसमें मेरा एक आग्रह है । कृषि अ.

सन्धान परिषद् ने एक पाबन्दी लगाई है कि स्नातक स्तर पर जहां 120 विद्यार्थियों से अधिक संख्या होगी, उसको कोई अनुदान नहीं देंगे ? लेकिन ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं जहां कुछ विद्यालयों में संख्या अधिक है, फिर भी अनुदान दिया गया है। इसका आंकलन करने के लिये कि किस विद्यालय को दिया जाय–इसमें काफ़ी विलम्ब होता है। मुझे इलाहाबाद के एक विद्यालय का अनुभव है—करीब 7–8 महीने से ऐसा चल रहा है कि अब आंकलन समिति जाती है, तब आंकलन समिति जाती है, लेकिन आज तक आकलन समिति वहां नहीं गई। इन के यहां कुछ ऐसा नियम है कि जो विद्यार्थी इन्टरमीडिएट प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण करके आयेंगे उनको 100 रु० स्कालरशिप मिलता है—वहां विद्यार्थी परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर के चले गये, न वहां आंकलन समिति पहुंची और न उनको आज तक स्कालरशिप मिला। यह जो समस्या मैंने आपके सामने रखी है इस की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

भारतीय कृषि अनुन्धान परिषद् के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समन्वय का अभाव पाया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ प्रदेशों में जो कृषि विभाग हैं उन विभागों तथा परिषद् में आपस में समन्वय का अभाव है। इस से चाहे अनुसन्धान के काम हों या विकास के अन्य काम हों, उनमें बड़ी बाधा पैदा होती है : डा० एम० एस० रंधावा की अध्यक्षता में जो रिव्यू कमेटी बनी थी उसने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसमें भी यह स्पष्ट किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने भी जो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसमें भी इस कमज़ोरी की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है। मैं उसको कोट करना चाहता हूं :—

'Because of lack of understanding, the two organisations, that is, the State Agriculture Department and ICAR, instead of being complementary and supplementary to each other, have, unfortunately involved themselves into rivalries. This fissiparous tendency is detrimental to the scientific development of agriculture and must be nipped in the bud.'

आई० सी० ए० आर० के सम्बन्ध में एक आग्रह मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि उसके जो व्यय के आंकड़े हैं, उन में कृषि, शिक्षा और अनुसन्धान पर 23 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया गया है, जबकि उसके इस्टेब्लिशमेन्ट पर 37 करोड़ रुपया व्यय किया जाता है। इस बात का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये कि इस्टेब्लिशमेन्ट का व्यय कम हो, कृषि, शिक्षा और उसके अनुसन्धान कार्यों पर अधिक पैसा व्यय किया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं कृषि मूल्यों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों के परिश्रम का सही आंकलन होना चाहिये, क्योंकि किसान जिन कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करता है, चाहे गर्मी हो, कठोर से कठोर सर्दी हो, लू हो, दिन हो या रात हो, उसको—हर परिस्थिति में काम करना पड़ता है, इस लिये उसकी उपज का उस को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन यह बड़ी विडम्बना की बात है कि कृषि मूल्य बिलकुल विपरीत ढंग से निर्धारित होते हैं। उद्योगों में जो वस्तु पैदा होती है, उसके मूल्य निर्धारण की जो प्रक्रिया है, यहां उसके बिलकुल विपरीत होता है। जब किसी फैक्ट्री में कोई वस्तु पैदा होती है तो उस की कास्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन को कन्सीडर करते हैं, ट्रांस्पोर्ट कास्ट को कन्सीडर करते है, होल-सेलर और रिटेलर के मार्जिन को लेकर तब फिर कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस तय

[श्री वी० डी० सिंह]

के मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय बिलकुल इसके विपरीत होता है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हापुड़ कृषि वस्तुओं की सब से बड़ी मण्डी है। यदि हम इलाहाबाद में हैं तो हापुड़ में कृषि वस्तुओं के मूल्य क्या हैं उनके आधार पर इलाहाबाद में मूल्य तय होता है और इलाहाबाद में जो मूल्य चल रहा है उसके आधार पर देहातों और कस्बों में मूल्य तय होता है, उसके आधार पर फिर किसान के फार्म का मूल्य तय होगा। इस लिये किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिये सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह इस दिशा में अधिक प्रयत्नशील हो। इसमें आशा यह की जा रही थी कि गेहूं का जो मूल्य सरकार तय करेगी, वह 140 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय करेगी परन्तु हम लोगों को बड़ी निराशा हुई जबकि 130 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इस का मूल्य तय किया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि कुछ लोगों को यह धारणा हो गई है और वे ऐसी आशंका व्यक्त करते हैं कि किसानों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि होने से देश में इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में डा० आई० जी० पटेल, जो रिजर्व बैंक आफ़ इन्डिया के गवर्नर हैं, उन्होंने तो यह कहा है कि कृषि मूल्यों की वृद्धि जो है यह इंजन आफ़ इन्फ्लेशन है परन्तु जो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इन्डिया की हाल की रपट है, उस में इंजन आफ़ इन्फलेशन की बात किसी दूसरी जगह के लिए कही गई है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। मैं कोट करता हूं :—

"Over the past few years additional liquidity had been of a high order. Over the fiscal years 1976-77 to 1979-80 gross national product in real terms had increased at an annual aerage of only 2.6 per cent, while the annual increase in broad money had averaged about 20.4 per cent."

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि इसके लिए जो जिम्मेवार है, वह डेफीसिट फाइनेन्सिंग है और साख यानी क्रेडिट का विस्तार है, सट्टेबाजी के लिए जो अधिक साख दी जाती है, वह है। ये ही सब कारण इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ने के हैं।

समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि की जो मांग कृषि उपज के लिए की जाती है, उसका प्रमुख कारण औद्योगिक चीजों के मूल्य में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि है। जो चीजें किसान खरीदता है, उन वस्तुओं का उसको बहुत अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ता है, जो इनपुट्स उसको अपनी खेती में लगाने पड़ते हैं, उनका मूल्य बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है। खाद का मूल्य बढ़ गया है और सिंचाई के रेट भी बढ़ गये हैं। इन सब चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की वजह से ही वह अपनी उपज के लिए अधिक मूल्य की मांग कर रहा है। हमारे एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन के चेयरमैन डा० ए० एस० कलहन जी हैं, उन्होंने भी इस बात को कहा है :

"Terms of trade between prices received and prices paid by the Agricultural sector declined from 98.8 in 1975-76 to 87.4 in 1979-80."

और इतना ही नहीं, एकोनामिक टाइम्स के रिसर्च ब्यूरो के अनुसार :

"The parity index between manufactured and agricultural products declined from 87.6 as the average for the year 1979-80 to 76.6 in September, 1980."

इस प्रकार से यह कहना कि अगर हम समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि करेंगे, तो उससे इन्फलेशन आएगा, सही नहीं है। मुख्य बात यह है कि जो बिचौलिये हैं, मिडिलमेन हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा लाभ उठा रहे हैं। मुख्य समस्या यह है कि मिडिलमैन के शेयर को कैसे कम किया जाए

हमारे स्पीकर साहब ने जो हिसार में दीक्षांत भाषण अभी दिया था, उसमें भी उन्होंने यह कहा है कि ये जो बिचौलिये हैं, ये सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खराब कर रहे हैं और उद के शेयर को कम करने की एक बड़ी समस्या है और किसानों को उन की उपज का उपयुक्त मूल्य मिलना चाहिए।

कुलक्स की बात भी बहुत कही जाती है। कहा जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े किसानों को ही इससे फायदा होता है। उस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में 5.6 प्रतिशत किसान परिवार ही ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास 15 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि है। 18 एकड़ भूमि पर सीलिंग हुई है। इससे अधिक किसान अपने पास नहीं रख सकता है। इस देश में 10 से 15 एकड़ भूमि वाले केवल 4.7 परसेंट किसान है। इसलिये यह कहना कि यह मूल्य बड़े-बड़े किसानों को ही मिलता है, छोटे-छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिलना क्योंकि छोटे छोटे किसान केवल क्रय करते है, बेचते नहीं हैं, यह गलत है।

1950–51 में किये गये एक अध्ययन के अनुसार यह पाया गया था कि 26 परसेंट आफ मार्केटिड सरपलस का उन किसानों द्वारा विक्रय किया गया जिनके पास 5 एकड़ से छोटी जोतें थीं। 28 परसेंट आफ मार्केटिड सरपलस का उन किसानों द्वारा विक्रय किया गया जिनके पास 5 से 15 एकड़ की जोतें थीं। छोटे-छोटे किसान हारवेस्टिंग पीरियड में जबकि कटाई होती है तो अपनी अपनी फसलों को बेच देते है और बाद में वे क्रय करते है। छोटे-छोटे किसानों को छोटी-छोटी जोतो के कारण कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी अधिक पड़ता है। अगर हम छोटे किसानों को अधिक समर्थन मूल्य नहीं देंगे तो उनको कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। यह तो सभी चाहते है कि किसान अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करे। अगर वह अधिक परिश्रम कर के अधिक उत्पादन करते है तो उसकी उत्पादित वस्तुओं के मूल्य में कमी होती है;

अभी महाराष्ट्र में प्याज का मूल्य खुले बाजार में 30 रुपये क्विंटल है। सरकारी एजेन्सियों 60 से 75 रुपये क्विंटल दे रही है लेकिन वे पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्याज का क्रय करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। इसलिये सभी का प्याज क्रय करने की व्यवस्था इन एजेन्सियों के द्वारा नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इन एजेन्सियों द्वारा अधिक से अधिक प्याज का क्रय किया जाना चाहिये।

सभापति जी सौराष्ट्र में किसानों ने जीरा बहुत अधिक बो दिया या वह बहुत अधिक पैदा हो गया। आज वह प्रति बीस किलो 50 रुपये में बिक रहा है। किसान उसे ढाई से छः रुपये प्रति किलो में बेचता है जबकि बाजार में वह 15 से 20 रुपये किलो में बिक रहा है। इसी तरह से कर्नाटक में तम्बाकू की कीमत का सवाल भी प्रो: मधु दण्डवते जी ने उठाया था। उसके बारे में भी सरकार ने कहा कि किसानों ने तम्बाकू अधिक बो दिया इसलिए उसकी कीमत गिर गयी। इस से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि क्रापिंग पेटर्न की सुनियोजित ढंग से हमने कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है। अगर हम ऐसी कोई समुचित योजना किसानों के सामने रखे और उनकी वस्तुओं के समुचित मूल्य निर्धारित करे तो किसान उसी के मुताबिक उत्पादन करेगा और उसे उसका अधिक से अधिक फल भी मिलेगा।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में इधर जूट के क्षेत्रफल में सुधार हुआ है और जूट का अधिक से अधिक मूल्य भी किसान को मिला है। हमने देखा है कि 1976–77 में जहां पश्चिमी बंगाल में 4.41 लाख हेक्टेअर जूट क्षेत्रफल था, वहां 1978–79 में वह 5.38 लाख हेक्टेअर क्षेत्रफल हो गया और 1980–81 में 6.10 लाख हेक्टअर क्षेत्रफल हो गया। अगर हम क्रापिंग पेटर्न की समुचित योजना बनाएं तो उसको किसान जरूर अपनायेगा।

मैं अधिक न कह कर थोड़ा सा काम के बदले अनाज देने वाली योजना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसका अब ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना का नया नामकरण किया गया है। मैंने पिछले नवम्बर में भी माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था कि इसमें बहुत सी अनियमिततायें हुई है। कहीं-कहीं पर बहुत अधिक मात्रा में गेहूं जाने पर भी काम हुआ ही नहीं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी एक स्टडी की है और यह बताया है कि एक स्थान पर इसका बहुत-सा पैसा इंस्पेक्शन बंगलों के फर्नीचर और क्राकरी के अरेंजमट पर खर्च किया गया और कहीं-कहीं कलेक्टोरेट की सजावट पर खर्च किया गया। इस प्रकार के उदाहरण है कि कहीं अन्य जगह पैसा खर्च हुआ, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं तो पैसा खर्च हुआ ही नहीं और दिखा दिया गया कि खर्च किया गया है। इसके लिये मैंने आग्रह किया था कि इसकी जांच के लिये एक सर्वदलीय समिति हर जिले में बनाई जाये और इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। अगर इसकी जांच नहीं करेंगे तो गलत काम करने वाले लोगों को बढावा मिलता रहेगा।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमि सुधार के कार्य की ओर और अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। अब भी ऐसे लोग है जिनके पास इतनी मात्रा में भूमि है कि वे उसकी देखरेख अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर पाते। अगर वह जमीन छोटे-छोटे और भूमिहीन किसानों को दे दी जाये तो वे अन्न की पैदावार बढा सकते हैं। इसके लिये कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा उत्तरप्रदेश में मंगलदेव विशारद कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, उसकी सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखकर बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये, हालांकि बड़े-बडे लोग उधर ही ज्यादा हैं। यह कार्यवाही करने से संपूर्ण कृषि उत्पादन में सहायता मिलेगी।

श्री नगीना राय (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगें जो कृषि मंत्री द्वारा रखी गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मान्यवर, कृषि-प्रधान देश भारत की 82 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर आश्रित है। भारत की जनसंख्या अब 62 करोड़ हो गई है। भारत में खेती के लायक जमीन साढ़े 42 करोड़ एकड़ है अतः जमीन प्रति व्यक्ति 2/3 एकड़ से भी कम पड़ती है। सिंचाई की क्षमता अभी केवल 15 करोड़ एकड़ में ही उपलब्ध हो सकी है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 3.3 करोड़ एकड़ में और सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। कृषि पर आश्रित किसानों की माली हालत अच्छी नहीं है। यहां 60 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता के बाद आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के लिये जनता को अपनी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी पर बहुत भरोसा है और विशाल बहुमत से राजसत्ता पर आसीन किया है। जब इंदिराजी भारत के किसानों

[श्री नगीना राय]

को संबोधित करने के लिये तैयार हुई तो बड़ी आशा और विश्वास के साथ सारे भारत के किसान दिल्ली के लिये किसान रैली में भाग लेने लिये उमड़ पडे ; परन्तु आवागमन की पूरी सुविधा न मिल पाने के कारण 50 लाख ही रैली के समय तक दिल्ली पहुंच सके, लाखों किसान रास्ते में पडे रहे और लाखों किसान बाद में पहुंचे ।

विरोधी दलों की दुर्भावनापूर्ण नीति के चलते हम उद्योग में बहुत आगे नहीं बढ सके और देश का औद्योगिकरण करके देश को आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं दिला सके। अतः अब खती का ही भरोसा है, खती को आधार मानकर ही हम देश को आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता दिला सकते हैं और उसके लिये हम कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इसके लिए किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने कीव्यवस्था करनी पडेगी और खेती को लाभप्रद बनाना होगा ।

खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ा है। 1950 में जहां 60.8 मिलियन टन अनाज का उत्पादन होता था वहीं आज 1981 में 1330 लाख मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन करने जा रहे हैं । यह सब हमारी प्रगतिशील नीतियों का परिणाम है कि जहां हम फूड ग्रेन्स का आयात करते आ रहे थे वहां इतनी जनसंख्या बढ़ाने के बावजूद भी अब हम एक्सपोर्टिंग कंट्री बन गए हैं । आज The real power is grain power and not in the industry as.. अमेरिका अन्न के बल पर ही दुनियां पर हावी है, क्योंकि वह 130 मिलियन टन अनाज एक्सपोर्ट करता है । केवल भारत में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनियां में भी खेती लाभप्रद नहीं है। अमेरिका में जहां 1890 में 93 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर आश्रित थे वहां आज सिर्फ 5 प्रतिशत लोग ही खेती करते हैं और वे भी छोड़ना चाहते हैं। वहां की खेती सरकारी अनुदान पर चल रही है। जापान में एक भी ऐसा परिवार नहीं है जो केवल खेती पर निर्भर हो । ये देश उद्योग में काफी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, परंतु भारत के पास सबसे बड़ी प्राकृतिक देन है जमीन और उसके साथ-साथ सूरज की रोशनी । जहां पश्चिमी देशों में 6 माह ही सूरज की रोशनी मिलती है, वहीं हमारे देश में सालभर सूरज की रोशनी मिलती है । वे एक फसल पैदा करते हैं और हम दो-तीन फसलें पैदा कर सकते हैं । हम चावल, गहूं, चीनी, आलू, प्याज आदि भारी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट करके भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं और भारत को एक बहुत बड़ा "एग्रो-डालर अर्निंग कंट्री" बना सकते हैं । "पेट्रो-डालर अर्निंग" देशों की तो एग्ज़ास्टेबल सोर्स आफ इनर्जी है, वह एक दिन समाप्त हो सकती है, पर हमारी जमीन समाप्त नहीं हो सकती । हमें नान एग्ज़ास्टेबल सोर्स आफ इनर्जी प्राप्त है। अतः किसानों को लाभप्रद दाम देकर उन्हें खुश रख कर ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने चाहिएं ।

चीनी का उत्पादन 1961 में 3021 हजार मैट्रिक टन हुआ था और उस में से हम ने 194 हजार मैट्रिक टन का निर्यात भी किया । हम 1951 से 1977 तक चीनी के मामले में निर्यातिक देश रहे हैं परन्तु जनता पार्टी की गलत नीतियों के चलते ईख का दाम घटने के कारण चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो गया और हमें प्रथम बार चीनी 1979-80 में इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ी । प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने ईख उत्पादकों को रिम्युनरेटिव प्राइस देने का राज्य

[श्री नर्गिना राय]

सरकारों को निदेश दिया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 22 रुपये से ले कर 25 रुपये फी क्विंटल तक इसका दाम हो गया और यह दाम किसानों को मिला। इसका यह नतीजा हुआ है कि इस साल हमने चीनी का रिकार्ड उत्पादन किया है और हम अब चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट करने की पोजिशन में आ गए हैं। 22 जनवरी, 1981 को चीनी का उत्पादन 22.60 लाख मीट्रिक टन था जो रिकार्ड उत्पादन था। अभी भी जो मिनिमम प्राइस ईख की है वह 13 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल ही है इस भी रिवाइज कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस साल ईख 22 रुपये से 25 रुपये क्विंटल बिकी है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान इंडेक्स प्राइस आफ एग्रिकलचरल इनपुट्स की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं जिस में गत दस वर्षों में तिगुनी, चौगुनी तक की वृद्धि हुई है। खाद, डीजल, लुब्रिकैटिंग आयल बिजली, लोहा, ट्रैक्टर, बीज आदि के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं। जहां देहातों में टाटा की बनी कुदाल 1975 में आठ रुपये में मिलती थी वही आज पच्चीस रुपये में मिल रही है। फरगूसन ट्रैक्टर जो 1975 में पच्चीस हजार में मिलता था वह आज नब्बे हजार में मिल रहा है। जिस रेशो से इनपुट्स के दाम बढ़े हैं उस रेशो से कृषि उत्पादन के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। 1971 में एक फरगूशन ट्रैक्टर दो सौ क्विंटल गेहूं बेचने से खरीदा जा सकता था अगर वही आज पांच सौ क्विंटल गेहूं बेचने से खरीदा जा रहा है। उर्वरक के दाम तो बहुत ही बढ़े हैं। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने मेरा सुझाव गत बार बजट पर हुई बहस के समय मान कर एफ ओ आर रेल हैड की बजाय एफ ओ आर ब्लाक हैड मान लिया था और इसके बारे में यही उसी वक्त घोषणा भी कर दी थी। इससे बहुत लाभ हुआ है। और भी अन्य मेरी बहुत सी बातों को वह मान गए थे जिस के लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी के प्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूं।

हमारी माली हालत अच्छी नहीं रहने के कारण भारत के किसानों को खेती के लिए ऋण अवश्य ही लेना पड़ता है परन्तु उस ऋण पर सूद की दर बहुत ज्यादा है। आर बी आई के रुपये किसान तक जाते-जाते सूद की दर बहुत बढ़ जाती है और किसान को 16 प्रतिशत तक सूद देना पड़ता है। इसके विपरीत दुनिया में कृषि के लिए ऋण बहुत ही कम सूद की दर पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। थाइलैंड का रिजर्व बैंक एक प्रतिशत सूद की दर पर कोआपरेटिव बैंक को कृषि के लिए ऋण देता है। कोरिया, जापान, मलेशिया आदि देशों में चार से पांच प्रतिशत सूद की दर पर कृषि के लिए किसानों को ऋण प्राप्त हो जाता है।

आज भी हम आठ सौ करोड़ का एडीबल आयल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। इसमें भारत पर विदेशी मुद्रा का भार बढ़ जाता है। इसे शून्य किया जा सकता है। ऐसा केवल तिलहनों की पैदावार बढ़ा कर किया जा सकता है।

मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम में दक्ष का फ्री स्प्रेइंग करा कर आप मलेरिया का सफाया करना चाहते थे और किया भी है। इसी तरह से कीटनाशक औषधियों का फ्री स्प्रेइंग करा कर कीड़ों का सफाया किया जा सकता है और फसलों को नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है। 1980-81 में वनस्पति रक्षण के लिए 52,000 मैट्रिक टन कीट नाशक औषधियां की कुल 213 लाख रुपये

की लागत से लगभग 12 लाख हैक्टर भूमि में हवाई व जमीनी छिड़काव की योजना की मंजूरी है। इस साल यानी 1980–81 में टिड्डी दलों के आक्रमण से देश मुक्त रहा है। 1984–85 तक 80 हजार मीट्रिक टन कीट नाशक औषधियों के छिड़काव का प्रस्ताव छठी योजना में है। फ्री छिड़काव से हम देश में तिलहनों की पैदावार बड़ा सकते हैं और इम्पोर्टस घटा कर खत्म कर सकते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि गरीब किसान कीट नाशक दवाइयां खरीद कर उनका छिड़काव नहीं कर पाता है और उसकी फसल मारी जाती है। सरसों को खलिहान में जब ले जाते हैं तो उसके सनों में लाही के कीड़े चले जाते हैं। अगर दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल किया जाए तो ये मर सकते हैं और फसल की क्षति होने से बच सकती है, फसल खराब होने से बच सकती है और हमारी विदेशों पर तिलहन के मामले में निर्भरता कम हो सकती है और बहुमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा जो हमें इनके आयात पर खर्च करनी पड़ती है, वह नहीं करनी पड़ेगी।

अब मैं कृषि के बारे में कुछ ठोस सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कृषि साधनों की सप्लाई, सिंचाई के विकास, अनुसंधान प्रसार सेवा का विस्तार और स्टोरेज की भरपूर व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। गेहूं में हमने अच्छी वैरीयटी का अनुसंधान किया है, परन्तु धान में अभी और करना है। धान की डोप वाटर रेसिस्टिंग वेराइटी की खोज होनी चाहिये। इंटरनेशनल राइस रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट फिलिपाइन्स में ऐसे धान का अन्वेषण हुआ है। इससे लाखों एकड़ डूबी हुई जमीन में अच्छी पैदा हो सकेगी और धान की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर हो सकेगी।

15 hrs.

कृषि मंत्री जी को याद होगा कि गत वर्ष बजट के समय मैंने क्रौप इंश्योरेंस की बात कही थी और मंत्री जी ने उसको सिद्धान्ततः मान लिया था। आज आवश्यकता है कि इसका सारे देश में विस्तार किया जाय और सभी प्रान्तों में इसको लागू किया जाय। अभी कुछ ही जगहों पर यह स्कीम ऐक्सपेरीमेंटल स्टेज पर हो है।

सिंचाई पर प्राइवेट ट्यूब वैल के लिये 50 परसेंट सब्सिडी दी जा रही है और हरिजनों के लिये 75 परसेंट मिलती है। इस सब्सिडी को चालू रखना चाहिये।

गेहूं, धान, आलू, प्याज का मूल्य बढ़ाया जाय क्योंकि मनी क्रौप जैसे गन्ना, कपास के अच्छे दाम मिलते हैं इसलिये लोग इन्हीं फसलों को पैदा करने लगे हैं। शुगर केन का दाम 22 से 25 रु० तक चला गया है। इसलिये लोग कैश क्रौप्स की तरफ झुक रहे हैं और सीरियल्स की पदावार कम कर रहे हैं। इसलिये सीरियल्स की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये गेहूं धान आदि के दाम भी बढ़ने चाहियें।

कृषि औजारों की दुकान बहुत दूर शहर में रहती है। एक छोटा ट्यूब वैल भी खराब हो जाता है तो किसान पास में उसको मरम्मत नहीं करा सकते। इसलिए कृषि औजारों की दुकान और मरम्मत की व्यवस्था ब्लाक लेविल पर की जाय ताकि किसान बिगड़े हुए ट्रैक्टर, ट्यूब वैल आदि की मरम्मत नजदीक में ही करा सकें।

स्टोरेज, खाद, बीज, दवा की व्यवस्था पंचायत स्तर पर होनी चाहिये जहां से शीघ्रता के साथ यह चीजें मिल सकें। और टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ आदि भी पंचायत

स्तर पर उपलब्ध हो जिससे अनुसंधानों का लाभ किसान उठा सकें।

सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बड़े-बड़े गांवों को पिच रोड से लिंक कर देंगे। लेकिन अभी ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। मेरी मांग है कि छठी योजना काल में 1,000 आबादी वाले गांवों को पिच रोड से मिला देना चाहिये।

छठी योजना में सिंचाई के लिये 10,258 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था है, जब कि पांचवीं योजना में सिर्फ 3,887 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था थी। सिंचाई कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अति आवश्यक है, इसलिये इस व्यवस्था का अधिक से अधिक और तत्काल विस्तार किया जाना चाहिये। छठी योजना में 12 लाख कूए 12 लाख प्राइवेट नलकूप और 15,000 सार्वजनिक नलकूप बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि पहले कूओं की 15 इंच की दीवाल बनती थी, लेकिन कुछ तकनीकी सुधार बताकर केवल 1 इंच की दीवाल ही बना रहे हैं। जिसके कारण कूए ढह रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि 15 इंच की दीवाल कूए की पुनः की जाय जिससे कूए मजबूत रहें।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की स्कीमों पर भी जोर देना चाहिये। हमारा क्या अधिकार है क्योंकि अभी नेपाल से नदियां निकल कर हिन्दुस्तान आ कर गिरती हैं जिसकी वजह से उत्तरी बिहार के इलाके में एकाएक बाढ़ आ जाती है और किसान बरबाद हो जाता है। उन नदियों के प्रकोप को रोकने का हमारे पास अभी कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिये नेपाल से बात कर के बाढ़ नियंत्रण के प्रोग्राम को तेजी से लागू किया जाय ताकि किसान इस विपदा से बच सके। उत्तम बीज जहां छठी योजना के अन्त तक 58 लाख क्विंटल तक पहुंचना है उसको दुगना कर देना चाहिये।

देश के 5 हजार ब्लाकों में कृषि विस्तार सेवा योजना केन्द्र खोलने चाहियें जिससे आधुनिकतम जानकारी किसानों को हो सके। भूमि संरक्षण की योजना में छठी योजना में जहां 305 लाख हैक्टर भूमि में काम करने का प्रस्ताव है उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिये।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग बना हुआ है, बिरला साहब की कार का आयोग बनेगा तो उसमें बिरला साहब रहेंगे और सब लोग रहेंगे लेकिन कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, नगण्य है। वहां प्रतिनिधि हैं खाने वालों के। इसलिये कृषि मूल्य आयोग में किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों का बहुमत होना चाहिये न कि सिर्फ उपभोक्ताओं का होना चाहिये जो सिर्फ खाने की बात करें और किसानों की बात न सोचें। वहां किसानों का बहुमत होना चाहिये, जो कृषि की लागत खर्च, कठिनाई को समझ सकें और व्यावहारिक तकनीकी ज्ञान जिन्हें हो।

कृषि उत्पादकों के हितों की पूर्ण सुरक्षा करने की नीति का अनुसरण किया जाये। किसानों के लिये हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा जी को बहुत हमदर्दी है और भाग्य से हमारे लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष और कृषि मंत्री भी किसान वर्ग से आते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि ये कृषि की दिक्कतों को जानते हैं, लेकिन जो विरोधी दल है वह रचनात्मक रवैया नहीं अपना रहा है। वह लोग विध्वंसक रवैया अपना रहे हैं। पहले ये लोग नौकरी पैशे वालों और कल-कारखाने वालों की वकालत करते थे और अब किसानों को भड़का रहे हैं और देश में

पैदावार को घटाना चाहते हैं और अव्यवस्था फैलाना चाहते हैं। ये सोचते हैं कि अगर इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में देश मजबूत हुआ किसान सुखी हुए तो इन्हें कौन पूछेगा। ये संसद् में विरोध-पक्ष में बैठकर भी भलाई की बात करने के बदले देश में अव्यवस्था पैदा कर अपना लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, फिशिंग इन ट्रबल वाटर करना चाहते हैं। तुलसी-दास जी ने ऐसे लोगों के लिये ठीक ही लिखा है :

ऊंचे निवास नीच करतूती,
देख न सकहीं पराई विभूति ।

वही ये लोग हैं। ये देश को बढ़ता हुआ नहीं देख सकते हैं, किसानों की खुशहाली को नहीं देख सकते और देश की शान्ति को नहीं देख सकते । इनसे आप किसानों को मुक्ति दिलायें । मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि भारत का किसान भी जब संगठित होकर उद्योगपतियों की तरह अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य तय करने की स्थिति में आ जाएगा तब आप बगैर उचित मूल्य निर्धारित किए एक दाना खाद्यान्न भी गांव से नहीं निकाल सकेंगे । इसलिए मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि आप किसानों के साथ न्याय करें ।

इन्डस्ट्री वाले जब चाहते हैं, अपने प्रोडक्ट का दाम बढ़ा देते हैं । अतः आप कृषि को ल्युक्रेटिव बनायें । सरकार पर किसानों का बहुत बड़ा भरोसा है।

साथ ही मैं पशुपालन विभाग के बारे में, जो कि इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । दूध देने वाली गाय का विकास बहुत तेजी के साथ किया जा रहा है । अब गाय में जरसी, फ्रीजियन, रेडीश किस्म की जो होती है वह बहुत ज्यादा दूध देती हैं और इनका ड्राई-पीरियड बहुत कम होता है । अतः ज्यादा जोर इन्हीं पर दिया जा रहा है । अब शाहीवाल, हरियाना, माउंट गुमरी आदि की गायें जो दूध कम देती हैं और बछड़े मजबूत खेती लायक देती हैं, उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान कम है । इनके ड्राई-पीरियड भी ज्यादा होते हैं, परन्तु खेती लायक बैल ये ही पैदा करती हैं । अतः हरियाना वेराइटी को भी बढ़ाना चाहिये जिससे खेती में मदद मिल सके ।

बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जब अच्छी गायें भी ड्राई हो जाती है और बछड़ों को लोग पालना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं तो वे बछड़े और गाय कसाइयों के हाथ बेच देते हैं और इसी तरह से उनका सफाया हो जाता है । अतः कसाई उनको काटते हैं और भारतवर्ष में गोवंश का ह्रास हो रहा है। इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों को शीघ्र प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये जिससे गोवंश की वृद्धि हो और कृषि में लाभ हो ।

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMULLU *in the Chair*]

गोबर का इस्तेमाल खाद के लिए ज्यादा होना चाहिये । आप कैमिकल खाद के साथ औरगैनिक खाद, ग्रीन मैन्योर और गोबर की खाद नहीं देंगे तो खेत वीरान हो जायेंगे और ऊसर हो जायेंगे। इसलिए गोबर का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल कृषि के लिए हो सके और गोवंश की रक्षा भी हो सके ।

अन्त में मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री को धन्य-वाद देता हूं कि ये बहुत अच्छे कारगर कदम कृषकों के लिए उठा रहे हैं और कृषकों की चिन्ता करते हैं जिससे हमारे कृषकों का सरकार पर भरोसा बढ़ा है । इन्दिरा जी ने बहुत कुछ काम किसानों के लिए किया है, हमारी सरकार का भी किसानों

[श्री नमाना राय]

पर भरोसा है । मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय किसानों की स्थिति को देखते हुये जो बजट पेश किया गया है, इससे और तरक्की करेगा और मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir: I am supporting the Demands and congratulating the Minister, because he comes from a farmer's family; and he knows the difficulties of the cultivators.

I will make only a few points. We have to do some planning, because certain States are not able to produce enough rice or wheat. You have to supply their food requirements from other States. Some States like Kerala, they have got a tropical climate. They can produce spices and some other peculiar variety of horticultural products. For the planning, you have to adjust and promote this cash crop cultivation.

I have visited a number of agricultural research stations recently and all the scientists are devoted and they are doing a good service to the nation.

Coming to coconut, I have to point out that, after a long research, they were unable to find out a remedy for coconut disease, that is root-wilt disease. At the most, they are saying that they have to cut, remove and replant trees. After waiting for 8 to 10 years, the trees will start yielding. It is a long-term cultivation. So, the Government has to do something about this cultivation. Now, a Coconut Board has been formed. You have to allot more fund at a lower rate of interest because it is a long-term cultivation. Just like Rubber Board and Coffee Board, they have to give subsidy also to encourage replanting schemes.

Coming to cocoa, for the last 3 to 4 years, Government have been encouraging to plant more cocoa. Unfortunately, there is nobody to purchase cocoa now. I bring it to the notice of the Government to fix a minimum price for cocoa and tapioca. Both are having a good food value. If there is a surplus production, we can export it also. From tapioca, we can produce power alcohol like petroleum. In Brazil and Mexico, they are producing power alcohol from tapioca and they are using it to run their cars. So, if we are fixing a minimum price of, say, 50 paise or 60 paise per kilo, the production will go up. It contains more starch. We can produce a good cattle food also. We can export this tapioca product also. So, I request the Government to fix a minimum price for tapioca and cocoa.

Now the Government is importing some agricultural product. It is very painful because for long-term cultivation, small farmers have to wait for 8 or ten years. After waiting for 8 or 10 years, they will start yielding. Meanwhile if those things are brought from outside, the prices crashed here. This is the fate of nutmeg and cloves. The prices of nutmeg and cloves in the last three years have crashed to 30 per cent of the original value. How can the cultivators survive by so much reduction of prices. So, I am requesting the Government not to import agricultural product. India is a vast country and we can produce all kinds of agricultural products in our own country and can compete in the world market also. So, I request the Government to ban the import of cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, copra and coconut oil. All these products we can produce in our own country.

Due to strong competition from Indonesia and other countries, the pepper prices have crashed. It is a traditional item of export. Thousands of years ago, Middle-east and the western countries were coming to India and purchasing pepper. For-

merly, it was called black gold of India. Now, the prices have crashed and the pepper cultivators are struggling. I request the Government to form a Pepper Board also to protect the interest of the Pepper cultivators.

Cashew is another agro-based industry which requires raw-material. Now, we are importing it from East Africa. But there is a lot of waste land lying idle in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa Coast and Tamil Nadu. If we form a Cashew Board and promote cultivation of cashew plantation, we can become self-sufficient and it is a labour oriented plantation. So, we can give a lot of work to the labour. We can compete in the world market and export it and earn foreign exchange also. I request the Government to form a Cashew Board also. For long term cultivation, the Agriculture Refinance Corporation is charging a very high rate of interest. Some industries and small agriculturists are given concessions. They are given loans as 4 per cent or 5 per cent interest. I request the Government to reduce the interest on these loans, to encourage the cultivation of coconuts, nutmegs and cashew nuts. I suggest that either loans at low interest may be given or some subsidy may be given.

We can also export bananas and fruits and vegetables to the Middle East countries. They can afford to purchase vegetables at a high price. There was a Banana, Exporting Corporation at Madras. But about three or four years back it was abolished. If that Corporation could be revived, we can export banana fruits and vegetables and can earn lot of foreign exchange also.

There is shortage of edible oils. We should start planting of palm trees because our tropical climate is suitable for it. Malaysia and Nigeria earn a lot of foreign exchange because they have got surplus of edible oils. We can also do it. If we start planting palm trees, we can achieve self-sufficiency in palm oil and other edible oils also.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about soya beans?

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Yes, Soya beans also. In this the Government has to encourage. People do not change their food habits easily. We should encourage the production and consumption of coconuts, nutmegs, cocoa and other such agricultural products. Now cocoa production has started yielding returns. But there is nobody to purchase them. It was fetching Rs. 16 per kilo earlier, but the rate has come down to Rs. 5.30 now. The Marketing Federation of Kerala was purchasing them. Now the growers are finding it difficult to dispose of cocoa beans. I request the Government to take more interest in cashew cultivation and encourage the cultivators.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohanbhai Patel.

श्री मोहन भाई पटेल (जूनागढ़) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूं और कृषि मंत्री को मैं बधाई भी देता हूं । लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे उन्होंने जय जवान और जय किसान का जो नारा दिया था उसमें से जय जवान के सम्बन्ध में कल हमने उसकी ग्रान्ट पर चर्चा की । आज जय किसान का जो उनका नारा था उसके अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं ।

कृषि का जब इतिहास लिखा जाएगा तो 81 का जो साल है वह स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा क्योंकि Most of the political parties have organised kisan rallies in the year 1981.

[श्री मोहन भाई पटेल]

हमको यह जानना चाहिये खास कर के कृषि मंत्रालय को कि आज तक 30 साल से हमारा जो कारोबार चल रहा है उसमें न्यू अप्रोच की जरूरत है, नये आउटलुक की जरूरत है । थोड़े से पैच वर्क से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हमारे पास कोई भी ऐसा तंत्र नहीं है जो इंटेलीजेंटली वाउच कर सके कि इस साल में हमारी कौन सी क्राप की कितनी बोवाई हुई और कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा, कितनी हमारी जरूरत है, कितना एक्सेस होगा किस चीज का दाम कम होगा और किस चीज की खरीद में हमें सपोर्ट देनी होगी। हर दफा किसानों को हर एक चीज के लिए आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है। वह इसलिए कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसा तंत्र नही है कि जिससे आगे से वह इंटेलीजेंटली वाउच कर सके कि इस चीज को खरीदने की जरूरत होगी उसके लिए आगे से तंत्र तैयार रहे। इसके लिए हमें पूरे अप्रोच की जरूरत है।

आज जो उपयोग करने वाले उपभोक्ता हैं वे सस्ते दाम में मांग रहे हैं और जो पैदा करते हैं वह ज्यादा दाम मांग रहे हैं । तो इसके बारे में एक नयी अप्रोच की जरूरत है । कृषि मंत्रालय यदि चाहे तो इस बात पर विचार कर सकता है कि आज भारत के किसानों की स्थिति क्या है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आज भारत के किसानों पर कितना ऋण है ? 1971 के बाद इसका कोई सर्वे नहीं हुआ है । केवल 1971 में एक ऐसा सर्वे हुआ था, जिसके मुताबिक किसानों पर चार हजार करोड़ का ऋण था लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इससे भी ज्यादा, दो तीन गुणा ऋण भारतीय किसानों पर है । किसान लोग रात दिन काम करते हैं, फटा कपड़ा पहनते हैं, धूप में काम करते हैं, किसान के अलावा और कोई भी व्यक्ति भारत में 8 घंटे धूप में काम नहीं करता है, सिर्फ किसान ही करते हैं या फिर खेती से जुड़े हुए मजदूर करते हैं । लेकिन आज उनकी क्या हालत है ? उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। आज इतने सालों के बाद भी गेहूं के दाम 25 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़े हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सालों में हमारा प्राइस इंडेक्स 33 परसेंट बढ़ा है जबकि खेती की पैदावार का प्राइस इंडेक्स 23 परसेंट ही बढा है। इसलिए जब हमारा 33 परसेन्ट प्राइस इंडेक्स बढ़ा है तब वह किसानों को भी क्यों नहीं मिलता है ?

दूसरी बात यह देखने की है कि किसानों के लिए जो जरूरी चीजें हैं उनके दाम कितने गुने बढ़े हैं ? किसान को जो डीजल 80 रुपये बैरल मिलता था उसके दाम 500 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं । रासायनिक खाद के दाम 250 से 300 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं । पेस्टिसाइड्स के दाम 300 से 400 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं । किसान को अनाज के अलावा सारी चीजे बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं । वह जीवन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुयें और सामाजिक व्यवहार के लिए जरूरी बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई भी नहीं कर पाते । इन सभी चीजों का बाजार में प्राइस इन्डेक्स बढ़ गया है और उसी भाव से किसान को वह वस्तुये खरीदनी पड़ती हैं . . . (व्यवधान)

अभी तो पांच मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं, मुझे बहुत से प्वाइन्टस कहने हैं ।

यह जो एग्रीकनचरल प्राइसेज कमीशन काम कर रहा है उसके तरीके को भी बदलने की जरूरत है। उसको नये डायरेक्टिव दिये जाने की जरूरत है। वह जो प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्राइस और कास्ट

प्राइस के कौसटिंग का तरीका है वह पुराना तरीका अब नहीं चल सकेगा। पूरे इन्डेक्स के साथ हमें चलना होगा। फूडग्रेन्स की सप्लाई के बारे में भी नये विचार की जरूरत है। जो लोग बिलो पावर्टी लाइन है उनको कम कीमत पर बेसिक नेसेसिटीज की चीजें दी जानी चाहिये जो लोग सौ रुपये का टेरीकाट का पैंट पहनते हैं और हर सप्ताह में दो पिक्चर देखते हैं उनको साढ़े तीन रुपया किलो चीनी देने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के लिये आज दो प्रकार के राशन कार्डों की जरूरत है ग्रीन कार्ड और रेड कार्ड। ग्रीन कार्ड पर बिलो प्रोववर्टी लाइन वाले लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर वस्तुयें उपलब्ध की जायें और जिस वर्ग की दस हजार तक वार्षिक आमदनी हो उसे रेड कार्ड दिया जाये। उनको रीजनेबल प्राईसेस मिले। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो इनकम टैक्स पे कर रहे हैं। वे भी लो प्राइस का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से एग्रीकल्चरल विजिलेंस कमीशन की स्थापना की मांग करता हूं, जो कि यह देखे कि जो गन्ना जला देना पड़ता है, ओनियन फेंक देना पड़ता है, वह न फेंकना पड़े वह इस प्रकार की प्लानिंग करे कि उनको पूरा पूरा प्रयोग हो सके। एक बात मैं नाफैड के बारें में पूछना चाहता हूं नाफेड को 50 हजार टन ग्राउन्डनट एच पी एस का एक्सपोर्ट करने का कोटा दिया गया जिससे उसको 50 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ, इस बारे में क्यों हमें उससे पूछना नहीं चाहिये? गुजरात में ओनियन 25 रु० में लेने को कोई तैयार नहीं है, तो क्या वह उसको खरीद नहीं सकता है? मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप महाराष्ट्र से ओनियन की खरीद पाँच साल से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन गुजरात से क्यों नहीं करते हैं। मैं इस बारे में आपको आंकडे दे सकता हूं।

NAFED has purchased onions as follows: (in tonnes)

	Maharashtra	Gujarat
1976–77	35672	NIL
1977–78	94308	1748
1978–79	98451	14900
1979–80	1,89,000	15000
1980–81 (Upto 8-3-81)	84532	NIL

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 65 रु० से 75 रु० प्रति क्विंटल ओनियन की खरीद महाराष्ट्र से की जा रही है, लेकिन गुजरात में 25 रु० में भी कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है, तो क्या हमारा फर्ज नहीं है कि

We should also NAFED which is earning crores of rupees by exporting oilseeds, to purchase onions from Gujarat.

दूसरा जो सबसे बड़ा सवाल है, वह है एच पी एस के ग्राउण्ड नट का। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री, सिविल-सप्लाईज मिनिस्ट्री और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, जो कि होना चाहिये ...(**व्यवधान**)...एच पी एस के दाम प्रदेशों में 20 हजार रु० टन है और हिन्दुस्तान में पांच हजार रु० टन मैं यह पूछता हूं कि आप काजू का कृषिंग करके क्या एडिबल आयल बनायेंगे जब एक्सपोर्ट करने की बात आती है, तो वह प्रदेशों में 20 हजार रु० टन बिकता है और कृषि मंत्रालय में फाइल रुक जाती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं चार लाख टन एच पी एस एक्सपोर्ट करने से क्या मिलता है उसमें से 800 करोड़ रु० की फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलती है, जिसमें से 16 लाख टन एडिबल आयल मंगवा सकते हैं, जो हमारा दस लाख का घाटा

[श्री मोहन भाई पटेल]

है, वह पूरा किया जा सकता है और इसमें 120 करोड़ रु० की ड्यूटी हमें मिलती है जो आज तीन हजार रु० प्रति टन है। यदि 16 लाख टन एडिबल आयल मंगवाया जाये तो 40 करोड़ रु१ की और ड्यूटी हमें मिलती है। और महत्व की बात यह है प्रदेशों से पांच से छः रु० तक प्रति किलो तेल हमारे यहां पहुंचता है जबकि हमारे यहां 12 से 15 रू० प्रति किलो का रेट है। यदि हम चार लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं तो उसमें एक लाख 45 हजार टन तेल उसमें बाहर चला जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जबकि इतनी ही कीमत से 16 लाख टन तेल आ सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will continue your speech next time.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th April, 1981."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT OF HILLY REGIONS—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Prof. Narain Chand Parashar on 27th March 1981 on the Development of hilly regions. Since many hon. Members want to participate in this discussion, I would request hon. Mebmers not to take more than 3 to 4 minutes.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, प्रो० एन० सी० पराशर साहब ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है मैं उस के सपोर्ट में बोलना चाहता हूं। इस ऐवान के सामने उन्होंने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है वह एक ऐसे वक्त में आया है जब कि हमारा मुल्क फिर एक बार हमारी महबूब लीडर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप में हर तरह से तरक्की की राह पर गामजन हुआ चाहता है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि हमारे जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं इन को पास्ट में काफी नेग्लैक्ट किया गया है, शायद डेलिब्रेटली न किया गया हो कुछ मजबूरियां भी हो सकती हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में रोड कम्यूनिकेशन का न होना सब से बड़ी दिक्कत है जिस की वजह से उन की तरक्की की तरफ आज तक कोई तवज्जह नहीं दे पाये है। इसलिये सब से पहले अगर आप रोड कम्यूनिकेशन को, रोड नेटवर्क या पुलों को नहीं बनाते हैं तो इन पहाड़ी इलाकों की किसी भी तरह से तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। लिहाजा सरकार को चाहिये कि दूसरी चीजों की तरफ वतज्जह देने से पहले सड़कें बनाना होगा। जब रोड्स होंगी, सड़कें होंगी, तब जो दूसरे तरक्कियात के काम है, जैसे इण्डस्ट्री है, एग्रीकल्चर है, वाटर सप्लाई है, हैल्थ के काम हैं, या जो भी काम हैं उन की तरफ तवज्जह दे पायेंगे।

लिहाजा मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन की तरफ सब से ज्यादा तवज्जह दें ।

जनाबेवाला, अभी तो मैं ने शुरू भी नहीं किया है, अब चूंकि आप ने घंटी बजाना शुरु कर दिया है, इसलिये मैं अपनी कास्टीटुयेंन्सी की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है कि जम्मू व काश्मीर को गाडगिल फारमूला एपलाई नहीं होता है । और जम्मू व काश्मीर के अलावा कई और भी स्टेट्स हैं, जिनको यह फारमूला एप्लाई नहीं होता है । जब यह फारमूला बनाया गया था तो खसूसी तौर पर जम्मू व काश्मीर ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह रिप्रेजेन्ट किया था कि अगर गाडगिल फारमूले को एप्लाई किया गया, तो जम्मू व काश्मीर जो ऐसी स्टेट है जिसमें ज्यादा तर पहाड़ी इलाका है, वहां पर स्केटर्ड पापूलेशन है, इलाका ज्यादा बड़ा है लेकिन पापूलेशन कम है, तो इस फारमूले के लिहाज से जो प्लान एलोकेशन्स हैं, जो फंड्स हैं, वे नहीं मिल सकते हैं । लिहाजा इस बिना पर उस को उसका हक नहीं मिल सकता है । इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिना पर आज तक जो फंड्स हमारी स्टेट लेती रही है—बदकिस्मती से मुझे यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि वहां की सरकार यहां की पापुलेशन के एगेन्सट और उस इलाके के एरिया को सामने रख कर पैसा हासिल करती आई है—वहां जा कर उसने दूसरा स्टैन्डर्ड एप्लाई करना शुरू कर दिया । वहां पर वे कहते है कि पापूलेशन के हिसाब से पैसा खर्चा जाये । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो पहाड़ी इलाका है, मेरी कांस्टीटुयेन्सी लद्दाख सब से बड़ा इलाका है, और मैंने कई बार इस ऐवान के सामने कहा है कि 97 हजार स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर पर मुश्तमी है और हरियाणा और पंजाब से तीन गुना मेरी कान्स्टीटयुएन्सी अकेली है, उसको कम पैसा मिला है । वहां पर पापुलेशन बहुत कम है और स्कटर्ड हैवहां की सरकार ने वहां पर पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर पैसा बांटना शुरू कर दिया और ऐसा करने में कुछ कम्युनलिज्म उन के जहन में आया—ऐसा मैं कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन अफसोस है कि मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है—और जानबूझ कर उन्होंने यह किया क्योंकि काश्मीर वैली जो है, वह बहुत ज्यादा **थिकली पापुलेटेड एरिया** है और वहां पर मेजोरिटी जो है, वह हमारे मुसलिम फिरके से ताल्लुक रखती है । दूसरा इलाका जो जम्मू का है और जो एक बड़ा एरिया है, वहां पापूलेशन कम है और मेजोरिटी हिन्दुओं की रहती है और उसमें लद्दाख सब से बड़ा एरिया है, जो कि $\frac{2}{3}$ जम्मू व कश्मीर के एरिया का होगा । वहां पर मेजोरिटी बौद्धों का है लेकिन वहां की हमारी सरकार का जहन कम्युनल है और खसूसी तौर पर जो इस वक्त सरकार वहां पर है, उसने यह काम करना शुरू किया । उन्होंने वहां पर कम्युनलइज्म का एक बीज डाल दिया और उस बेसिस पर और दूसरे पापूलेशन को एक बेस बना कर, उन्होंने वहां पर पैसा बांटना शुरू किया । नतीजा यह निकला कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो पहाड़ों के बीच में रहते हैं, दूर-दराज के इलाकों में रहते हैं, उनको कुछ नहीं मिल पाया और जो शहरों में रहते हैं, उनको ही मैक्सीमम फायदा मिला और अभी भी मिल रहा है ।

यह जो आने वाला छठा पांच-साला प्लान है, इसमें जम्मू व कश्मीर को 900 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सही तौर पर रकम को इस्तमाल किया जाए, तब तो

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

यह जो 900 करोड़ रुपया है, यह भी कम है । लेकिन जो इस वक्त हो रहा है वह यह हो रहा है कि दिन दहाड़े सरकारी खजाने को लूटा जा रहा है और जो पैसा है वह नान-प्रोडक्टिव स्कीम्स पर डाला जा रहा है, प्लान की राशि को स्कीम प्रोडक्टिव स्कीम से हटा कर नान-प्रोडक्टिव स्कीमों पर डाला जा रहा है । जिससे की उनकी जेबें ज्यादा आसानी से भरी जा सकें ।

ये सारे नतीजे आप के सामने हैं। इन हालात में आप पहाड़ी इलाकों में क्या कुछ कर सकते हैं ? यह जो गाडगिल फार्मूला था, वह तो वे यहां से लड़ कर ले गये और कह गये कि हमें पापुलेशन के आधार पर नहीं चाहिए लेकिन वहां पर जा कर के इसको पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर एप्लाई कर रहे हैं । मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि वे इसके बारे में एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करें जो कि इन सारे मसलों को देखे ।

इसमें प्रोफेसर नारायण चन्द्र पराशर ने भी एक पार्लियामैंटरी कमेटी बनाने की तजवीज रखी है । इसकी मैं ताईद करता हूं । आदिवासियों और माइनोरिटीज जो पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले हैं, उनके बारे में क्या हो रहा है, जब तक यह कमेटी जाकर अपनी आंखों से नहीं देखेगी तब तक आप भरोसा नहीं करेंगे । आप शायद समझते होंगे कि जम्मू व कश्मीर में जो वहां की हकूमत है वह एक दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं इसलिए हम मुखलफत बराये मुखालफत करते हैं । लेकिन यह बात नहीं है आप वहां जाकर खुद देख सकते है कि उनके एटीच्युड की वजह से लद्दाख के लोगों में किस कदर नाराजगी है और वहां पर लोगों में क्या जजबा है । वहां पर पिछली सर्दियों में, आपने सुना भी होगा कि काफी एजीटेशन हुआ था । वहां के लोगों के काफी शोर करने के बाद एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ था जिसको अभी तक कश्मीर सरकार ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है। उस एरिये को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब एरिया डिक्लेअर करने के लिए कहा था लेकिन हमें तो इस बात की कोई इत्तिला नहीं है कि वहां की सरकार ने हिन्द सरकार को क्या रिकमण्डेशन भेजी है, या नहीं भेजी है ? यह तो हमें पता लगना चाहिए और यह भी पता लगना चाहिए कि किस तरह से उन्होंने रिकमण्ड किया है ?

इसी तरह से मैं उन लोगों के एटीच्यूड की बात करता हूं । जम्मू कश्मीर में लद्दाख एक सब से ज्यादा बेकवर्ड पहाड़ी इलाका है और सब से सेन्सिटिव पहाड़ी इलाका है। उस एरिये में बुद्धिस्ट्स माइनोरिटीज रहती है । जम्मू कश्मीर एक मुस्लिम मेजोरिटी स्टेट है और बाकी जो हिन्दु हैं, सिख हैं, क्रिश्चियन्स हैं, बुद्धिस्ट हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं माइनोरिटीज में हैं उनकी नीयत कुछ इस तरह की है कि जो माइनोरिटीज कमीशन है, वह माइनोरिटीज के लिये बनाये गये हैं और जो बैकवर्ड लोगों के और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हाई पावर्ड पेनल्स हैं उनकी जुरिस्डिक्शन उस स्टेट में न हो । वे आर्टिकल 370 को इस्तेमाल कर के उनकी जुरिसडिक्शन वहां ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं देते । वे कहते हैं हम को ये कमीशन नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि माइनोरिटीज कमीशन मुस्लिम्स के लिए बनाया गया है और हमारी स्टेट में मुस्लिम्स की मेजोरिटी है इसलिए हमें कमीशन की जरूरत नहीं है। इन हालात में हम जो माइनोरिटीज हैं और ज्यादा तर पहाड़ी इलाके में रहते हैं तो इन की भलाई कैसे हो सकती है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि दूसरे इलाकों में ऐसा नहीं होगा । अगर यह है तब तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाने के लिए जो तजवीज पराशर जी ने रखा है उसकी मैं पुरजोर ताईद करता

हूं और यह कहता हूं कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी बना कर के सारे पहाड़ी इलाकों में भेजा जाए।

दूसरा सजेशन मेरा यह है कि ये जो हाई पावर्ड पेनल और माइनोरिटीज कमीशन हैं ये ओवरलेपिंग कर रहे हैं लिहाजा इन दोनों को मिलाकर एक बाडी बनाना चाहिए। इनको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज में रहने वाले और पहाड़ी इलाकों में माइनोरिटीज के लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उनकी भलाई के लिए अच्छी तरह से कैसे देखभाल कर सकते हैं।

चेअरमेन साहब, अभी कहने के लिए मेरे पास बहुत कुछ है लेकिन मैं चंद बातें कह कर खत्म करता हूं मैं प्रो० एन० सी० पराशर के रिजोल्यूशन की ताईद करता हूं और साथ-साथ मैं आनरेबल प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से दुबारा अर्ज करता हूं जो फण्ड्स का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है खासतौर से जम्मू-कश्मीर में, उसकी तरफ आपको देखने की जरूरत है। जब तक उस पर सही तरीके से निगाह नहीं रखेंगे तब तक पैसे का सही उपयोग नहीं हो सकता। जितना पैसा आप प्लान के लिए दे रहे हैं वह प्राइवेट लोगों की जेब में जा रहा है, । जो पार्टी वहां पर पावर में है, उनकी जेब में जा रहा है और सही काम में इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, इसकी तरफ आपको देखने की जरूरत है।

[شری پی - نام گیال (لداخ) :

جناب چیئرمین صاحب - پروفیسر این - سی - پراشر صاحب نے جو ریزولیوشن پیش کیا ہے میں اس کے سپورٹ میں بولنا چاہتا ہوں - اس ایوان کے سامنے انہوں نے جو ریزولیوشن پیش کیا ہے وہ ایک ایسے وقت میں آیا ہے جب کہ ہمارا ملک پھر ایک بار ہماری محبوب لیڈر شریمتی اندرا گاندھی کی لیڈرشپ میں مر طوح سے ترقی کی راہ پر گامزن ہوا چاہتا ہے - میں ایسا سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے جو پہاڑی علاقے ہیں ان کو پاست میں کافی نیگلیکٹ کیا گیا ہے شاید ڈیلیبریٹلی نہ کیا گیا ہو کچھ مجبوریاں بھی ہو سکتی ہیں - میں ایسا سمجھتا ہوں کہ پہاڑی علاقوں میں روڈ کمیونیکیشن کا نہ ہونا سب سے بڑی دقت ہے جسکی وجہ سے انکی ترقی کی طرف آج تک کوئی توجہ نہیں دے پائے ہیں- اس لئے سب سے پہلے اگر آپ روڈ کمیونیکیشن کو روڈ-نیٹ ورک یا پلون کو نہیں بناتے ہیں تو ان پہاڑی علاقوں کی کسی بھی طرح سے ترقی نہیں کر سکتے - لہذا سرکار کو چاہیئے کہ دوسری چیزوں کی طرف توجہ دینے سے پہلے سڑکیں بنانا ہوگا - اگر روڈس ہونگی جب سڑکیں ہونگی تب جو دوسرے ترقیات کے کام ہیں جیسے انڈسٹری ہے ایگریکلچر ہے -واٹر سیلائی ہے ہیلتھ کے کام ہیں یا جو بھی کام ہیں ان کی طرف توجہ دے پاویں گے -

لہذا میں پلاننگ منسٹر صاحب اور فائنینس منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش کروں گا کہ پہاڑی علاقوں کے روڈ کنسٹرکشن کی طرف سب سے زیادہ توجہ دیں -

دوسرا اسٹیاٹرڈ ایپلائی کرنا شروع کر دیا وہاں پر وہ کہتے ہیں کہ پاپولیشن کے حساب سے پیسہ خرچہ جائے- نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جو پہاڑی علاقہ ہے میری کانسٹی چیوینسی لداخ سب سے بڑا علاقہ ہے اور میں نے کئی بار اس ایوان کے سامنے کہا ہے کہ ۹۷ ہزار اسکوائر کلو میٹر پر مبنی ہے اور ہریانہ اور پنجاب سے تین گنا میری کانسٹی چیوینسی اکیلی ہے اسکو کم پیسہ ملا ہے - وہاں پر پاپولیشن بہت کم ہے اور اسکیٹرڈ ہے - وہاں کی سرکار وہاں پر پاپولیشن کے بیسس پر پیسہ بانٹنا شروع کر دیا اور ایسا کرنے میں کچھ کمیونلزم ان کے ذہن میں آیا - ایسا مجھے کہنا نہیں چاہئے لیکن افسوس ہے کہ مجھے یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے - اور جان بوجھ کر انہوں نے یہ کیا کیونکہ کشمیر ویلی جو ہے وہ بہت زیادہ تھیکلی پاپولیٹڈ ایریا ہے اور وہاں پر مجورٹی جو ہے وہ ہمارے مسلم فرقے سے تعلق رکھتی ہے - دوسرا علاقہ جو جموں کا ہے اور جو ایک بڑا ایریا ہے وہاں پاپولیشن کم ہے اور میجورٹی ہندوؤں کی ہے اور اس میں لداخ سب سے بڑا ایریا ہے - جو کہ ۲۱۳ جموں و کشمیر کے ایریا کا ہوگا - وہاں پر میجورٹی بودھوں کی ہے لیکن وہاں کی ہماری سرکار کا ذہن کمیونل ہے اور خصوصی طور پر جو اس وقت

[شری پی- نام گیال]

جناب والا ابھی تو میں نے شروع بھی نہیں کیا ہے - اب چونکہ آپ نے گھنٹی بجانا شروع کر دیا ہے اسلئے میں اپنی کانسٹی ٹیوینسی کی طرف آپکی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - پلاننگ منسٹر صاحب کو پتا ہے کہ جموں و کشمیر کو گاڈگل فارمولا ایپلائی نہیں ہوتا ہے - اور جموں و کشمیر کے علاوہ کئی اور بھی اسٹیٹس ہیں جن کو یہ فارمولا ایپلائی نہیں ہوتا ہے - جب یہ فارمولا بنایا گیا تھا تو خصوصی طور پر جموں و کشمیر کے سپیشل گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ ریپریزینٹ کیا تھا کہ اگر گاڈگل فارمولے کو ایپلائی کیا گیا تو جموں و کشمیر جو ایسی اسٹیٹ ہے جس میں زیادہ تر پہاڑی علاقہ ہے وہاں پر اسکیٹرڈ پاپولیشن ہے علاقہ زیادہ بڑا ہے لیکن پاپولیشن کم ہے کرئی اس فارمولے کے لحاظ سے جو پلان ایلوکیشنس ہیں جو فنڈس ہیں وہ نہیں مل سکتے ہیں- لہذا اس بنا پر اسکو اس کا حق نہیں مل سکتا ہے - اسکے علاوہ میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بنا پر آج جو فنڈس ہماری اسٹیٹ لیتی رہی ہے بدقسمتی سے مجھے یہ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ وہاں کی سرکار یہاں کی پاپولیشن کے اگینسٹ اور اس علاقے کے ایریئے کو سامنے رکھکر پیسہ حاصل کرتی آئی ہیں - وہاں جا کر اسلئے

اور کہے گئے کہ ہمیں پاپولیشن کے آدھار پر نہیں چاہئے لیکن وہاں پر جا کر کے اسکو پاپولیشن کے بیسس پر ایپلائی کر رہے ہیں - میں پلاننگ منسٹر سے گزاوش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس کے بارے میں ایک کمیٹی مقرر کریں جو کہ ان سارے مسئلوں کو دیکھے -

اس میں پروفیسر نارائن چندر پراشر نے بھی ایک پارلیمانی کمیٹی بنانے کی تجویز کہی ہے - اسکی میں تائید کرتا ہوں - آدی واسیوں اور سائڈورٹھز جو پہاڑی علاقوں میں رہنے والی ہیں انکے بارے میں کیا ہو رہا ہے جب تک یہ کمیٹی جا کر اپنی آنکھوں سے نہیں دیکھیں گے تب تک آپ بھروسہ نہیں کریں گے - آپ شاید سمجھتے ہونگے کہ جموں و کشمیر میں جو وہاں کی حکومت ہے وہ ایک دوسرے پالیٹیکل پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اسلئے ہم مخالفت بوائے مخالفت کرتے ہیں - لیکن یہ بات نہیں ہے - آپ وہاں جا کر خود دیکھ سکتے ہیں کہ انکے ایٹیچیوڈ کی وجہ سے لداخ کے لوگوں میں کسقدر ناراضگی ہے وہاں پر لوگوں میں کیا جذبہ ہے - وہاں پر پچھلی سردیوں میں آپ سنا بھی ہوگا کہ کافی ایجیٹیشن ہوا تھا - وہاں کے لوگوں کے کافی شور کرنے کے بعد ایک سرکار وہاں پر ہے اس نے یہ کام کرنا شروع کیا - اُنہوں نے وہاں پر کمیونلزم کا ایک بیج ڈال دیا اور اب اس بیسس پر اور دوسرے پاپولیشن کو ایک بیس بنا کر انہوں نے وہاں پر پیسہ بانٹنا شروع کیا - نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ جو غریب لوگ ہیں جو پہاڑوں کے بیچ میں رہتے ہیں دور دراز کے علاقوں میں رہتے ہیں ان کو کچھ نہیں مل پایا اور جو شہروں میں رہتے ہیں ان کو ہی میکسیمم فائدہ ملا اور ابھی بھی مل رہا ہے -

یہ جو آنے والا چھٹا پانچ سالہ پلان ہے اس میں جموں و کشمیر کو ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ دیا گیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر صحیح طور پر رقم کو استعمال کیا جائے تب تو یہ جو ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ ہے یہ بھی کم ہے - لیکن جو اس وقت ہو رہا ہے وہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ دن دھاڑے سرکاری خزانہ کو لوٹا جا رہا ہے پلان کی رقومات کو پراڈکٹیو سکیم سے ہٹا کر نان پراڈکٹیو سکیموں پر ڈالا جا رہا ہے- جس سے کہ انکی جیبیں زیادہ آسانی سے بھری جا سکیں -

یہ سارے نتیجے آپکے سامنے ہیں - ان حالات میں آپ پہاڑی علاقوں میں کیا کچھ کر سکتے ہیں - یہ جو کاؤنٹل فارمولا تھا وہ تو وہ یہاں سے لڑ کر لے گئے

[شری پی- نام گھال]

وہ کہتے ھیں ھم کو یہ کمیشن نہیں چاھئے کیونکہ مائنوریٹی کمیشن مسلم کے لئے بنایا گیا ھے اور ھماری اسٹیٹ میں مسلمس کی مجورٹی ھے اسلئے ھمیں کمیشن کی ضرورت نہیں ھے - ان حالات میں ھم جو مائنوریٹیز ھیں اور زیادہ تر پہاڑی علاقوں میں رھتے ھیں تو ان کی بھلائی کیسے ھو سکتی ھے - مجھے امید ھے کہ دوسرے علاقوں میں ایسا نہیں ھوگا - لہذا میں یہی کہونگا کہ پارلیمنٹ کمیٹی بنانے کے لئے جو پراشر جی نے رکھا ھے اسکی میں پر زور تائید کرتا ھوں اور یہ کہتا ھوں کہ اسکو جلدی سے جلدی بنا کر کے سارے پہاڑی علاقوں میں بھیجا جائے -

دوسرا سجیشن میرا یہ ھے کہ یہ جو ھائی پاورڈ پینل اور مائنورٹیز کمیشن ھیں یہ اوورلیپنگ کر رھے ھیں لہذا ان دونوں کو ملا کر ایک ھی باڈی بنانا چاھئے- انکو یہ بھی دیکھنا چاھئے کہ جو بیک ورڈ ایریاز میں رھنے والے اور پہاڑی علاقوں میں مائنورٹیز کے لوگ ھیں شیڈولڈ کاسٹ اور شیڈولڈ ٹرائبس کے لوگ ھیں انکی بھلائی کے لئے اچھی طرح سے یہ کیسے دیکھ بھال کر سکتے ھیں -

ایگریمینٹ ھوا تھا جس کو ابھی تک کشمیر سرکار نے امپلیمنٹ نہیں کیا ھے - اس ایریے کو شیڈولڈ ٹرائب ایریا ڈکلیر کرنے کے لئے کہا تھا لیکن ھمیں تو اس بات کی کوئی اطلاع نہیں ھے کہ وھاں کی سرکار نے ھند سرکار کو کیا ریکمینڈیشن بھیجی ھے یا نہیں بھیجی ھے - یہ تو ھمیں پتہ لگنا چاھئے اور یہ بھی پتہ لگنا چاھئے کہ کس ڈھنگ سے ریکمینڈ کیا ھے -

اس طرح سے میں ان لوگوں کے ایٹیچیوڈ کی بات کرتا ھوں - جموں و کشمیر میں لداخ ایک سب سے زیادہ بیک ورڈ پہاڑی علاقہ ھے اور سب سے سینسٹو پہاڑی علاقہ ھے- اس ایریئے میں بدھسٹ مائنوریٹیز رھتی ھیں - جموں و کشمیر ایک مسلم میجورٹی اسٹیٹ ھے اور باقی جو ھندو ھیں سکھ ھیں کرسچین ھیں بدھسٹ ھیں اور دوسرے لوگ ھیں مائنورٹیز میں ھیں - انکی نیت کچھ اس طرح کی ھے کہ جو مائنورٹیز کمیشن ھے وہ مائنورٹیز کے لئے بنائے گئے ھیں اور جو بیک ورڈ لوگوں کے اور شیڈولڈ کاسٹ اور شیڈولڈ ٹرائبس کے ھائی پاورڈ پینلس ھیں انکی جورسڈکشن وھاں لیجانے کی اجازت نہیں دیتے -

چیئرمین صاحب ابھی کہلے
کے لئے میرے پاس بہت کچھ ہے
لیکن میں چند باتیں کہہ کر ختم
کرتا ہوں - میں پروفیسر این - سی -
پراشر کے ریزولوشن کی تائید کرتا
ہوں اور ساتھ ساتھ میں آنریبل
پلاننگ منسٹر سے دوبارہ عرض کرتا
ہوں جو فلڈس کا ڈسٹربینس ہوتا
ہے خاص طور سے جموں کشمیر میں
اسکی طرف آپکو دیکھنے کی ضرورت
ہے - جب تک اس پر صحیح
طریقے سے نگاہ نہیں رکھیں گے
تب تک پیسے کا صحیح اپیوگ
نہیں ہو سکتا - جتنا پیسہ آپ
پلان کے لئے دے رہے ہیں وہ پرائویٹ
لوگوں کی جیب میں جا رہا ہے
جو پارٹی وہاں پر پاور میں ہے
انکی جیب میں جا رہا ہے اور
صحیح کام میں استعمال نہیں ہو
رہا ہے اسکی طرف آپکو دیکھنے کی
ضرورت ہے -

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution and I promise that I will not take more than 10 minutes.

Amongst the backward areas, the hill region has special problems. It has additional importance of being the border areas, as suggested by the mover of the Resolution.

There are special features of these hill areas and, if we take into consideration the percentage of population, the percentage of area, the percentage of density of population of the hill areas *vis-a-vis* the State, we find that there is absolutely no development.

As far as occupation is concerned, as per the Census of 1971, about 75.8 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Because of limited availability of land, small holdings in these hill areas predominate. The statistics further show that 63.3 per cent of the rural household have a holding of less than 2.5 hectares. That is the position of these hill areas.

Pathways of development adopted in the past have resulted in an uneven distribution of benefits of economic growth as between the geographical areas and also between the socio-economic groups. It was in realisation of this phenomenon that certain specific target-group-oriented programmes were taken up. It is not that the Government did not take up any programmes. The programmes such as SFDA and MEAL were taken up in the Fourth and Fifth Plans. With these programmes, no development of these hill areas could be made.

I would request the hon. Minister to tell us as to how these programmes were implemented and what is the result of it.

Apart from these special programmes, the special programmes for drought-prone, desert and tribal area were also initiated. But in spite of these programmes, certain geographical areas present some very special ecological and socio-cultural features which, unless specifically taken into account, do not permit the present planning process and the schemes developed within it, to be of major assistance to them. The hill areas of the country belong to this category.

New thrust will have to be given while considering this particular problem. I would like to make a few

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

suggestions to the hon. Minister and, if at all a committee is to be appointed, to the members of this particular committee. The development of hill areas in the country cannot be undertaken in isolation from adjoining plains because in the hill areas, there are valleys and there are plains. With these hill areas, the fate of these valleys and plains is interwoven and their economy is closely inter-related. That aspect will have to be taken into consideration while planning for the development of these hill areas.

We also find from various reports that the hill areas influence, to some extent, the climate of plains and the hill areas contain the sources of catchments and watersheds of several major rivers which flow to the plains. Thirdly, these hill areas are abundant in forest, plant and mineral wealth. So, taking into consideration this mixture of plains' people and the people living in the valley, I feel that adequate programmes are to be evolved for the conservation and proper utilisation of resources in these areas. Otherwise, the problems of these areas cannot be solved and the economy of the plains would also be adversely affected.

I would also like to submit that there is another problem which is symptomatic of this aspect and that is the rapid siltation of dams and reservoirs. A reference to this point was made by Professor. There are also problems of floods, changes in agro-climatic conditions etc., and pressure from the employment market because of large-scale immigration of people particularly men coming from the hills. I come from an area which may not be called hill area but there are villages situated in Sayadri. In plains, my people are also facing some problems. They are migrating from this particular place.

My district is also famous in our country for bulk money order remittances. Probably this is the only part of the country where every month money orders totalling up to an amount of Rs. 1,80,00,000 are sent from persons staying in Bombay city. All these persons are residents in the hill areas. This shows the extent of migration.

Development of resources of this area is necessary in order that people living there reap the benefits accruing from modern science and technology.

According to me there is paramount need for evolving an integrated strategy for the development of hill areas based on sound principles of economy and ecology.

Besides the points already made by my esteemed colleagues in their speeches earlier, I may add that this area has to be protected from damage caused by soil erosion.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that care has to be taken and efforts will have to be made to preserve the forests in the particular area.

Even though the above points were already made by other Members and effective suggestions offered to them; those suggestions were not implemented.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the scope for development of animal husbandry. A reference was made to these two Schemes in the 4th and 5th Five Year Plans. When I asked a question about the progress of the scheme for development of animal husbandry, a detailed scheme was given out and the progress achieved was mentioned. The progress mentioned in the answer as reported to have been made is not satisfactory.

Another factor which has to be taken into consideration is conservation and environment.

With all this, it will be absolutely necessary to take steps to get vital information for scientific planning, scientific methods and uptodate data.

I respectfully submit that taking into consideration the special situation, the border situation, the geographical conditions and the inter-woven relationship between the plains and the valleys, special attention will have to be paid to the points made by me.

With these words, I thank you very much. I once again support and congratulate the Professor for moving this resolution which highlights the problems of this area. The text of that Resolution would show that over all these 33 years with all the schemes that have been made for the development of this area, it still remains backward and still much remains to be done for its development.

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (अल्मोड़ा) अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं पाराशर जी का अहसानमन्द हूं कि इतना अच्छा संकल्प उन्होंने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है और हमको एक अवसर दिया है कि हम आपके और सदन के माध्यम से एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से कुछ प्रार्थना कर सकें, कुछ कह सके जिन्हें, यदि मैं अपने प्रान्त यानी उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में कहूं तो कह सकता हूं कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के अदन्र विकास की शुरुआत करने वाले व्यक्ति है श्री नारायण दत्त, और सौभाग्य से हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के आज वह व्यक्ति देश के योजना मंत्री हैं और इंदिरा जी ने उनको भारत की प्रगति की रूप-रेखा बनाने का दायित्व सौंपा है मैं समझता हूं कि जो दिक्कत और अनुभव उनको अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में हुए है उनका लाभ निश्चित रूप से हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को मिलेगा।

जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हू देश के अन्दर जो कुछ मूल समस्यायें हैं, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में उनसे लगी हुई समस्यायें तो है ही, कुछ ऐसी भी समस्यायें हमको विरासत में मिली हैं जो औरों के साथ नहीं है इसलिये हमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में एक विशिष्ट संदर्भ में सोचना पड़ता है शायद इसी कारण इंदिरा जी ने योजना आयोग में पहले पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये पृथक् सैल बनाया था। दुख की बात है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में उस पृथक् सैल की कार्यविधि को नियंत्रित कर दिया गया और उसके साथ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को जोड़ दिया गया हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के साथ होने से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विशिष्ट ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिये योजना विभाग में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं के लिये विशेष सैल होना चाहिये ताकि उनकी समस्यायें उन्हीं के सन्दर्भ में सोची जा सकें और उन पर कुछ कार्यवाही हो सके। उसी तरीके से प्रान्तों को भी कहां जाना चाहिये जहां पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, जैसे वैस्ट बंगाल, असम, नोर्थ ईस्टर्न क्षेत्र, जम्मू-कश्मीर आदि, यह सब प्रान्त अपने यहां योजना विभाग में हिल्स के लिये एक अलग सैल बनायें। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा सैल नहीं है। मंत्रालय जरूर बना दिया गया लेकिन उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मंत्रालय तो योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करता है जिनको प्रान्तों के योजना विभाग बनाते हैं वह सारे प्रान्त के संदर्भ में योजना तैयार करते है, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में नहीं। और अगर प्रान्त के संदर्भ में बनी योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जायगा तो क्रियान्वयन और योजना बनाने में फर्क हो जाता है जो स्वभाविक है उस डिफरेंस को यदि हम सोचें तो कुछ ऐसी दिक्कतें खड़ी हो जाती

[श्री हरीश चन्द्रसिंह रावत]

है कि करोड़ों रु० खर्च करने के बावजूद भी हमको अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल पाता।

हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, जहां की जमीन (मिट्टी) हर किलोमीटर पर बदलती हैं, यदि एक किलोमीटर ऐल्कैलाइनिक सायल होती है तो दूसरी किलोमीटर पर दूसरी तरह की जमीन होती है, जहां जलवायु में दो, तीन किलोमीटर पर परिवर्तन आता है तो वहां पर कंसेप्ट आफ़ एरिया प्लानिंग को भी इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाना चाहिये। वहां की प्लानिंग जिला मुख्यालय, ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर पर बननी चाहिये और तब प्रान्त स्तर पर आये। तब क्रियान्वित हो तो ठीक रहेगा। इस तरह का प्रोसेस उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं है, और प्रान्तों का मुझे ज्ञान नहीं है।

माननीय पाराशर जी ने जो संकल्प रखा है उसमें उन्होंने कुछ जो प्रान्तीय सरकारों के करने की बात है उसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार के दायित्वों की तरफ़ भी इशारा किया है। मैंने 1980-85 का ड्राफ्ट प्लान पढ़ा है इसमें आपने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की जो परिभाषा दी है उससे हम सहमत हैं। लेकिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को डेवलप करने के लिये ताकि औद्योगिक विकास हो, उनके लिये जिन बिन्दुओं को आपने चिह्नित किया है उन पर कितनी कार्यवाही हुई है इसको भी आप देखें। ऐसे भी पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं जहां आजादी के 32 साल बाद भी एक इंच रेल नहीं गई है। जहां रोड्ज़ नहीं गई हैं, वहां उन्नति, प्रगति कैसे आ सकती है और विकास की रोशनी कैसे जा सकती है? आपने कहा है कि रोड्ज़ को वहां डैवलप किया जायेगा, लेकिन इसके लिये जितना पैसा आप देते हैं वह इतना कम है कि यदि हम उसको मदानी क्षेत्र के हिसाब से सोचें, जितना मैदानों की रोड्ज़ और दूसरे-तीसरे ट्रांस्पोर्टस की सुविधाओं पर आप खर्च करते हैं तो उसका प्रतिशत आधा भी नहीं बैठता है। इसके लिये धन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। वहां रेल ले जाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अगर रेलों की सुविधाएं पैदा नहीं कर सकें तो वहां तात्कालिक तौर पर ज्यादा राशि की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये और सेंट्रल पूल में से और ज्यादा सहायता दी जानी चाहिये ताकि वहां हम रोडज़ का विस्तार कर सकें? ऐसी रोड्ज़ बना सकें जिससे वहां का कच्चा माल बाहर आ सके और बाहर से कच्चा माल, वहां पर जिन ईकाइयों को हम स्थापित कर रहे हैं, उनको वह प्राप्त हो सके।

16 hrs.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये, जो भी हमारे केन्द्रीय संचार विभाग या और दूसरे-तीसरे विभाग हैं, उन सब को यह कहा जाना चाहिये केन्द्रीय योजना आयोग के द्वारा कि वह उनके लिये इतना धन मोहय्या करें कि वह सब सुविधाएं वहां विस्तृत हो सकें।

जंगल के विषय में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे दोस्त श्री परुलेकर जी ने जो कहा कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र मैदानों की क्लाईमेट को प्रभावित करते हैं, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि सारा गंगा और यमुना का मैदानों का इलाका पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के जंगल पर अपना जीवन निर्भर करता है। लेकिन आज वहां की जिस तरह से उपेक्षा हो रही है, जिस तरह से प्रान्तों की सरकारें अपने विकास के दबाव में आकर पैसे के लिये वहां के जंगलों को काट रही हैं, उससे गंगा-यमुना के सारे मैदानों को एक प्रकार का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। अगर हमने प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा जंगलों के कटान को पूरी तरह प्रतिबंधित नहीं

किया, चाहे सरकारी तौर पर उनका कटान हो रहा हो, या प्राइवेट कंट्रेक्टरों द्वारा, वहां के स्थानीय लोगों के द्वारा उनका कटान हो रहा हो, तो मैदानों को बाढ़ की विभीषिका से रोका नहीं जा सकता, सूखे के प्रभाव से नहीं बचाया जा सकता और वहां के डैम्स को सिल्टिंग से नहीं बचाया जा सकता।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोगों को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि हमारी धरती की क्षमताएं कितनी हैं, हमारे जल-स्रोतों में कितनी ताकत है, हमारी जमीन में किस-किस तरीके की उपयोगिता छिपी हुई है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का टैक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे करवाया जाये और लैंड कपेबिलिटी का सर्वे कर पता लगाया जाये। अगर यह काम प्रान्त की सरकारें नहीं करती हैं, तो केन्द्रीय योजना आयोग अपने संसाधनों से वहां का टेक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे करवाये ताकि वहां के विकास का काम योजनाबद्ध तरीके से हो सके।

हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आज पेय-जल का संकट पैदा हो गया है। वहां पर लोगों को 5,5 और 6,6 किलोमीटर की दूरी से पेय-जल लाना पड़ता है। वहां के लोगों का एक-चौथाई श्रम पेय-जल लाने में व्यतीत होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि योजना आयोग चाहे वर्ल्ड-बैंक से धन उपलब्ध कराये या किसी दूसरे-तीसरे साधन या एल० आई० सी० से ऋण ले या अपने साधनों से प्रान्त की सरकारों को पैसा दे और केन्द्रीय योजना आयोग इस बात की जिम्मेदारी ले कि 5,6 साल में योजनाबद्ध तरीके से वहां के पेय-जल की समस्या का निदान हो सके।

जो वहां के लोग हैं, उनकी उन्नति के लिये हमने सोशल एमिनिटी जैनरेट कर ली हैं। अब सोशल एमिनिटी के तौर पर सड़क, बिजली और दूसरी चीजें और चाहियें। लेकिन जब तक इनकम जैनेरेटिंग सैक्टर में काम नहीं होगा तब तक वहां के लोग माइग्रेट होकर मैदानों में आना नहीं छोड़ेंगे। इस समय पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में यदि कोई लड़का हाई-स्कूल पास करता है तो वह नौकरी के लिये मैदानों में आ जाता है। आज भी इन क्षेत्रों में ऐसे ऐसे गांव हैं जहां कोई चिट्ठी नहीं पढ़ सकता है। वहां के लोगों को वहीं रोकने के लिये उनको वहां रोजगार प्राप्त हो सकें, लोग अपने पेट के सवाल को पहाड़ों में रहकर हल कर सकें।

पहाड़ों में पेट के सवाल को हल करने के लिए अगर हम वहां पर बड़े-बड़े उद्योग नहीं भी लगा सकते हैं, तो छोटे उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में कुछ कार्य करना चाहिए। इस बारे में प्रान्तों की सरकारों का दायित्व निर्धारित करना चाहिए। केन्द्र का इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्रालय कहता है कि हम पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध करेंगे, लेकिन वह प्रबन्धको केवल कागजों पर ही रह जाता है, लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है।

16.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसके लिए जरूरी है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें एक टाइस-बाउंड प्रोग्राम बनायें और टारगेट निश्चित करें कि इतने समय के अन्दर इतना औद्योगिकीकरण करना है। इसके अन्तर्गत वहां पर ऐसे एरियाज निर्धारित किए जायें, जहां औद्योगिक इकाइयों और काम्प्लेक्स स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं। वहां पर इलेक्ट्रानिक्स और दूसरी लाइट इंडस्ट्रीज को सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र रावत]

मुझे हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात ज्यादा मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन अधिकांश पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लाइट इंडस्ट्री के नाम पर भी पब्लिक सैक्टर तक में कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगाई गई है ।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भी रिजनल इम-बैलेंसिज पदा हो गए हैं । पर्वतीय क्षत्रों में कुछ भाग तराई का होता है और कुछ पहाड़ का होता है । यदि हम उन दोनों के बारे में अलग अलग इकाई के रूप में नहीं भी सोचते हैं, तो कम से कम विकास की आवश्यकताओं की दृष्टि से उनका पृथक पृथक प्लानिंग करना चाहिए तदनुसार धन भी खर्च करना चाहिए ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय पूल से पैसा दिया गया । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपना भी कुछ पैसा लगाया । इस प्रकार 86 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए रखा गया है । उसके लिए हम मंत्री महोदय के शुक्रगुजार हैं, हम इन्दिरा जी के शुक्रगुजार हैं । लेकिन वास्तविक अर्थों में 1980-81 में उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में हम एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं । मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूं । मैं ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं हूं कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को एक किलोमीटर भी नई सड़क दिखा सकूं, जिसको 1980-81 में बनाया गया हो । मैं उन्हें पेय जल या कोई भी दूसरी योजना नहीं बता सकता हूं, जिसका श्रीगणेश 1980-81 में किया गया हो । मैं उन्हें ऐसी कोई चीज बताने में समर्थ नहीं हूं, जिससे मैं उन्हें संतुष्ट कर सकूं कि 86 करोड़ रुपए की रकम में से उन्हें भी कुछ हिस्सा मिला है ।

योजना मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जरूर पूछें कि आखिर उस 86 करोड़ रुपए का क्या हुआ । अगर केन्द्रीय योजना आयोग पैसा देगा, लेकिन, वह उस पैसे पर नजर नहीं रखेगा कि प्रान्त की सरकार उस का उपयोग कैसे कर रही है, वह यह मूल्यांकन नहीं करेगा कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों को जिन कामों के लिए पैसा दिया गया था, वे काम किए गए हैं या नहीं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस पैसे के दुरुपयोग की सम्भावना बनी रहेगी । इस पर कोई न कोई चैक अवश्य होना चाहिए । इसके अतिरिक्त केंद्र के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों या प्रांतों की सरकारों द्वारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जो भी काम करने हों, उनके बारे में व्यापक दृष्टि से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

आज आसाम का पहाड़ अशांत क्यों हैं ? —इस लिए कि हम वहां के लोगों की विकास की भूख को शान्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । जब वहां के लोग देख रहे हैं कि कुछ इलाके बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ गए हैं और वे बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ गए हैं, तो उनमें असंतोष उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है, और उस असंतोष का फायदा कुछ राष्ट्रघाती तत्व उठा रहे हैं ।

आज जिस तरीके से हमारे विरोधी दल के कई बड़े बड़े नेताओं का स्टेचर, कद, घट रहा है, उसी तरह हमारे पहाड़ों में भी ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं, जो कभी राष्ट्रीय स्तर के नेता थे, मगर आज सिमट कर स्थानीय स्तर पर आ गए हैं । वे स्थानीय विकास की भूख का गलत फायदा उठाने की कोशिश न करें । आज हमारे पहाड़ी इलाकों में जगह जगह ऐसी बात कही जाने लगी है।

कि हम आसाम बना देंगे । इन बातों को छुटपुट तरीके से कहा जा रहा है, मगर हम उन्हें साधारण तरीके से नहीं ले सकते, हमें उसमें गहराई से जाना होगा । इस बात का मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए कि इतने बरसों में पहाड़ों में क्या विकास हुआ है, हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का कितना प्रतिशत वास्तविक अर्थों में पहाड़ों में गया है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का कितना क्षेत्रफल है और उसके संदर्भ में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री पराशर ने इन बातों की जांच के लिये एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बिठाने का जो बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है मैं उसका पूरजोर समर्थन करता हूं । माननीय योजना मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बिगड़ी हुई योजना जिस में सारी योजना के स्वरूप को उन्होंने बिगाड़ कर रख दिया था, उस को जिस तरीके से वह अच्छे रास्ते पर ले आए हैं, उसी तरह से हमारी भी उन से यह आशा है और हमारा जोर भी है कि इस बात के लिये कि वह पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिय अपेक्षित रूपरेखा बनायेंगे और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का समुचित विकास करेंगे ।

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री पाराशर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वह एक बहुत जरूरी रेजोल्यूशन यहां लाए है । पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बारे में एक कवि ने कहा है—

पाते हैं कुछ गुलाब चट्टानों में परवरिश,
आती है पत्थरों से भी खुशबू कभी-कभी ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक पैरा मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं आपको ।

"The development of hill areas in the country cannot be undertaken in isolation from the adjoining plains with which their economy is closely inter-related. Unless adequate programmes are evolved in the conservation and proper utilisation of the resources of the hill areas, not only the problems of these areas will continue to remain unsolved but the economy of the plains shall also be adversely affected."

हिमाचल के आंचल में मेरा क्षेत्र पड़ता है और एक गांव का उदाहरण देकर मैं पोजीशन बताना चाहता हूं कि पहाड़ों में हालत क्या है । मेरे अपने अम्बाला जिले में कम से कम 200 गांव ऐसे है जिनमें भोजपुर टीकर नाम का एक गांव है जहां हाई स्कूल नहीं, मिडिल स्कूल तक नहीं है, गांव में कोई सड़क नहीं है, कोई अस्पताल नहीं है, कोई डिस्पेंसरी नहीं है, प्राइवेट डाक्टर भी नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है । तालाब जिसे कहा जा सकता है वह भी नहीं है, तीन जोहड़ हैं। एक जोहड़ ऊंची जाति के लिए है जो उसमें से पानी पीते है, एक हरिजनों के लिए है और तीसरा मवेशियों के पानी पीने के लिए है । अगर कोई आदमी बीमार हो जाता है तो उसके लिए कोई इलाज नहीं है। झाड़ फूंक और मंत्र यही इलाज अभी तक वहां चलता है । जब हालत सीरियस होती है तब उसको कहीं नीचे ले जाने की बात होती है और नीचे प्लेन तक जाते जाते वह दम तोड़ देता है । गर्मी के मौसम में जब वहां जोहड़ का पानी भी खत्म हो जाता है तो तीन किलोमीटर नीचे चश्में से पानी लेने के लिए वह आते हैं । अन्दाजा लगाइये उस महिला का जिसके पास मिट्टी का घड़ा है, कांसे पीतल का बर्तन नहीं है, वह सिर पर उस घड़े को रख कर तीन किलोमीटर ऊपर पानी ले कर चढ़ता है, जरा सा उसका पांव कहीं हिल जाये और पानी सहित वह नीचे गिर जाये, फिर उसकी हालत का अन्दाजा लगाइए . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : गला टूट जाता है।

श्री सूरजभान : जी, हां यही मैं कह रहा हूं कि घड़े के साथ साथ उसका गला भी टूट जाता है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इन इलाकों की हालत सुधारने के लिए आधार बदलने चाहिये जिसकी तरफ प्रोफेसर पाराशर जी ने इशारा किया था । मैदानी इलाके में 2 लाख रुपये में एक किलोमीटर सड़क बन जाएगी लेकिन पहाड़ी इलाके में तो उससे 1 फर्लांग भी नहीं बन पायेगी । यही आधार अगर आप पहाड़ों में भी रखेंगे तो कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा । ये आधार आपको बदलने चाहिये । उसके लिए ज्यादा रकम का प्रावधान आपको करना चाहिये । डाक तार विभाग ने कुछ आधार बदले हैं लेकिन रेलवे ने बिलकुल नहीं बदले हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने आज तक रेलवे नहीं देखी । मुझे अभी बम्बई जाने का मौका मिला, वहां के कम्प्यूटर्स ने मांग रखी है कि ट्रेन 6 मिनट के बाद आती है, तीन मिनट के बाद आनी चाहिये। मांग उनकी भी वाजिब है। लेकिन यहां करोड़ों लोग ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने कि अभी तक रेलवे की शकल भी नहीं देखी है ।

जगाधरी से पौंटा साहब की रेलवे लाइन के लिए मैं बहुत अरसे से चिल्लाता आ रहा हूं । पाराशर साहब ने भी वह मांग रखी है । लेकिन कोई सुनता नहीं है । कहते है कि अनएकोनामिकल है । अनएकोनामिकल तो होगी जब आप का स्टैण्डर्ड यह रहेगा । इस स्टैण्डर्ड को बदलिए तभी जाकर हालत सुधरेगी ।

एक सुझाव मैं और देना चाहता हूं कि पहाड़ों में जो मैटीरियल मिलता है उसके लिए कारखाने पहाड़ों में ही लगाये जायें । सीमेंट के कारखाने आसानी से पहाड़ों में लगाये जा सकते हैं, कागज का कारखाना वहां आसानी से लग सकता है, जड़ी-बूटियां वहां बहुत मिलती हैं, दवाइयों का कारखाना पहाड़ों में लग सकता है, फ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग के कारखाने पहाड़ों में लग सकते हैं । यह वहां होना चाहिये । उसका लाभ मैदानों को भी होगा लेकिन पहाड़ में रहने वाले भी उसका लाभ उठा सकें, इतना जरूर होना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैदान के लोग विरोध करेंगे ।

श्री सूरज भान : कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा । मैं रहता हूं मैदान में ही हूं लेकिन मेरा एरिया जरूर उससे मिलता है ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि अमीरों के लालच और गरीबों की जरूरत के कारण पहाड़ों का बहुत बड़ा जंगल कटता जा रहा है । अमीर अपनी लालच के कारण और गरीब अपनी जरूरत के कारण उसको काटते जा रहे हैं । इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये । जब जंगल कटते जाते हैं तो मैदानों में बाढ़ आती है । पानी के रेजर्वयर्स में सिल्ट बढ़ता है और लैण्ड स्लाइड्स होती है । इसलिए जब तक डिफारेस्टेशन समाप्त नहीं होगा और एफारेस्टेशन नहीं होगा तब तक यह हालत सुधरेगी नहीं ।

सभापति महोदय, किसी पहाड़ की एक ऊंची चोटी होती है तो उसके नीचे खाई भी होती है । इसी किस्म का फर्क पहाड़ पर रहने वाले लोगों में भी है । उनमें कुछ तो बहुत अमीर हैं और कुछ बहुत गरीब हैं जिनको कि शायद इन्सान कहना भी ठीक नहीं होगा । सौभाग्य से मुझे पूरे भारतवर्ष में घूमने का मौका मिला है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस टेलीविजन

एरिया में कुछ आदिवासी भाई ऐसे भी हैं जोकि कम्प्लीटली नैकेड रहते हैं। क्या किसी ने उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है? क्या वे जब एजीटेशन करेंगे तभी उनकी हालत सुधरेगी?

चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं दो तीन सुझाव ही देना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि गारलैण्ड कैनाल (माला नहर) की बात हम बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे हैं कि पहाड़ों के साथ-साथ वह बनेगी। पता नहीं वह कहां पर अटकी पड़ी है और क्या उसमें कमी है—इसको जरा देखा जाय। शायद कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने यह राय दी थी कि अगर कहीं पहाड़ टूट गया, तो सूखे में भी बाढ़ आ जाएगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूं इन चीजों का बन्दोबस्त किया जा सकता है और वह पानी जो कि आज हमारे देश में सैलाब लाता है उसको ऐसी कैनाल के द्वारा काम में लाया जा सकता है।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि हर डिपार्टमेंट में हिल एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक सेल बनाया जाए और उससे कहा जा कि हर साल के आखिर में वह पार्लियामेंट में एक रिपोर्ट पेश करे कि उसने क्या-क्या किया।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में पौने चार करोड़ रुपये अनयूटिलाइज्ड रह गये। वेस्टर्न घाट और हिमालयन रीजन में भी 8 करोड़ रुपए लैप्स हुये। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एमाउन्ट तो कुछ ज्यादा है लेकिन मेरी इससे तसल्ली नहीं है, नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन के लिये 340 करोड़ और हिमालयन के लिये 560 करोड़ है परन्तु सवाल यह है कि इसमें कितना लैप्स होगा? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस किस्म की कोई मशीनरी बनायें जो हर साल बताये कि जो टार्गेट्स निर्धारित किये गये थे उनमें कितनी पूर्ति हुई है और कितनी नहीं हुई है वरना फिर आप अन्त में देखेंगे कि अमुक एमाउन्ट लैप्स हो गया।

आखिर में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एक नेशनल बाडी बनाई जाये, अगर इसके लिये आपको संविधान की धारा (371) में कोई संशोधन करने की जरूरत हो तो वह भी कर लें, उसको हिल एंड बैकवर्ड एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिये पूरी पावर्स दी जायें और वह इस दिशा में पूरी तरह से सक्रिय होकर अपना काम करे।

अन्त में मैं पराशर साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, उनकी जो मांग है कि एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी बने जो सारे मामले को देखे, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि वे इसको मान लें क्योंकि इसको सारे सदन का समर्थन प्राप्त है।

श्री एन० ई० होरो (खूंटी): सभापति महोदय, पराशर साहब जो रेजोल्यूशन लाये हैं उसके लिये मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। उनकी एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी बनाने की मांग को अगर योजना मंत्री मान लेते हैं तो इससे इस सदन की इज्जत भी बढ़ेगी और उन क्षेत्रों की प्रगति में भी तेजी आयेगी। विकास आइसोलेशन में नहीं होता है, इस बात को प्लानिंग

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

कमीशन ने भी मान लिया है लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन तो प्लान बनाता है, स्टेट्स भी प्लान बनाती है, पर प्लान के इंप्लीमेन्टेशन का जो काम है वह स्टेट्स करती है। कई स्टेट्स ने प्लानिंग की अवधि में ईमानदारी के साथ काम नहीं किया हैं। आज, जैसा कि यहां पर श्री सूरजभान जी ने कहा कितना ही रुपया प्लान पीरियड मे लैप्स हो जाता है।

दूसरी बात आप विकास की एक इमारत बनाना चाहते है लेकिन उसके लिये आपके यहां कोई फाउंडेशन नहीं है। इसमें पैसा तो बर्बाद होगा ही। इसलिये पराशर साहब का जो रेजोल्यूशन है उसमें बहुत-साफ साफ कहा गया है कि आज आवश्यकता इंफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर की है, विशेषकर पहाडी क्षेत्रों के लिये, जिसकी तरफ किसी की नजर उठी नहीं है। जो राज्य सरकारें हैं उन्होंने उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री पराशर साहब के रिजोल्यूशन के अनुसार एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाई जाये, उसे मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लें। जैसा कि दस्तूर है नान-आफिशियल रिजोल्यूशन, उस पर मंत्री जी आश्वासन दे देते हैं और फिर वह विद-ड्रा कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी कम से कम इसको स्वीकार कर लें, तो एक बहुत बड़ा काम हो जायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक नया विचार आना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन 30-32 सालों में जो सेन्टर या स्टेट द्वारा गलतियां हुई हैं योजनाओं में, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बैक-वर्ड रीजन्स की मूल समस्याओं को जो देखा नहीं गया है, उनको एक नये दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाना चाहिये। ऐसे-ऐसे उपाय किये जाने चाहियें ताकि विकास का काम आगे बढ़े, लेकिन यह पूरा का पूरा स्टेट के मातहत नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिये, इसमें सेन्टर की रिसपान्सिबिलिटी होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी लोग रहते है और ऐसे लोगों के उत्थान के लिये सेन्टर की जवाबदही होती है। सेन्टर यह नहीं कह सकती है कि इसको जवाबदेही उसकी नहीं है, स्टेट की है। ऐसा कह कर उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान से वह वंचित नहीं रह सकती है। इसलिए प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक नया दृष्टिकोण बनाना जरूरी है। आप पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कहीं नये स्टेट की बात आती है और कहीं पर आन्दोलन की बात चलती है--इन सबके पीछे क्या है? कभी भी इनको मूल समस्याओं की ओर देखा नहीं गया है। जब कभी वहां पर लोगों द्वारा आवाज उठाई जाती है, तो सरकार के सामने ला-एंड-आर्डर की सिचूएशन हो जाती है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

आज के नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस में चार आईट्म्स है--एक प्रो० पराशर का है, जिस पर कि बहस चल रही है, दूसरे श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का है, तीसरे श्री के० पी० सिंह देव और चौथे श्री मूल चन्द डागा का है--यदि इन चारों रेजोल्यूशन्स को देखें तो लगता है कि सब एक ही बात की ओर इशारा करते हैं कि हमारे देश में ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जो उपेक्षित हैं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र जहां कि मूल समस्या आर्थिक विकास की है, उस ओर हमारी नजर जानी चाहिये। इस प्रश्न को चार दिशाओं से देखा जा रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिस को आजादी के 32 साल बीत जाने पर भी ठीक देखा नहीं गया है। पराशर जी का यह रेजोल्यूशन इस बात का सबूत है कि पार्लियामेंट

इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कितना चिन्तित है और पूरा देश कितना चिन्तित है। आजादी के 32 साल बीत जाने पर भी हम पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की मूल समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस समस्या को सरकार की ओर से उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा गया है, जिसका नतीजा है कि हिन्दुस्तान को बाहर से तो खतरा है ही, लेकिन अन्दर से भी खतरा पैदा होता जा रहा है। सरकार की ओर से जब कभी नार्थ-ईस्टर्न-रीजन के संबंध की बात आती है, तो कहा जाता है कि वहां अलगाव की स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है और अभी कुछ लोग कह रहे थे अप्रोजीशन के लोग उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भड़का रहे हैं। यह असत्य है। यह कोई भड़काने वाली बात नहीं है। बात यह है कि सरकार ने उनकी मूल समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया है। जब वे अपने हक के लिये मांग करते है, तो उनको सिसेशनिस्ट कहा जाता है। तीन दशक से, प्रेजूडिस विचार से सरकार इस क्षेत्र के जन आन्दोलन को देखता आ रहा है, इस पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये ताकि उनकी समस्याओं का सही समाधान हो सके। सरकार का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, सरकार की जो व्यवस्था है, वह इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के हित एवं विकास के अनुकूल नहीं है। प्रशासन में जो लोग हैं, उनको इन क्षेत्रों के उत्थान के लिए नए ढंग अपनाना चाहिये ताकि उनका सही विकास किया जा सके। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि, कहीं भी यदि आन्दोलन हो रहा हो, नए स्टेट की मांग हो रही हो या नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रीजन के आन्दोलन ही हो, यह देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े नहीं करेगा, बल्कि आप ही देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करेंगे यदि वहां के लोगों का उत्थान आपने ईमानदारी से नहीं किया। आंदोलनकारी अपनी मूल समस्या को देश के सामने प्रोजेक्ट करना चाहते हैं, पर सरकार उन को ऐसा नहीं करने देना चाहती है। सदन को और पूरे देश को गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखना चाहिये कि हम ने पिछले 32 सालों में क्या किया है और किस रास्ते पर चले हैं। योजना विभाग ने जो रास्ता निकाला है क्या वह रास्ता ठीक है? प्लान के अन्दर बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें कही जाती हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन योजना बना देता है, पैसा दे देता है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद ठोस काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह देखना चाहिये कि क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? सच्चाई यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्ट्स का प्रशासन यंत्र भी डवेलपमेन्ट ओरिएन्टेड नहीं है। राज्यों में कुछ ऐसे पाकेट्स है जिन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है और कुछ बिलकुल नैग्लेक्टेड रहते है। जहां पर ज्यादा पोलिटीकल प्रेशर है उन का काम हो जाता है, दूसरों की उपेक्षा हो जाती है, जो अविकसित रह जाते हैं। आज इस विषय की ओर हम लोगों को एक नये दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिये।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पराशर ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारे हिमालय का जो पहाड़ है वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ पहाड़ गिना जाता है, लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने के लिए हमारे पहाड़ ही काम आते हैं। आज हिमालय की चोटियां दरख्तों से खाली होती जा रही हैं। इन पहाड़ों पर से तमाम दरख्तों का कटान होता चला जा रहा है जिस से वे वीरान हो गये हैं। चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, काश्मीर हो, नागालैंड हो या यू० पी० के पहाड़ हों—एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक दरख्त कटते चले जा रहे हैं।

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तान पुरी]

1975–76 में इन को रोकने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये, उस के बाद 1977-78 में उस तरह की नीति नहीं बनाई गई जिस से कि पहाड़ों के जंगलों को बचाया जा सके ।

हमारे पहाड़ों के डवेलपमेन्ट के क्या साधन हो सकते हैं । हमारे ऊंचे पहाड़ों पर या जहां से हमारे नामग्याल जी आते हैं– पशु-पालन, भेड़-बकरी का व्यापार होता है । हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन्नौर; लाहोल, स्पीति–ये सब ऊंचे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, ट्राइबल क्षेत्र हैं जहां भेड़-बकरी और पशुपालन का काम होता है । जो जिन्स, खाने के अनाज या दूसरी चीजें वहां जाती हैं, वे भेड़-बकरियों पर लाद कर ले जाई जाती हैं । न आज तक वहां सड़कें बनी हैं, न दूसरी सुविधायें हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं बनी, इस का क्या कारण है ? इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहां बर्फ पड़ जाती है जिससे काम ठप्प हो जाता है, टेक्नीकल सेक्शन्ज़ के लिये फाइल घूमती रहती है लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं होता । जब तक वहां के लोकल लोगों को काम में नहीं जुटाया जायगा, तब तक पहाड़ आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते । इसीलिये इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि हमें ऐसे काम वहां शुरू करने चाहियें जिस से उन लोगों को काम मिले, रोजगार मिले । एक ऐसा काम टूरिज्म का काम है, जैसाकि हमारे साथी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में अर्ज किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि पहाड़ों में टूरिस्ट काम्प्लेक्स बनाये जायें । टूरिस्ट लोग जो यहां पर आते हैं, वे हमारे पहाड़ों को देखना चाहते है । हमारे पहाड़ मैदानी इलाकों को ठण्ड से बचाते हैं । अगर पहाड़ों से लकड़ी यहां न आये तो यहां का काम नहीं चल सकता । पहाड़ों में जैम्ज़ बनते है, छोटे या बड़े डैम्ज़ पहाड़ों में ही बन सकते हैं, जिन से बिजली पैदा की जाती है, सिंचाई के लिये नहरों में पानी दिया जा सकता है, कोयले की बचत होती है, । ये हमारी नेशनल-प्रापर्टीज़ हैं जिन को प्रकृति ने हमें दिया है । शहरों में हड़तालें होती हैं कारखाते बन्द होते हैं–लेकिन इस तरह का वातावरण पहाड़ों में नहीं है । वे लोग शान्तिप्रिय हैं, अमन से रहते हैं । बेकारी को शक्ल आप को पहाड़ों में देखने को नहीं मिलेगी, किसी भी बस स्टेण्ड पर आप को कोई मांगता हुआ नज़र नहीं आयेगा ।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं– हमारी प्लानिंग बाडी में पहले कोई लाकड़ा वाला वाइस-चेअरमैन थे, उन्होंने हमारे पहाड़ों के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । अब हमारी सरकार ने चाहे हमारी हिमाचल की सरकार हो या केन्द्र में हो, इस तरफ ध्यान देना शुरू किया है . . . ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please state what you want him to do for the hilly areas.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त : (सुल्तानपुरी) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—आप जानते हैं हिमाचल प्रदेश ऐसा पहाड़ी प्रदेश है जिस में रेलवे ज़ीरो है, एक किलोमीटर लाइन भी इस प्रदेश को नहीं दी गई है । हम लोग भी देश के नागरिक हैं और इसलिए हमारा भी हक बनता है । हम संसद में बोलते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें रेलवे दो, पीछे तो कोई सुनने वाला नहीं था लेकिन अब तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं और प्लानिंग के जो मंत्री हैं, तिवारी जी, वे पहाड़ी इलाकों की क्या कठिनाइयां हैं, उसके बारे में सब जानते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वे कुछ न कुछ पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए करेंगे । उनके लिए कुछ होना चाहिए ताकि वहां का विकास हो सके । इस देश में और जगहों पर उद्योग लग रहे हैं और सारा का सारा डेवलपमेंट मैदानी इलाकों में ही हो रहा है ।

आज आप यह देखते हैं कि फ्लड्स आते हैं । तो ये ऊपर से नीचे ही आते हैं। अगर पहाड़ों की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो इन को रोकना मुश्किल होगा । वहां पर पेड़ लगाने की बहुत जरूरत है और वहां पर जो राज्य सरकारें हैं, उन को ज्यादा मजबूत करने की जरूरत है ताकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के अन्दर जो ग़रीब लोग रहते हैं, उन को कारोबार में लगाया जा सके, काम में लगाया जा सके। उन की आप को मदद करनी चाहिए ताकि वे छोटे-छोटे काम धन्धे कर सकें, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगा सकें। वहां पर चूने के पत्थरों का भंडार है। उससे वहां पर छोटे-छोटे सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं । हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में चूने के इतने भंडार हैं जिन का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। अगर आप को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की उन्नति करना है, तो वहां पर आप कारखाने दीजिए ताकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोग आगे बढ़ सकें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो नेशनल हाईवे है, उसको आप किन्नौर के आगे तक ले गये हैं, जो चाइना के बार्डर के पास है लेकिन चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, चाहे लद्दाख हो, चाहे भरमोर हो और चाहे यू० पी० तथा दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हों, वहां पर जो गांव के लोग हैं, उनको कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है । उन देहातों में न सड़कें हैं और न बिजली, न पानी का कोई इन्तजाम है । ये सब सुविधाएं उन को मिलनी चाहिएं ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने सेबों और दूसरी चीजों के ले जाने के भाड़े बढ़ा दिये हैं । इसके आलावा जो पेकिंग केसेज होते हैं, जिनमें फल आदि ले जाए जाते हैं, उनके भाड़े रेलवे ने बढ़ा दिये हैं । मेरा कहना यह है सेब, केला, संतरा और अनाज आदि पर रेल भाड़े में छूट दी जाए । प्लानिंग कमीशन के मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं । मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर पहाड़ों की उन्नति करना है, तो वे इस पर ध्यान दें ताकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोग तबाही से बच सकें। वहां पर ओलावृष्टि हुई है और नियम 377 के तहत मैंने यह मामला उठाया था और यह बताया था कि हमारे इलाके में सरसों, चना और फल आदि की फ़सलें बिल्कुल तबाह हो गई हैं और अब वहां के लोग ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि उनके पास अपने गुजारे के लिए कुछ नहीं बाकी बचा है । इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जहां-जहां ओलावृष्टि हुई है और लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है, वहां पर उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दें और उनकी सहायता करें । इसके साथ ही साथ बिजली के उद्योग लगाने के लिए, बिजली का प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा रखा जाए । हमारे यहां के लिए 750 करोड़ रुपए की योजना थी लेकिन वह भी काट दी गई है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसको बढ़ाया जाए और वहां पर रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाएं ताकि वहां के लोग आगे बढ़ सकें ।

माननीय सदस्य श्री पराशर जो यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उसमें इस सदन के सभी साथियों को अपना योगदान देना चाहिए । एक बहुत अच्छे टाइम पर यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है और उसका समर्थन सभी को करना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां विमान सेवाओं के बारे में बात चली थी और हमारे मंत्री जी इस को मान गये थे क्योंकि अब कांग्रेस की सरकार आ गई है वरना पहले इसको कोई मानने वाला नहीं था । मुझे उम्मीद है कि विमान सेवा से हिमाचल प्रदेश को

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

जोड़ा जाएगा जैसा कि और जगहों को राजधानी से जोड़ा गया है।

इस तरह से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि टेलीविजन के मामले में भी हमारा हिमाचल प्रदेश पीछे है। वहां पर टेलीविजन और ब्रोडकास्टिंग का कोई सेन्टर नहीं है। जब भी हम इस के बारे में कहते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि हम इसको कर रहे है। मैं चाहता हूं कि 1982 तक वह लगा दिया जाए। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर यह होना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक बैंकों की सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है चाहे वह यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक हो या चाहे कोई और बैंक हो, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे लोगों को उनमें काम करने के लिए भेजा जाता है, जो वहां की बोली नहीं जानते जो वहां की भाषा नहीं जानते। वहां पर उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के लोगों को लगाना चाहिए। रोजगार में वे लोग पीछे हैं और पढ़ने में भी पीछे हैं, तो फिर वहां का विकास कैसे हो सकता है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में 17 एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्युयेन्सीज हैं, जिनमें तीन जिला हैडक्वाटरों पर चार कालेज हैं और बाकी जो जगहें हैं, वहां पर कोई कालेज नहीं है। आप वहां के लोगों की एजूकेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें और दूसरी सहूलियतें दें जिससे कि हमारी स्टेट के बच्चे भी आगे बढ़ें। इसके लिए मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यू० पी० के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और जहां-जहां भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं सब के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करें जिससे कि वहां के लोग आगे बढ़ सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यही कहना है। आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए आपका बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir: I wish to add my voice of support also to this Resolution. I am sure the House is grateful to Mr. Parashar for having introduced this Resolution. There are no two opinions here. We are all of one opinion. There seems to be no party division at all.

All of us are united in expecting, requesting and also exhorting the Government to go ahead with its plans for the development of the hill areas and to devise a proper constitutional as well as political machinery through which it would be possible for them to achieve good enough results, unlike the kind of results—or want of results till now, during the last 30 or 35 years after we achieved freedom.

In those days we had no freedom at all. There were many disciples of Mahatma Gandhi who went to many of these areas in order to cater to their needs, try to understand the lives of the people there and then to espouse their cause. But, unfortunately, after we have achieved freedom and after we have achieved some political strength and support, and gained the support of these people through elections, attention seems to have been diverted from developmental aspects to political aspects—so that some set-back appears to be there in the developmental work.

It is wrong to say that there has been no development at all. I for one can bear witness to the fact that there has been very great progress, because I used to carry on surveys of economic conditions, both directly by myself and also through so many of my followers and disciples working under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in many of the hilly areas in Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Orissa; and I was in touch with so many of these constructive workers who then

used to work in Himalayas and in Punjab from Adampur, and also in Gujarat and Maharashtra. But so much has got to be done; and it can be done not merely directly by the Central Government or through the local Governments, but also done more effectively, if we can somehow or other think of a political machinery wherein we would be able to get local Governments and the Central Government to cooperate with one another, and then work in unison. In fact, I think some of us were responsible in persuading the Congress Government itself in establishing what is known as the Ajmer-Merwar Development Authority some decades ago. The idea of that Authority was that this kind of developmental activities should not be left to the tender mercies of the local Governments, their politics and also the want of finances in their possession. There should be an independent Authority on which both the Central Government as well as the local Government would be cooperating with each other. They would be making their own budget, submit their budget to the local Government and Central Government, and ensure sufficient grants being given to them by these two Governments—and thus have enough money with themselves and then utilize it according to some plan that they would be making, subject to the overall plan that would be indicated by the Planning Commission. That kind of an Authority we have to think of, even now.

Now that you have given the Governor-status to most of these States—and they are having their own local or State autonomy—they are too busy with their politics. Therefore, such an authority is absolutely necessary which is independent of these rivallying political authorities and their political parties.

I would like to make one more suggestion for the consideration of the Ministry of Finance as well as the Planning Commission. Most of these areas are dependent upon imports for most of their essential commodities, necessities of every day life, apart from food. Now, in regard to all these, they are now obliged to pay excise duty in the same way as all others are paying. This hurts them very much. This encroaches upon their resources. So, careful thought has got to be given to the taxation structure so that they can be relieved from the burden of excise duty. In what manner, to what extent this can be done and how it can be done, we have to take care to see. We have also to see that non-hilly people who are from non-hilly area would not exploit the hilly people to the detriment of the national economy. This will have to be studied. To do all these things, you need a special authority.

Now how that kind of authority can be brought into existence? It can be brought into existence through a special legislation. All these things will have to be gone into by the Parliamentary Committee which has been suggested by my hon. friend, Mr. Parashar. Therefore, I am sure, the Government would do well in accepting the spirit of the resolution and then themselves giving some thought in their Cabinet as well as in other special committee to study these things and then coming forward before this House with their proposal as to how they would like to get this matter studied in all its aspects; whether it is only through the Committee of Members of Parliament that is suggested now or through a committee or a commission on which there would be Members of Parliament as well as representatives of the State Governments who would work together. Let us leave these important details to be decided by the Government. But certainly the Government would do well to respond to the universal atmosphere of consensus on the part of the House here that something should be done and that

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

too very quickly and in an effective manner, in an alround constructive manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pius Tirkey.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I have a submission to make. We all want to participate in this important resolution. Therefore, time should be rationalised so that we can be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would very much like that every member shall not take more than five minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): There should be some time given to move my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is 4.45 p.m. The time allotted to this is over. But I would like to tell you that there are about 15 or 16 members more. There is a request from Vajpayeeji that his resolution is next.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Please extend the time also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, is it the pleasure of the House to extend it by one more hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then we shall not extend it further.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There has to be a solemn agreement and I would like to request my friends from the Treasury Benches that I must get some time to move my motion and the discussion can continue next time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We can speak for a few minutes more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I should be allowed to move my motion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We can extend the time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPYEE: It has to be moved today and I resist any attempt to shut out my motion. This is a non-official business and there has to be a gentleman's agreement.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I invite your attention to similar incidents that happened in the last session. Last time, when the resolution about the Presidential system was to be moved, an effort was made and that Resolution could not be moved. We resisted it. You were in the Chair at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not aware of that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has agreed to extend the discussion of this by one more hour. The whole difficulty is we cannot extend beyond 6 o'clock. Therefore, now from 4-45 we are extending the discussion by one more hour. I would request all Members to take only five minutes and let us complete it by 5-45 p.m.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am extending by one hour. But every hon. Member shall not take more than three to five minutes. This is the consensus of the House. The House has agreed to extend the time of discussion up to 5-45. One hour's extension is agreed. The discussion will continue. From 4-45 we have extended up to 5-45.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar): You should take the consensus of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the consensus of the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This is such an important resolution. Most of the

people will not get an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: How has this suddenly cropped up? I do not want to say anything attributing any motive. But suddenly this has cropped up. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion has been extended up to 5-45.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Everything has to be completed, including the Minister's reply. If you go by the majority view, (*Interruptions*) I am sorry to say now... (*Interruptions*) I am talking of the consensus of the House. Are they prepared to accommodate the minority view or not? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My motion has secured the first place in the ballot. (*Interruptions*) They have already made up their mind. They will not allow it to come up. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You cannot dictate to the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are dictating, Rangaji. I am sorry. If that Resolution is important, my motion is also important. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please. Now, the House has agreed to extend the discussion upto 5-45 p.m.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many more Members like Shri A. K. Roy and so many other Members have given their names, Mr. Vajpayee. Even if we extend the time for this Resolution, next time your resolution will come up. There is no question of your resolution being lost.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Am I allowed to move it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now. Next time. That is the rule.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a guarantee?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No guarantee. That is the rule.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): He is only interested that it should not lapse.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And you will repeat the same thing on the next day also. Your intentions are... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will read the rule. Direction 9A by the Speaker says:

> 9A: If time allotted for discussion of a part-discussed resolution entered in the list of business for a day is increased by the House or the Speaker and as a result thereof the next resolution entered in the list of business on the basis of the first priority obtained at the ballot is not moved on that day, the said resolution shall be set down as the first item for the next day allotted during the same session for private members' resolutions after the part-discussed resolution, if any.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: For that also, the discussion on the present resolution will have to be completed today. But if they want to extend it further...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even then, you will have a chance to move.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Pius Tirkey.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पाराशर जी ने जो संकल्प मूव किया है यह बहुत जरूरी था, इसलिये कि हमें देखा जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पहाड़ी इलाको में ही समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है। जहां जहां पहाड़ी इलाके हैं वहीं समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है और विद्रोह देखा जा रहा है। इसका मूल कारण यह है कि वहां के रहने वाले ट्राइबल हैं और वह स्वाभिमानी हैं, उनके अपने रीति रिवाज, अपनी भाषा और अपना कल्चर है जिसको वह बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। किन्तु इस अवस्था का, हमारे संविधान द्वारा स्वीकार करते हुए भी, हमने उसका आदर नहीं किया, और यही कारण है कि जहां जहां जमीन उपजाऊ होती गई उनकी जमीनें छीनी गयीं और वह ट्राइबल्स बेचारे बेघर होकर कंट्रेक्टर, बिजनेसमन और मनीलैंडर्स के गुलाम की तरह से रह रहे हैं। नागालैंड, असम, बिहार के क्षेत्रों में जो विद्रोह की भावना जग रही है या हर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में हो रहा है, इसका मूल कारण ऐक्सप्लायटेशन है जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अत्याचारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है और इसीलिये विद्रोह हो रहा है क्योंकि ट्राइबल लोगों की समस्याओं को समझने में हमारा प्रशासन फेल हुआ है।

मैं 30 तारीख को चाइनाला गया था वहां करीब 30,000 आदमी, औरत, बच्चे, जवान, वकील, मुख्तार और टीचर्स सब शामिल थे, उन्होंने बताया कि यह शेड्यूल्ड एरिया है, पहाड़ी इलाका है और अंग्रेजों के जमाने से यहां का जो कामन ला है कि यहां पर पुलिसलैस सरकार चले, वहां गुंडे शासन व्यवस्था को चलाते थे, उनके पास रेवेन्यू और पुलिस की पावर थी और न्याय करने की भी पावर थी और सरकार जो रेवेन्यू उनसे क्लेक्ट करती थी उसका कुछ हिस्सा उनको दिया जाता था। हमारे संविधान में शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के गवर्नर को कहा गया है कि हर वर्ष कितना डेवलपमेंट हुआ उसका हिसाब उसको देना चाहिये। लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ। इस ढील-ढाल के कारण से उस मीटिंग में करीब 30,000 ट्राइबल्स ने कहा हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं रहेंगे, हम इंडिपेंडेंट हो जायेंगे। ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने अपना रोष दिखाया क्योंकि हमारे हकों, जमीनों और जंगलों के हमारे अधिकारों को लूटने के लिये सरकार चेष्टा कर रही है, हमको इसको बचाना है और बचा कर रहेंगे चाहे उसके लिये जो कुछ भी करना पड़े। यह डिक्लेरेशन 30 मार्च को चाईनाला के बाजार में ट्राइबल लोगों ने किया। हमने उनके कामन ला, जो आदिवासियों का वे आफ़ लाइफ़ है उसको नहीं समझा और समझने की चेष्टा भी नहीं की। उन्होंने बताया कि मिशनरी लोग आये जमींदारों के अत्याचारों से शेल्टर मांगने के लिये हम मिशनरीज के पास गये थे। किन्तु अभी भी वही लोग जो नेता बनकर, कंट्रेक्टर बनकर, पुलिस आफिसर बनकर, जो न वहां की भाषा जानते हैं, न कल्चर जानते हैं, वह वहां प्रशासक हो गये हैं और अपनी ही नीति, अपने ही कानून उन पर लागू कर रहे हैं जिससे विद्रोह होता है। अगर समय पर सरकार ने चिन्ता नहीं की तो सारे देश के हर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में ट्राइबल क्षेत्र में भारी विद्रोह हो जायेगा और उसको संभालना गवर्नमेंट के लिये कठिन हो जायेगा और हम सबके लिये वह सुख की बात नहीं होगी।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इनको अपने रूप से पनपने क्यों नहीं देते? जहां जहां शेड्यूल्ड क्षेत्र हैं, जहां-जहां पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उनको एक जगह में लेकर उनको अपने ही तौर से पनपाने के लिये और तरक्की करने के लिये यदि

आप सहायता दें तो इससे लाभ होगा। उन्हीं के क्षेत्र के लिये उन्हीं के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर वहां लगाये जायें तब उनके समझ में आयेगा कि हमको कुछ दिया गया है, तभी इस क्षेत्र का समाधान हो सकता है।

इसके फिफ्थ शिड्यूल से मैं क्वोट करता हूं —

"Exploitation by contractors.

Apart from the policy and its psychological reactions upon the service personnel in the Forest Department, its implications produced other complications. The emphasis on realisation of maximum annual revenue placed in this policy has increased the importance of the contractor. The task of government has been no doubt rendered easy, but a large number of these contractors have become a source of uncontrolled exploitation for the traibals. The contractor has become a law unto himself. He has a pull with the officers in the Department. The tribal, who seldom knows the rules, is at his mercy. The contractor may give work to the villager or he may refuse to give it. He may purchase his commodities or refuse to purchase them. He interprets the rules in his own way. The contract system has operated as an undisguised monopoly in the last ten years... Reactions of the Tribals.

There is constant propaganda that the tribals are destroying the forest. We put this complaint to some unsophisticated tribals. They countered the complaint by asking how could they destroy the forest. They owned no trucks. They hardly had even a bullock cart. The utmost that they would carry away was head-load of produce for sale to maintain their family and that too against a licence"

सभी जगह समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं वह नंगे होते जा रहे हैं और उसका दोष पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों का है। यहां यह स्पष्ट कहा गया है, दोष किस का है। इन कंट्रेक्टरों ने उनको बहाना देकर जब वहां से मूल्यवान लकड़ी रुपया कमाने के लिये इधर-उधर भेज दी है, इससे हमारे देश का जंगल उजड़ता जा रहा है और इस तरह से बहुत सी समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो रही हैं।

फिफ्थ शिड्यूल में कहा गया है —

"Scheduled Areas have been constituted with two clear and straightforward objections—one is to assist the tribals in enjoying their existing rights unhindered by others and the second is to develop the areas and promote economic, educational and social progress among Scheduled Tribes. In this scheme, protection of the interests of the tribals in land, protection against exploitation by moneylenders and priority in the allotment of land come first. The Constitution has vested powers in the Govenor to make regulations for the protection of the tribals but this power has been used very sparingly."

यह तो भारत सरकार की अपनी मान्यता है, उसका अपना कानून है। संविधान के छठे शिड्यूल में भी इस बारे में कहा गया है। यदि पार्लियामेंट इसको समादर दे और सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे, तो इस समस्या का उचित समय पर निराकरण हो सकता है। आज पहाड़ों पर रहने वालों की आत्म-गौरव की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंच रही है। मैं सरकार को सचेत करना चाहता हूं कि यदि उसने उस ओर ध्यान न दिया, तो हमारे लिए सुख के दिन नहीं, बल्कि बहुत विपत्ति के दिन आ रहे हैं।

17 hrs.

सरकार को समय रहते इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए, ताकि पहाड़ी और ट्राइबल इलाकों की समस्याओं का सही मूल्यांकन कर के उनका सही समाधान किया जा सके, हर जगह समान रूप से डेवेलपमेंट हो और सब लोग अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े समाज के अंग मान सकें। आज तो हिन्दुस्तान में जात-पात की भावना व्याप्त है। जात-पात के आधार पर लोगों को सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, लोगों को कंट्रेक्ट दिये जाते हैं और सरकारी सेवाओं में नियुक्तियां की जाती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने समूचे पहाड़ी इलाके में दारू की भट्ठियां लगा दी हैं, वह भी ट्राइबल्ज का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव होकर पार्लियामेंट में आ गया है। ऐसे आदमियों से हम कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे इन इलाकों की भलाई कर सकेंगे। वे तो एक्सप्लायटर्ज के नुमायंदे बन कर यहां आए है। अगर मंत्री महोदय समय रहते इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देंगे, तो शायद समस्या का निराकरण हो सकता है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, the hill areas in the north constitute a contiguous area, which is called *Sapta Sindhu*, the catchment area of the great rivers of the north. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the Union Territories of northeast India, hill areas of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, UP, the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan areas, the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, the areas along the Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa, these areas are in a peculiar position. Therefore, they must be treated on a different footing and there must be a separate authority for developing them. Now there is a sub-plan for these areas in some States, but not in others. I would say that a special plan has to be formulated for all the hill areas and it must be administered by an independent authority.

The development of the hill areas is connected with the development of the plains which are adjacent to the mountainous areas. If the hill areas are not protected, there will be soil erosion and floods, which will affect the plains. The rivers and tanks will be silted up and there will be loss of lives and crops. Therefore, if we want to protect the plains adjacent to the hill areas, it is quite necessary for us to develop the hill areas. Almost all the hill areas have many resources, minerals and wood for starting many industries. Because of the denudation of forests, it is now becoming impossible to protect the hill areas. So, there should be afforestation.

We are celebrating this year as the Year of the Handicapped. Just as physically handicapped, there are geographically handicapped areas. These are the hill areas. When we compare the literacy, agricultural production, industry, irrigation, credit facilities, roads, railways, telecommuncation, drinking water, facilities etc., we have to say that they are very much backward when compared to other areas. Therefore, in all these respects these areas have to be developed.

Sir, it is quite necessary for us to control soil erosion in these hills. Better use of water and land must be made. Aforestation must be there. Hill pasture development must be taken up. Development of trees and plantation crops should be taken up. Small industries have to be started. There is much possibility of creating hydel projects. When we construct hydel projects in these mountainous areas in the north, I am quite confident that we can supply electricity to the whole of the country. Therefore, we must tap all this energy in the hill areas. It will provide work to lakhs of people in the country.

Sir, in these hill areas there is a possibility of raising orchards. For example, in Himachal Pradesh, nearly 67 per cent of the area is full of barren lands consisting of shrubs and lands not yet cultivated. Therefore, it is quite possible to raise orchards. At present in Himachal Pradesh the farmers have succeeded in raising apple gardens there and also in Jammu and Kashmir. Likewise in all hill areas in the north it is quite possible to raise these apple gardens and enrich our country.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, this Resolution has given us an opportunity to examine our economic policies and the Five Year Plans and the achievements which they have given to our country. In this context if we look at the issue of backwardness of these regions, one thing is quite obvious on which this House is unanimous and that is, these areas deserve special consideration for speeding up the developmental activities. When we examine or evaluate our economic policies and the Five Year Plans of the past, one thing is quite obvious and that is, our economy is still a rural economy, an agricultural economy and the labour force is that of agricultural economy. What does it mean in the Indian context and the Indian economy? Acute poverty, unemployment and squalour is the net result. When this Resolution is being discussed here, the one thing we have to bear in mind, and many Members have very clearly expressed, is that the hill area cannot be treated in isolation from the plains. The ecology of these areas cannot be taken into consideration unless the total economy is taken into consideration. Therefore, the problems and the solutions are inter-related. If we examine the Fourth and the Fifth Five Year Plans, we find that many schemes were devised and crores of rupees were spent. As a matter of fact, an amount of Rs. 161 crores was spent—Rs. 78.5 crores by the Centre and Rs. 83.4 crores by the States. This Chapter has classified these areas as Western Ghats, North Eastern Council areas, Himalayan Region and so on.

During 1974—79, North Eastern Region was constituted by an Act of Parliament and was allotted only Rs. 90 crores. Out of it Rs. 86.67 crores were spent. I would like to know why it happened? I am happy to note that in the present Plan 1980—85 Rs. 340 crores have been earmarked for the development of this area. If you examine, for the Western Ghats region, during 1974—79 Rs. 170 crores only were earmarked. Out of it Rs. 162.65 crores were spent. Whereas in the present Plan 1980—85, Rs. 560 crores have been allotted for this area. If you examine the previous Five Year Plan, there is a lapse of a few crores of rupees. Those few crores of rupees have not been spent there. If that is the case what steps Government is going to take to see that the allotted amount is spent in this area for proper development? This is the first question that I pose before the hon. Minister.

The Sixth Five Year Plan has envisaged economic growth of 5.2. per cent. It intends or aims to reduce the poverty line from 48 per cent to 30 per cent. One of the salient features in the Sixth Plan is land reforms. I think Prof. Ranga will also join me in this remark—unless land reforms are made, these regions are not going to improve. In order to remove poverty and economic injustice of these areas, I stress this point. Land reforms should be speeded up in these areas.

10 per cent of the lowest strata of people do not own even 1 per cent of land there. That pricks our conscience, our concept of socialism, our concept of welfareism of this nation. Not even 1 per cent of the land is being owned by these people. Whereas 10 per cent of the population owns more than 60 per cent of the land! Should we allow this to happen? I say, no. I know this is a State subject. Therefore, the Centre has limit-

ed scope in this matter I agree with that proposition but can we allow this to continue?

Now I go to some facts and figures. As some people say statistics never bleed or smile, but they open our mind'. It is estimated by one account —5.32 million acres of surplus land are available. You are aware of the slow land reform in our place. According to this estimate 5.32 million acres are surplus land, whereas the National Sample Survey says 21.51 million acres of surplus land will be available if 1972 Ceiling Act is implemented. Upto this time declared surplus land is 4.04 million acres only. Out of it Government has taken only 2.10 million acres of land. Out of 2.10 million acres of land, the land actually distributed is 1.29 million acres. Not even 1|4th of this surplus land is distributed. If this is the attitude, if this is the step we are taking, I do not know how many centuries it will take to distribute the surplus land to landless people. It is said that 50 per cent of the surplus land is in three major States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. This is a very serious matter, as far as the land reforms are concerned. That has to be looked into by the Planning Commission.

My second point is that landless class is increasing specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1961—71, in the case of Scheduled Castes, formerly, there were 343 and now they are 518 per thousand; in the case of Scheduled Tribes, formerly, it was 197 and now it is 330 per thousand. What is the position of cultivators of land? In the case of Scheduled Castes, formerly, it was 378 and now it is reduced to 279 per thousand. So also is the case of Scheduled Tribes. Formerly, it was 681 and now it is reduced to 576 per thousand. Where do these people go? That is the question before the House. They have to come down, because of their poverty and unemployment in the hills, to the plains. What is the net result? The plains are also congested. The problems are created rather multiplied, because of this inflow of unemployed and poor from the hills.

I am happy to note that in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister of 28th February, 1981, the Government has taken serious note of this matter. The importance is given to agricultural sector. There are various programmes. There is a Speciall Hill Development Programme which is given Rs. 92 crores; National Rural Employment Programme—Rs. 180 crores; Integrated Rural Development Programme—Rs. 198 crores; Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Rs. 110 crores; Scheduled Castes Development Corporations of States—Rs. 13 crores; and Tribal Sub-Plan—Rs. 85 crores. I may submit that the Government has now shifted its earlier policy towards agricultural sector, to these regions.

As far as drinking water facilities are concerned, they have allocated Rs. 110 crores and 36,000 villages will be getting water. As regards rural electrification programme, about 22,000 villages will be benefited by it.

In regard to these various programmes, my question is, what is the agency to evaluate these programmes and see the progress made and what are the measures that the Government have taken. Then, having the past experience of the failure of certain programmes, I want to know what are the new measures taken by the Government to see that these programmes are properly implemented and that the benefits are given to the deserving people of these aras.

With these words, I congratulate my hon. friend, Prof. Parashar, for bringing this Resolution before the House. Thank you.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संकल्प प्रो० पराशर जो द्वारा सदन में विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह उतना

ही महत्वपूर्ण है, जितना कि हिन्दुस्तान के बैकवर्ड माइनोरिटीज की समस्या पर विचार करना है। हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरीके से अनटचेबल्स का एक अलग तबका है, उसी तरह से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले हमारे आदिवासी लोग हैं, जिनके साथ पिछले 32 सालों से वही व्यवहार किया जा रहा है जो हिन्दुस्तान के अनटचेबल्स और दूसरे बैकवर्ड तथा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के साथ हुआ है। यह मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी योजनायें बनी हैं उन सभी योजनाओं के प्रारूप को देखकर हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी यह अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के बारे में कभी भी सोच-समझ कर योजना नहीं बनाई गई। आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में चले जाइये, वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों का जीवन-स्तर बड़ी सुलभता से देखने को मिल सकता है। मैं खास तौर से अपने योजना मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं—आप योजना बनाते वक्त जो करोड़ों लोग हिन्दुस्तान के पहाड़ों में रह रहे हैं उनके बीच में जा कर देखिये। उनके यहां आजादी की रोशनी आज तक नहीं पहुंची, जीवन के कोई साधन उनके पास दिखलाई नहीं देंगे, तन ढकने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं है, शिक्षा के लिये स्कूल नहीं है, चिकित्सा के लिये दवायें नहीं हैं, अस्पताल नहीं हैं।

पार्लियामेन्ट का सदस्य बनने के बाद मुझे अनेक पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में घूमने का अवसर मिला है। मैंने स्वयं उन क्षेत्रों में देखा है कि उनके पास जीवन का कोई साधन नहीं है, बल्कि सरकार ने आज तक कोई साधन मुहिया ही नहीं किया है। मैं इस अवसर पर खास तौर से रांची के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। वहां की नौजवान लड़कियों के पास तन ढकने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं है, किसी तरह से अपने स्तन तक के भाग को आगे से ढके रहती हैं, उनके पास जमीन नहीं है, दुकान नहीं है, कोई जायदाद नहीं है। जो क्रिश्चियन मिशनरी उनके अन्दर पहुंचे हैं उन से उनको थोड़ी बहुत रोशनी मिली है, वरना सरकार की तरफ़ से या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी धर्म के ठेकेदारों की तरफ़ से उनके लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया, कोई रोशनी या सभ्यता नाम की चीज उन तक नहीं पहुंची है। इसीलिये वे ईसाई बनते जा रहे हैं। आप ने उनके लिये सड़कें नहीं बनाई, उनकी खेती के डवेलपमेन्ट के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई, सिंचाई के साधन मुहिया नहीं किये, शिक्षा के लिये स्कूल नहीं खोले, इसीलिये आज उनके अन्दर असन्तोष पनप रहा है। काश्मीर से लेकर कलकत्ते तक या नार्थ-ईस्टर्न भागों में जो आदिवासी या गिरिजन रहते हैं—आज उनके अन्दर असन्तोष है, आक्रोश है, वे ज्यादा दिनों तक दबाये नहीं जा सकेंगे। इसका एक ही रास्ता है कि आप उनके विकास की तरफ़ ध्यान दें। अभी तक आप हिन्दुस्तान के मैदानों को प्रायोरिटी देते रहे हैं। आप अरबों रुपया एशियन गेम्ज पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, विदेशी पैसा लेकर खर्च कर रहे हैं—ऐसे खर्चों के स्थान पर आप हर पंच वर्षीय योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास पर पैसा लगायें। उन को शोषण से बचाने के लिये, उनको सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने के लिये, उनके विकास के लिये योजना बनाइये। हमारे तिवारी जी भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से आते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। मैं भी, श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं। उन्होंने यहां आकर अभी तक अपनी योग्यता का परिचय नहीं दिया है। चूंकि वे खुद भी उस क्षेत्र से जुड़े हुए हैं इसलिये मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि वे उन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये विशेष योजनायें बनाये।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

अभी तक आप उन क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल नहीं पहुंचा पाये हैं, शिक्षा के साधन नहीं दे पाये हैं—मैं पूछता हूं आपने क्या साधन उनको दिये हैं? मैदानी लोगों की सुविधायें आप लगातार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यहां तक कि उनके पास लकड़ी के जो थोड़े-बहुत साधन हैं उनको भी मैदानी लोग शोषण करके ले आते हैं, एक तरह से उन का पैसा और परिश्रम दोनों खींच कर मैदानों में ले आते हैं। इसलिये मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं—यदि आप उनके विकास की तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे तो फिर मैदान के लोगों को उनके शोषण का मौका नहीं मिल सकेगा। आज ऋषिकेश में बसा हुआ व्यापारी वर्ग किस तरह से पूरे पहाड़ों का शोषण कर रहा है, किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आप उन क्षेत्रों में जाकर देखिये—10-12 साल के बच्चे लकड़ियां काट कर सिर पर लाद कर सड़कों के किनारे आकर खड़े हो जाते हैं, दो रुपये या डेढ़ रुपये में बेच कर चले जाते हैं—बस वही उनकी आमदनी का साधन है। जो चीज वे पैदा करते हैं उसके सही मूल्य की कोई गारन्टी उनके पास नहीं है।

मैं एक और उदाहरण देता हूं—हमारे यहां लाख पैदा होती है जिस को हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासी पैदा करते हैं। आज कहा जाता है कि दुनिया की लाख की खपत का 60 प्रतिशत हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होता है। आज तक आप की सरकार उनको यह गारन्टी नहीं दे पाई कि उनको उनके लाख की सही कीमत मिल सके। लाख दो, ढाई और तीन रुपये किलो यहां के व्यापारी उन से छीन लेते हैं और सफ़ाई करने के बाद उसका एक्सपोर्ट 40, 45 रुपये प्रति किलो करते हैं। इस तरह से यहां के व्यापारी उनके परिश्रम का शोषण कर रहे हैं और उनके खून-पसीने की कमाई को चूस रहे हैं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो इस प्रकार के लाख के क्षेत्र हैं, क्षेत्र के हिसाब से उनकी जीवनचर्या के लिए जो भी साधन हो सकता है, उसी साधन को प्राथमिकता देकर, आप उनके सामाजिक जीवन और आर्थिक जीवन को ऊपर उठाने का प्रयास करें। तभी यह असमानता खत्म होगी। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को अपनी योजना में आप प्राथमिकता दीजिए वरना मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा आक्रोश, सबसे बड़ा गुस्सा, इस सरकार के प्रति नफ़रत का जो है, तो वह इन्हीं इलाकों में है, जिन इलाकों के लोगों ने आज तक कभी गाड़ी नहीं देखी, जिन इलाकों में यदि आप, योजना मंत्री जी, चले जाएं, तो वहां के आदमी आपका उतना असर मानने वाले नहीं हैं, जितना कि वे वहां के एक पटवारी का मान सकते हैं। यह चीज आज भी उनके जीवन में आप देख सकते हैं।

माननीय योजना मंत्री जी, आप जाइए उन इलाकों में तो देहरादून के ऊपर का जो इलाका है, वहां पर आज भी बहुपति प्रथा है। आज भी मैदान का आदमी वहां जाकर उनके शरीर को खरीदने में कोई देरी नहीं लगाता। ऐसा क्यों है। ऐसा इसलिए है कि वह जानता है कि यह पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। जिस क्षेत्र में अपनी बीवी के प्रति, अपनी बहन के प्रति और अपनी बेटी के प्रति सम्मान की भावना नहीं जग पाई है, आप मैदान के आदमी से पूछिये कि उन क्षेत्रों में जाकर वह उन का कितना शोषण करता है। उनकी लड़कियों के बारे में वह ऐसी राय रखता है। मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उनकी लड़कियों के साथ सस्ते दामों में चाहे जैसा व्यवहार कर लो, लेकिन बीवी को

बद-नजर से वे नहीं दिखाना चाहते। आप समझिये कि ऐसा स्तर है उन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का। वे अपनी लड़कियों के प्रति आदर और सम्मान की भावना नहीं रखते। इससे ही आप उनके पिछड़ेपन का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप अपनी योजना में इन्साफ़ के लिए, जस्टिस के लिए, मानवता के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में आप सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएं। तभी जो हिन्दुस्तान का सही नकशा है, वह हमारे सामने आएगा। वे लोग जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जानवरों से बदतर, बिल्ली और कुत्ते से बदतर अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे थे, आज 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उनकी स्थिति वही है। वही स्थिति आज भी है। आज भी मैदान के व्यापारी उनका शोषण करते हैं और इतना ज्यादा शोषण करते हैं जितना अंग्रेजों के शासन में भी नहीं होता था।

अन्त में मैं यह अपील अपने योजना मंत्री जी से करूंगा कि वे योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दें। आप यह समझिये कि हिन्दुस्तान का वह जो आदमी है, उसमें भी दिमाग है, उसमें भी जोश है और वह भी लड़ना जानता है और ज्यादा दिनों तक आप उन को नहीं दबा पाएंगे और एक दिन वह आएगा कि जिस तरह से नागा, मीजो, कूकी गिरीजन और नक्सेलाइट व्यवहार कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से ये लोग भी व्यवहार करने लगेंगे। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले एक दिन अपने हक के लिए खड़े होंगे और एकजुट होकर न्याय को प्राप्त करेंगे चाहे रास्ता कोई भी हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर ने जो संकल्प रखा है .. (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going to give chance to all the Parties. From his Party he is the only Member who is speaking.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has nothing to do with the hills.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या हिल वाले ही इस पर बोलेंगे। मामला महत्वपूर्ण है और एक राजनीतिक दल में होने के कारण मुझे समय मिलना ही चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, do not say like that. He is 'Ramavatar'; he has something to do with those beings, with Hanumans, who are living in the hills.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (येस-यैस। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं और प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस तरह के सवाल को यहां पर उठाया। मैं इन को और ज्यादा धन्यवाद देता, अगर दो-तीन बातें और वे इस में जोड़ देते। जितनी बातों की चर्चा इस में है, वे बिल्कुल सही हैं। आज हमारे देश का जो पहाड़ी अंचल है, उस की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है। इस के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह स्वयं-सिद्ध है। तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि पहाड़ी अंचलों में पहाड़ी लोगों को अपने पांव पर खड़ा होने के लिए साधन मुहैया कीजिए। कुछ साधन देने की चर्चा इस में है —जैसे उद्योग धंधे बढ़ाना और सड़कें बनाना। उनको और दूसरे साधन भी चाहिएं जो कि आज की सामाजिक सभ्यता में विकास करने के लिए आवश्यक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

होते हैं। इन सब बातों के अलावा भूमि सुधार बहुत ही अति आवश्यक है। आज हम भूमि सुधार की बात करते हैं और इस सिलसिले में कुछ किया भी गया है। लेकिन पहाड़ी इलाकों में, आदिवासी इलाकों में, जंगलों में भी सूदखोर, महाजनों के चंगुल में आज भी पर्वतों के लोग फंसे हुए हैं।

मैं बिहार की बात करता हूं। वहां रांची, संथाल परगना, हजारी बाग, पलामू पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं। यह छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र है। यहां पर्वतीय लोग काफी संख्या में रहते हैं। अगर आप उनको जमीन नहीं देंगे या जो जमीन उनके पास है वह सूदखोरों के चंगुल में जाने से नहीं बच सकेगी तो जाहिर बात है कि उनके जीवन में सुधार आने में दिक्कत होगी। इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने जिक्र किया कि जंगल सरकार का है। हम तो इसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन आदिवासियों के कुछ परम्परागत अधिकार जंगलों पर रहे हैं उन्हें उन अधिकारों से आप महरूम कर रहे हैं। आप उनके उन अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए। वे खाना पकाने के लिए, घर बनाने के लिए लकड़ी लेते हैं वह भी आप लेने नहीं दे रहे हैं। जो कुछ वे साधन जुटा कर अपना जीवन बिताते हैं उसमें भी कठिनाई पैदा की जाती है।

शिक्षा की स्थिति भी आप जानते हैं। आप जो भी इस मद में मदद देते हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन देने की जरूरत है। हरिजन, आदिवासियों को जो छात्रवृत्ति आप देते हैं वह कहीं आठ रुपये है, कहीं 12 रुपये है। कालेज में तीस-चालीस रुपये देते हैं। क्या इतनी राशि से वे अपनी शिक्षा का काम चला सकेंगे?

आदिवासी महिलाओं की क्या स्थिति है? उनको अपना शरीर बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। अभी आज ही के इकोनोमिक टाइम्स में और बिहार के अखबारों में यह खबर निकली है कि पर्वतीय इलाके में ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० के पूर्णेन्दु मजूमदार और मिस जोको ने बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया है कि उनके साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है। वहां की औरतों के साथ किस तरह से रखैल की तरह व्यवहार किया जाता है और उन्हें रखैल के रूप में रखा जाता है। कानून ऐसा करने वालों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाता। उनकी बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है। उनकी आर्थिक सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक ये सारी स्थितियां संकटापन्न है। ये सारी बातें उन इलाकों में जाने से पता चलती हैं। आपको इन पर ध्यान देना होगा।

लेकिन इन सब चीजों का हल कैसे निकलेगा, आज मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूं। इन पहाड़ी इलाकों के लोगों पर दूसरे लोग राज बना कर आसन जमाये हुए हैं। गैर-आदिवासी बहुमत में हैं और उनके नेतृत्व में आदिवासियों का उत्थान कैसे हो सकेगा, यह प्रश्न आज उठ रहा है और बिहार में भी यह उठा हुआ है। बिहार में यह मांग उठ रही है कि आदिवासियों के जो सटे-पटे इलाके हैं जिनमें आदिवासियों का बहुमत है, उन क्षेत्रों को मिला कर एक राज्य बनना चाहिए। उसका नाम आप झारखंड रखें या कोई और नाम रखें। किसी नाम से कोई नफरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। अगर इस पर नहीं सोचा गया, केवल मलहम पट्टी की गयी, पैबंद लगा दिया गया तो यह बात ज्यादा दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है।

हमारे सूबे में ये विचार प्रतिदिन उठ रहे हैं। मैं भी उन लोगों में हूं और हमारा दल भी, भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, बिहार की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी उन लोगों में है जिन्होंने यह मांग की है कि जो कन्टीगुअस एरिया है, संथाल परगना, रांची जिले के इलाके हैं उनका एक अलग राज्य हो जिसमें आदिवासियों का बहुमत हो। गैर-आदिवासियों का बहुमत नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि गैर-आदिविासियों के बहुमत वाले राज्य तो अभी भी हैं। इसलिये अगर उनके लिये अलग राज्य बना दिये गये और उनमें गैर-आदिवासियों का बहुमत रहा तो जितनी बातों की चर्चा प्रोफेसर साहब ने अपने संकल्प में की है, उन बातों को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप देखें जमशेदपुर में—वहां पर टाटा जमींदार है। वहां पर टाटा की अनुमति के बिना कुछ नहीं कर सकते। उसकी अनुमति के बिना वहां पर मकान नहीं बना सकते, स्कूल नहीं बना सकते वहां पर बिहार सरकार के स्कूल नहीं चलते, सारे टाटा के स्कूल चलते है, अस्पताल नहीं बन सकते, सब चीजें टाटा की मरजी पर चलती है। वहां पर भी अगर इसी प्रकार से गैर-आदिवासियों का बहुमत रहा तो टाटा और इसी तरह के इजारेदार पूंजीपति आदिवासियों पर और गैर-आदिवासी किसानों, गरीबों और मजदूरों पर जुल्म करते रहेगे, हमें ऐसे राज्य नहीं चाहिये। हमें ऐसे राज्य चाहिये जहां भाग्य का फैसला करने का अधिकार आदिवासियों के अपने हाथ में हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो ये एक गुलामी से छूटकर दूसरी गुलामी में चले जायेंगे और वे जहां थे वहां रहेगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आदिवासि बाहुल्य वाले राज्यों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये। हमारे छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में बहुत कारखाने बन रहे हैं, जमशेदपुर में बन रहे है, बोकारों में बन रहे है, हटिया, रांची में बड़े-बड़े करखाने बन रहे हैं, लेकिन इनमें जमीन किसकी गई आदिवासियों की। इसके लिये आदिवासी नौकरी मांगते है, मुआवजा मांगते है, वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने के लिये कहते है, पूछते है कि हम कहां रहें तो उन पर गोलियां चलाई जाती हैं। अभी गुआ के आदिवासियों पर गोलिया चलाई गई इस तरह के अधिकार मांगने पर और 11 आदमी मारे गये। इसी तरह से कई जगहों के नाम बताये जा सकते है, जहां इस तरह की चीजें हो रही है। उनको आगे बढ़ने के लिये पूरे पूरे अवसर नहीं है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं आ रहा है। उनको अपने पांव पर खड़ा करने के लिये झारखण्ड राज्य की स्थापना की जाये और वह आदिवासी बाहुल्य वाला इलाका होना चाहिये। वहां पर कारखाने बनाइये, किसानों को जमीनें दीजिये, उनकी जमीनों की हिफाजत कीजिऐ, उनको रोजगार दीजिए, पीने के पानी की सुविधा दीजिए। पीने के पानी की समस्या बहुत भंयकर है। बिहार के आदिवासी इलाके में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा भंयकर स्थिति है, वहां पर पीने के पानी की सुविधा दीजिये उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये अगर दुगना तिगुना धन भी खर्च करना पड़े तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता हिन्दुस्तान की संसद खुशी-खुशी देने के लिये तैयार है। मैंने इस संकल्प के क्रम में जो दृष्टिकोण बताया है, उस दृष्टिकोण पर विचार किया जाये, मेरा तिवारी जी से निवेदन है कि इस पर विचार करें, यही एकमात्र रास्ता है और उनको राजनीतिक अधिकार दिया जाये। जब तक उनको राजनीतिक अधिकार नहीं दीजियेगा, तब तक उनका उद्धार नहीं हो

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

सकता। उनके हाथ में शासन सूत्र दीजिये उनको अपना राज्य बनाने का अधिकार दीजिये और उन राज्यों में आदिवासी बाहुल्य वाले क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas. I shall call one young Member from the Opposition and one old Member from the Ruling party.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की ओर मैं माननीय योजना मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में सात आठ जिले पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और बारह पंद्रह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में आते हैं। इस तरह से राजस्थान हर माने में पिछड़ा हुआ है। फिर चाहे वह पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हो या रेगिस्तानी। इन वर्षों में राजस्थान के लोगों की जो आर्थिक दशा बिगड़ी है उस पर भी गम्भीरता से सोच विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आप पैसा पापुलेशन के बैसिस पर देते है। वह रेगिस्तानी इलाका बहुत ज्यादा है जहां पर मुश्किल से दस आदमी ही एक वर्ग मील में रहते है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की भी पापुलेशन बहुत कम है। जब आप किसी प्रान्त का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो इन सब बातों पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। मेरा सब से पहला सुझाव यह है कि राजस्थान को क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर मदद मिलनी चाहिये, उसके समुचित विकास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर बांसवाड़ा, सिरोही, सवाई, माधोपुर, अलवर, बूंदी, झालावाड़ ये राजस्थान के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है। इन में खनिज पदार्थ बहुत अधिक मात्रा में पाये जाते है, खनिज सम्पदा से ये इलाके भरे हुए हैं। इन पदार्थों का अगर एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा सके, इन पर आधारित कल कारखाने लगाये जा सकें तो निश्चित रूप से राजस्थान इस स्थिति में हो सकता है कि सारे देश को इन चीजों की सप्लाई कर सके। इस संदर्भ में मैं सिमेंट उद्योग का विशेष उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। इन जिलों में चूने के पत्थर के विपुल भंडार है। अगर आप पंद्रह सिमेंट के कारखोने भी इन जिलों में लगाये, कोटा, बूंदी, भीलवाड़ा चित्तौड़, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, बासवाड़ा में लगाये तो उनको आसानी से चूने के पत्थर की सप्लाई हो सकती है और इसकी उनकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है। आज भी चार पांच वहां सिमेंट के कारखाने लगे हुए है लेकिन और ज्यादा लगने की बहुत गुंजाइश है। कोटा से चित्तौड़ तक आपने कृपा करके बड़ी लाइन स्वीकार की है। यह बहुत बड़ा काम आपने किया है जिसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसमें वहां सिमेंट के कारखाने फल फूल सकते है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हर जिले में कम से कम दो-दो तीन-तीन सिमेंट के कारखाने तो आप स्थापित करें। इससे सारे देश की सिमेंट की आवश्यकता पूरी होगी और प्रगति के रास्ते पर देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

माइका के भी बहुत बड़े भंडार खास तौर से भीलवाड़ा में मिले हैं। इससे हम को विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है। इन खदानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लायट करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन प्राप्त करने की आज आवश्यकता है। बिहार में आपने एक माइका पेपर का कारखाना दिया है।

हमारी भी इसकी बहुत बरसों से मांग चली आ रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह के कारखाने के लिए अगर किसी जिले का दूसरा नम्बर आता है तो वह भीलवाड़ा है। वहां आपने माइका पेपर का कारखाना लगाया तो हजारों आदमियों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा और आपको विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होगी और उस इलाके की आर्थिक उन्नति भी हो सकेगी।

भीलवाड़ा में आबूचा नामक स्थान पर जिंक के बहुत बड़े भंडार मिले हैं। जिंक पर आधारित स्मैल्टर प्लांट की वहां स्थापना हो सकती है या अन्य प्रकार के कल कारखाने लग सकते हैं। आप योजनाबद्ध तरीके से अगर विकास करना चाहते हैं तो निश्चय ही इससे इस क्षेत्र की बहुत बड़ी उन्नति हो सकती है और यहां की बेरोजगारी और बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिल सकती है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि सुपर जिंक स्मैल्टर प्लांट भी आप लगाएं ताकि लोगों को औद्योगिक विकास की तरफ जाने का अवसर मिले। इतने विपुल भंडार हिन्दुस्तान में तो क्या एशिया में कहीं नहीं हैं जिंक के। इससे पंद्रह हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है, करोड़ों रुपये की आपको आमदनी हो सकती है, फारेन एक्सचेंज आपको मिल सकता है। बहुत से ऐसे रसायन निकल सकते हैं जिनकी देश में कमी है और विदेशी मुद्रा बचा सकते हैं। इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को माकूल तरीके से लागू करें और इस कारखाने को बनायें तो बहुत बड़ा उपयोग हो सकता है।

राक फ़ासफेट के भंडार उदयपुर के पास निकले हैं। माननीय सेठी साहब ने कहा है कि राक फौसफेट पर आधारित एक फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना वहां पर लगायेंगे। मेरी मांग है कि उस ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

उदयपुर क्षेत्र में काफ़ी भील रहते हैं और उनकी हालत ऐसी है कि आगे पीछे बेचारों के पास सिवाय लंगोटी के और कुछ नहीं है। उनको रोटी रोजी देने के लिये बड़े-बड़े कारखाने आपको इस क्षेत्र में लगाने चाहियें जिससे इन आदिवासियों को लाभ हो। माननीय सेठी जी ने कहा है कि हम कारखाना लगायेंगे, मगर कितनी जल्दी लग सकता है, यह योजना मंत्री जी, आप पर निर्भर करता है, क्योंकि जब तक आप स्वीकृति नहीं देते तब तक कोई काम नहीं होगा। इसलिये राजस्थान के पिछड़े और ट्राइबल क्षेत्र के लिये इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जल्दी-जल्दी कराइये ताकि उसके जरिये वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके और उनको राहत मिल सके।

इसी तरह से संगमरमर के भंडार उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा में मिले हैं। इसके ऊपर बेस्ड कारखाने लग सकते है जिससे हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है। माईनिंग बेस्ड जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनके बहुत बड़े भंडार राजस्थान के पहाड़ी जिलों में हैं। सभी मिनरल्स वहां हैं। प्लानिंग डिमार्टमेंट अगर इनके सम्बन्ध में सोचे तो बहुत बड़ा लाभ हमको मिल सकता है और राजस्थान प्रगति के रास्ते पर बढ़ सकता है।

योजना मंत्री महोदय, राजस्थान को 32 सालों में केवल 2 परसेंट पैसा दिया है जिससे वह प्रान्त पिछड़ा हुआ रह गया है। और ....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is it we are discussing? Is it Rajasthan which we are discussing?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to know how many hill areas are there in Rajasthan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): There are not only hill areas in Rajasthan; but even the Chief Minister is a hill-man—Pahadia.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : 7 जिले हैं, कोटा, बूंदी, झालावाड़, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा। अगर अटल जी ने न देखे हों तो मैं दिखा सकता हूं। आपके पीछे माननीय सतीश जी बैठे हुए हैं उनसे पूछ लीजिये।

इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में काफ़ी मिनरल्स निकलते हैं। कोटा में, चित्तौड़ और बूंदी में जो पट्टियां निकलती हैं और पत्थर निकलता है वह सारे देश में सप्लाई होता है। वहां पर लेबर डिमार्टमेंट की तरफ़ से कोई रिलीफ़ मज़दूरों को नहीं मिल रहा है। कोई वेलफेयर ऐक्टिविटी नहीं चल रही है जहां ट्राइबल्स काम करते हैं। उनके लिये वैलफ़ेयर ऐक्टिविटी चलनी चाहिये जिससे उनको राहत मिले।

रेलवे का मामला भी बहुत गड़बड़ है, इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को भी करना चाहिये।

पीने का पानी राजस्थान के इन पहाड़ी जिलों में बहुत कम है। उस व्यवस्था को करने के लिये राजस्थान ने जितने करोड़ रुपया छठी योजना में मांगा उतना रुपया नहीं दिया। 200 करोड़ रु० की आपने कमी कर दी। इसलिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं हो पायेगी। आप इसके लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था कीजिये ताकि वहां के लोगों को पीने के पानी की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

सिंचाई के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां खास तौर से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कोटा, बूंदी और भीलवाड़ा में यों ही बह रही हैं। इन पर बांध बनाकर हम वहां के क्षेत्रों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की कर सकते हैं, वहां की जमीन को उपजाऊ बना सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय को करनी चाहिये।

लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि ट्राइबल्स को आपने 20–सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत जमीन देने की बात कही लेकिन आज भी राजस्थान में बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजा, बड़े-बड़े जागीरदार हैं जिनके पास सैकड़ों बीघा जमीन है और कई स्थानों पर उन्होंने गलत तरीके से जमीन रखी हुई है। लैंड सीलिंग के कानून को प्रभावी बनाया जाना चाहिये। आज भी जयपुर के महाराजा के पास 10 हजार बीघा और बीकानेर के महाराजा के पास 5 हजार बीघा जमीन पड़ी है। बहुत से पूंजीपतियों के पास भी बहुत बड़ी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इन सब से यह जमीन लेकर गरीब ट्राइबल्स और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को अगर हम बांटे तो निश्चित तरीके से उनका विकास हो सकता है, उन लोगों की आर्थिक उन्नति हो सकती है।

इसलिये हमारे श्री पाराशर जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूं और माननीय योजना मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि मैंने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, उन पर गौर फरमा कर कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the time for discussion on this Resolution was extended up to 5.45 P.M. It is now already 5.50 P.M. and there are some more hon. Members who want to speak on this Resolution. I want to know the sense of the House. Then the Minister has to reply. Afterwards the mover of the resolution would also have to speak. Therefore, do you want that the time for discussion on this resolution is extended by one hour?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: We want to participate in the discussion. Therefore, the time for the discussion may be extended by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall extend it for one hour more. This will be taken up next time. We will not sit beyond 6.00 P.M. today. I think one hour's extension is all right.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkamal): What about the other resolutions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will be taken up next time. But only Mr. Vajpayee's Resolution will be taken up, not other resolutions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात अपने मित्रों से कह दूं, मेरा प्रस्ताव अब नहीं तो अगली बार आयेगा, तो आप क्यों उसमें बाधा डाल रहे हैं? आपकी यह योजना सफल नहीं होगी।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कल का कोई भरोसा मत करो। जो आज है वह आज है, तुमारो नैबर कम्स।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I think Mr. Vajpayee's Resolution will not lapse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only Mr. Vajpayee's Resolution will come up. Now, Mr. Mahajan to speak.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution brought forward by Mr. Parashar. We share his anxiety about the economic development and cultural progress of the people living in the various hilly areas. It is thue, these people have not had a fair share in the economic development and technological progress which we have made during the last 30 years. They have lagged behind other sections of the community and they are still living a life which shows they are 50 or 60 years behind the other sections of the community. They have not got the benefit of the economic d evelopment of the last 25 or 30 years. The Resolution says that these areas need to be provided with social and economic infre structiure, such as supply of drinking water, provision of post offices, banks, roads etc. There can be no doubt that these things are necessary.

Another factor which the Resolution stresses is that these areas should be industrialised. There can be no two opitions on the point also. In this connection, I would like to say that we have to emphasise the promotion of village and small scale industries, because on account of the geographical and logistic difficulties it would be very difficult to locate medium or large scale industries in these areas. Only small scale and cottage industries can be set up in these areas and these can be set up with a small amount of money. These industries can provide employment to a large number of people. These small and cottage industries can be set up, as I said, with a small amount of capital. They should be encouraged since our country suffers from capital scarcity. These small industrialisty should be provided with the required training and technical education. Provision of scientific and technical appliances to these people would help them in increasing their productivity. This point it also stressed in the Resolution. The standard of living of the people in hilly regions is very low. Unless they are provided with all the facilities, scientific appliences anl implements to increase their productivity it will not be possible to raise their standard of living.

I would not like to mention the points which have already been made by the hon. Members. The people in the hilly areas are mainly able to maintain themselves by exploiting the forests, and while doing so, they come in conflict with the forest rangers appointed by the Government. They fell the trees, remover the bamboos and other forest wealth and mostly it is done without the authority and consent of the Government

They have to resort to it in order to make their livelihood. Therefore, there is always a conflict between them and the forest rangers. They cannot do without this, because they do not have any other source of living and we do not provide them with any other employment opportunities to maintain themselves. They have to do it perforce. We must, see that economic progress in those areas takes place and maintained consistently with the development of our forest resources. Unfortunately our forest wealth has been reduced considerably during the last twenty years.

Further, these areas are mostly covered by Panchayati Raj institutions. But unfortunately, these institutions have not been able to take proper care of these people, because the officers who go there are the relatives of the office bearers in the Panchayat Raj administration. They sometimes exploit the people and are not able to give them justice in economic and other matters.

With the beginning of progress in these areas, some persons from the plains, *viz.*, traders and contractors, have gone there but they exploit these people In Maharashtra, to combat this problem, we have prepared a sub-plan for tribal areas which aims to eliminate these contractors and traders by encouraging the formation of cooperative societies of these people. Wherever jungle kamdaras are there, we have formed their cooprative societies so that the contractors may not be able to exploit them.

Then, most of these areas are on the borders of our country. Therefore, from the defence point of view also, their development is very important. They safeguard our boundaries and, therefore, from the defence point of view, it is necessary that economic development should take place of these areas. These people should be provided with all facilities to make scientific and technological progress so that they are able to maintain themselves better and safeguard our frontiers.

18 hrs.

Sometimes, officers are sent to these areas from the plains. But they are usually unwilling to go there. Even if they do go, they do not put their heart and soul into the work. Therefore, in the interest of economic development of these people, the officers who are sent there should be given some encouragement and inducement to work there, otherwise the interest of these people will continue to suffer.

Sir, I support this Resolution. At the same time I must point out that the Planning Commission has been aware of the problems of these people and it has made a very large provision for the development of their area in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The amount provided for has been mentioned by Shri Arakal. If you take that into account it will be clear that we are more conscious of the problems of these people, and that we are bent on achieving their economic progress.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjouruned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 15, 1981/Chairta 25, 1903 (Saka)

GMGIPMRND—LS II—517 LS—15-7-81—890.